MEMORANDA

ON

THE INDIAN STATES

1932

(*Corrected up to the 1st January 1932.*)



Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA: GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
CENTRAL PUBLICATION BRANCH
1933

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ON

THE INDIAN STATES

1932

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(The name in italics is that of the headquarters of the officer in each Agency.)

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Baluchistan—Agent to the Governor-General in—(*Quetta*).

CHAGEH—Political Agent,—(*Quetta*).

KALAT—Political Agent, and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass,—(*Mastung*).

LORALAI—Political Agent,—(*Loralai*).

QUETTA-PISHIN—Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner,—(*Quetta*).

SIBI—Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner,—(*Sibi*).

ZHOB—Political Agent,—(*Fort Sandeman*).

Baroda—Resident at—(*Baroda*).

Bhutan—Political Officer in Sikkim,—(*Gangtok*).

Central India—Agent to the Governor-General in—(*Indore*).

BAGHELKHAND—Political Agent,—(*Sutna*).

BHOPAL—Political Agent,—(*Sehore*).

BUNDELKHAND—Political Agent,—(*Nowgong*).

SOUTHERN STATES AND MALWA—Political Agent,—(*Manipur*).

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Hyderabad—Resident at—(*Hyderabad Deccan*)

Kashmir—Resident in—(*Srinagar*).

GILGIT—Political Agent,—(*Gilgit*).

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Mysore—Resident in—and Chief Commissioner of Coorg,—(*Bangalore*).

North-West Frontier Province—Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General,—(*Peshawar*).

Dir, Swat and Chitral—Political Agent,—(*Malakand*).

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Kurram—Political Agent,—(*Parachinar*).

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Banas Kantha—Political Agent.—(*Palanpur*).

Eastern Kathiawar States—Political Agent,—(*Wadhwan*).

Western Kathiawar States—Political Agent,—(*Rajkot Civil Station*).

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Manipur—Political Agent and Superintendent,—(*Manipur*).

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Tripura—Political Agent for—(Magistrate of Tippera—*Comilla*).

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Bhor—Political Agent for—(Collector of *Poona*).

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Janjira—Political Agent for—(Collector of Kolaba—*Alibag*).

Jath—Political Agent for—(Collector of *Bijapur*).

Jawhar—Political Agent for—(Collector of *Thana*).

Khairpur—Political Agent for—(Collector of *Sukkur*).

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Mahi Kantha—Political Agent,—(*Sadra*)

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Tehri—Political Agent for—(Commissioner of Kumaon—*Naini Tal*).
Benares—Political Agent for—(Commissioner of Benares—*Benares*).

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Kalat	His Highness Beglar Begi Nawab Bahadur Mir Azam Jan, Khan of Kalat (Sunni—Muhammadan).	187[illegible]	December 1931	[illegible] Including Kharan.	[illegible] Kharan.	*[illegible]
2	Las Bela	Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, Jam—[illegible]	December 18[illegible]	March 19[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

KALAT.

The Khanate of Kalat which formerly was a semi-independent State under the suzerainty of Kabul is now an Indian State included in the Baluchistan Agency. Notwithstanding the separation of certain tracts, such as the Marri and Bugti country, whose connection with Kalat is now of the most shadowy kind, the State still occupies about two-thirds of the whole province, although portions of the State, etc., Quetta, Bolan, Nushki and Nasirabad tahsils have been handed over to Government for subsidies and quit rents. The Kalat State is divided into purely tribal areas paying no revenue to the State and Niabats which are regularly administered through a Wazir. The province of Mekran is administered by an Assistant to the Wazir, styled Naib Wazir, Mekran. The Naib Wazir, an officer lent to the State by the Baluchistan Administration, is responsible to the Wazir for the internal administration of the Province.

2. According to the Mastung Treaty of 1876, all disputes among the Brahuis themselves and between them and the Khan or his revenue paying subjects are dealt with by the Political Agent, Kalat.

3. The present Khan, Nawab Bahadur Mir Azam Jan, who was born about 1870, succeeded his brother Mir Sir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., in December 1931. Mir Sir Mahmud Khan died on the 3rd November 1931 at Kalat. He left no issue by a wife of position.

4. The present Khan has four sons: (1) Mir Muhammad Akram Jan, aged 30 years, (2) Mir Ahmed Yar, aged 28 years, (3) Mir Muhammad Rahim, aged about 25 years and (4) Mir Abdul Karim, aged about 17 years.

5. In 1913 the Khan agreed to the institution of a State Treasury with its headquarters at Mastung and Subsidiary sub-treasuries at various Niabats of the State and in Mekran; and in 1917 he agreed to the establishment of an Audit Office with headquarters at Mastung which works under the Wazir-i-Azam, Kalat State, and audits the Wazarat accounts of Kalat, Mekran, and Las Bela, to whom the cost is debited pro rata. The income shown is inclu-

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Payments.		Military Forces.						Police Forces	Salute in guns.		
			Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Indian States' Forces					
	To Government	To other States	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry		Permanent	Personal	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs												
*12,06,000	..	..	..	.	*149	*96	.		.	19	.	..
3,50,000	..		.	.	11	119		..			.	..

* Excluding Kharan

sive of Rs. 2,81,500 which are paid to the Khan in the form of subsidy and quit rents by the British Government

The country which only a few years ago was absolutely devoid of any regular means of communications has now got fair weather roads linking Quetta with Pasni on the Arabian Sea and with Mand and Parom on the Persian border.

6. The Chief's residence is at Kalat, where his palace fort, the Miri, is famous for its picturesque strength.

7. The Khan of Kalat is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy

8 *Kharan* —Kharan, which was formerly entered as a State, is a division of Kalat under a Chief who takes his place in the Kalat Confederacy among the Chiefs of Sarawan. The Fort of Kharan, with its village of about 100 mat huts around it, lies 78½ miles south-west of Nushki and is the headquarters of the Nausherwani Chief.

9. The Nausherwanis, though but extremely few in number, are the dominant tribe and all other minor Baluch tribes in the country, as the Rakshanis and the Mashkel Rekis, are subject to them and pay them revenue.

10. The Nausherwanis claim to be descended from the ancient Kianian dynasty, but they cannot trace their origin further back than three generations beyond Ibrahim Khan, who took service with Sultan Shah Hussain of Persia in A. D. 1697. Ibrahim's grandfather's name was Nausherwan, and it is from this ancestor that the tribe doubtless takes its designation Migrating eastwards the tribe first came to Garmsel and a few of them are still to be found on the Helmand.

11. In 1886 Sir Nauroz Khan, K.C.I E , succeeded his father Azad Khan in the Chiefship. The former, who was born in 1855, died in 1909 and was succeeded by his son, Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan. Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan was murdered on the 19th April 1911 by his own sepoys at the instigation of his relative Amir Khan. Mir Habibullah Khan, the eldest son of the

late Chief, was appointed Sardar in the place of his father. The delimitation of the Perso-Baluch border has set at rest, Naushirwani claims in Eastern Persia, while the recent delimitation of the Kharan-Chagai border and its acceptance by the late Sardar Yakub Khan has settled the limits of their possessions on the North. Towards Makran-Kharan, the Kharan boundary has now also been defined and the encroachments the Naushirwanis were disposed to indulge in in this direction have now ceased. Their Panjgur possessions (the village of Khudabadan and part of Tasp and Siri Khuran) are no longer under dispute.

12. Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan drew the Rs. 6,000 a year during his lifetime which was given to his grandfather Azad Khan, in 1884, when the latter finally acknowledged himself a subject of Kalat by taking his seat in Durbar among the Sarawan Brahui Chiefs. He also received a subsidy of Rs. 4,000 a year in return for the protection of that portion of the Indo-European Telegraph line which passes through his territory. The same subsidies have been continued to the new Chief.

13. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Nawab Habibullah Khan was born in 1897. His Shahgassi Adviser Mouladad is an old man, who has held the appointment of Shahgassi to the State since the closing years of Sardar Azad Khan.

14. Kharan is divided into 15 Niabats of which 5 are major and 10 minor. Each Niabat is under the charge of a Naib of its own who holds his appointment from the Chief.

15. Sardar Mir Habibullah Khan is married to a daughter of Mir Sultan Jan Naushirwani, to whom a son was born on the 1st December 1914 and named Mir Azad Khan.

16. The title of Sardar Bahadur was conferred on the Sardar on the 1st January 1919, and that of Nawab on the 5th June 1920.

LAS BELA.

1. Las Bela is under the suzerainty of Kalat. Its Capital Bela lies 115 miles north-west of Karachi.

2. The ruling family claims descent from Abdul Munaf of the Kureshi tribe of Arabia.

3. Jam Mir Khan, the grandfather of Mir Kamal Khan, who succeeded his father about the year 1840, was constantly at feud with the Khan of Kalat, and in the end was obliged to leave his State and take refuge at Karachi. At the request of the Khan he was kept in the fort at Hyderabad and thence sent to Poona, his son Jam Ali Khan being allowed to remain behind at Hyderabad. In 1874, the latter escaped to Las Bela, where he came to terms with the Khan of Kalat and undertook the charge of affairs. In 1877 Jam Mir Khan was pardoned and restored to his former position. After his restoration he quarrelled with his son, who was deported from Bela and detained under surveillance at Sibi until the death of his father in 1888. The succession was disputed, but eventually Jam Ali Khan was recognized as the rightful heir and appointed to the Jamship of Las Bela in January 1889. Jam Ali Khan rendered loyal and valuable services in the Zhob and Kej expeditions under the late Sir Robert Sandeman, Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, in recognition of which he was made a C.I.E. and K.C.I.E., and was granted a salute of nine guns.

4. Sir Robert Sandeman died of pneumonia at Bela in the beginning of 1892, where his remains were interred and a tomb erected. A large garden surrounds the tomb and is maintained by the State and Government at considerable expense.

5. Jam Mir Kamal Khan, the father of the present Jam Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, was born in 1872 and was recognised as Jam on the death of his father, Jam Ali Khan, on the 14th January 1896.

The affairs of the State necessitated the interference of Government and in compliance with the Jam's own request a Wazir was appointed to assist in carrying on the State affairs. This official continues up to the present day and is appointed by Government.

Jam Kamal Khan was granted the title of C.I.E. and enjoyed a personal salute of 9 guns.

6. Owing to old age and ill-health Jam Kamal Khan abdicated in favour of his eldest son, Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, in March 1921. He did not however survive long after the abdication and died on 26th June 1921. Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan was formally installed by the Agent to the Governor General at a public durbar held at Bela on the 27th January 1922.

7. The present Jam was born in December 1895. He married in 1910 the daughter of the late Mir Nadir Shah, Gichki of Tump, by whom he has one son born in 1920. This wife died in December 1920. In July 1922 he married the daughter of Dad Muhammad, Jamot, who is the niece of Mir Jangi Khan of Kathar, a notable of the State and related to the Jam on his mother's side. He is also married to the daughter of Mir Sumar Khan, Jokhia and to the sister of the Mengal Sardar, Khan Sahib Rasul Bakhsh. The last three are alive.

8. The revenue of the State is small compared with its area owing to the general barren nature of the country and the large number of muafis which were granted many years ago, also to the lack of assistance given to the cultivators.

9. The land is mostly *khushkaba*.

10. Mahmud of Ghazni is said to have passed through the State when invading India. This is said to be evidenced by old ruins found in the country.

11. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

12. Great improvements in the administration of the State were effected during the years 1915-16 and 1916-17. A small but useful reserve of about Rs. 4½ lacs has been invested in Government paper. A fair road linking up the capital of the State with Karachi has been completed. This road still needs much improvements, and steady work is being done on it, each year.

Another fair weather road linking up the capital of the State with Quetta through the Mengal country and *viá* kalat and Mastung was completed in 1923-24

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Baroda	His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar Sena Khas Khel Shamsher Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of —, (*Maratha*).	11th March 1863.	27th May 1875	8,135·2	2,443,007	2,49,00,000

BARODA.

The Gaekwar family first rose to prominence about 1720-21, when Damaji Rao Gaekwar was appointed by Raja Shahu of Satara to the post of second-in-command of his army with the title of "Shamsher Bahadur" or "Valiant Sword". Equally distinguished was his nephew and successor, Pilaji Rao, who was Lieutenant, or Mutalik, of the Maratha forces, with the additional title of "Sena Khas Khel" or "Chief of the Private Troops," and who laid the foundation of the family's dominions in Gujarat, with Baroda for the capital. Pilaji's son, Damaji, continued the conquest of Gujarat with the assistance of the Peshwa Balaji Rao till in A. D. 1755 the Moghul Government in Ahmedabad was entirely subverted. The death of Damaji in 1768 was the signal for family dissension fomented by the Peshwa. The disorder brought the State into connection with the British Government, as their support was enlisted by Damaji's son, Fatehsing Rao, with the result that an offensive and defensive treaty was concluded in 1772. Fatehsing Rao died in 1789. The third Prince in succession from him, Anand Rao Gaekwar, entered into fresh treaties in 1802 and 1805 with the British Government, whereby definite relations were established and, among other provisions, the maintenance of a subsidiary force was agreed to, for which territories yielding Rs. 11,70,000, were ceded by the Darbar. In 1815 the connection between the Gaekwar and the Peshwa was severed, and in 1817 a supplementary treaty was concluded for the cession to the British Government of all the rights that the Gaekwar had acquired by the farm of the Peshwa's territories in Gujarat, the consolidation of the British territories and the Gaekwar's by the exchange of certain districts, the co-operation of the Gaekwar's troops with the British in time of war, an increase of the subsidiary force, the maintenance of a contingent of 3,000* horse at the disposal of the British Government and the mutual surrender of criminals. Anand Rao Gaekwar died in 1819, and was succeeded by his younger

* This force was disbanded in 1885 in consideration of an annual money payment of Rs. 3,75,000 by the Darbar.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces	SALUTE IN GUNS		
			REGULAR TROOPS		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.					
	To Government.	To *other* States	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry.		Permanent.	Personal	Local
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs												
2,11,18,000	..	..	1,500	3,275	2,000	1,806	..	..	2,689	21	..	..

brother, Sayaji Rao, who in 1820 entered into a further convention with the British, whereby he agreed to send no troops into Kathiawar and Mahi Kantha and to make no demands on his tributaries except through the medium of the British Government, who, on their part, engaged to procure payment of the tribute free of expense to the Gaekwar In 1847 Sayaji Rao died and was succeeded in turn by his sons, Ganpat Rao and Khande Rao. During the Mutiny of 1857 Khande Rao remained loyal to the British Government, and in reward was relieved of the payment of Rs 3,00,000 per annum, for which the Darbar had been liable on account of a body of cavalry known as the Gujarat Irregular Horse. He was also created a G.C.S I. in 1862

2. Khande Rao died in 1870, leaving no son, and was succeeded by his younger brother Malhar Rao, who ruled till 1875. For his successor, Maharani Jamna Bai, as the widow of Khande Rao and in consideration of the latter's services during the Mutiny, was invited to adopt a son. The choice lay between three brothers, descendants of Pilaji Rao through his younger son Pratap Rao. The second of the three was adopted and is the present Gaekwar. His Highness was installed under the style of Maharaja Sayaji Rao on the 27th May 1875, being then in his 13th year.

3. On the Maharaja's accession Sir T. Madhava Rao, K.C.S.I., at that time Diwan of Indore, was appointed Minister and Mr. F. A. Elliot of the Bombay Civil Service was engaged as tutor to His Highness. Under Sir Madhava Rao's regime all Departments of the State were reformed. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers in 1881. Sir Madhava Rao retired in 1883.

4. In November 1875, His late Majesty King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, honoured Baroda with a visit in the course of his Indian tour and was the guest of the Gaekwar. On the 1st January 1877 the Maharaja was present at the proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India at Delhi and on that occasion was invested with the title of "Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia" or "Favoured Son of the British Empire". He was [illegible]

G.C.S.I., in 1887 and G.C.I.E., in 1919 and he attended the Coronation Durbars held at Delhi in 1903 and 1911. His Highness has had the honour of being received in England by Their Majesties Queen Victoria, King Edward VII, and the present King-Emperor, and of being visited at Baroda by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in November 1921, and by Their Excellencies Lords Dufferin, Elgin, Minto, Chelmsford, Reading and Irwin during their Viceroyalties.

5. The Maharaja first married in 1880 Laxmibai Saheba of Tanjore, who died in 1885. The only son of this marriage, Yuvraj Fatehsinh Rao, died in September 1908 at the age of 25, leaving two daughters and one son Pratapsinh Rao, who is the heir-apparent and was born on 29th June 1908. The elder daughter married His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur on the 1st April 1918, while the younger married the Chief of Sawantwadi on the 30th April 1922. Educated for some time at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and subsequently in England, Pratapsinh Rao is now being trained at Baroda in the work of Administration. In January 1929 Pratabsinh Rao married Shanta Devi, daughter of Shrimant Sardar Mansingrao Subarao *alias* Appasaheb Ghorpade of Kolhapur. A son was born on 2nd April 1930. In 1886 His Highness married Gajrabai Saheba of the Ghatge family of Dewas, by whom he has one surviving son, Maharaj Kumar Dhairyashil Rao, and one daughter, Maharaj Kumari Indira Raja who married the late Maharaja of Cooch Behar in 1913. Maharaj Kumar Dhairyashil Rao, the youngest son of His Highness, was born in 1893 and educated at Eastbourne and in the Mayo College at Ajmer. He held a King's commission in the Indian Army which he resigned in 1921. A son was born to him on 17th July 1924, a second son on 10th September 1925, and a third son on 6th August 1927. The eldest son by the second marriage, Maharaj Kumar Jaisinh Rao died in Germany on the 27th August 1923, leaving no children, and the second son Maharaj Kumar Shivaji Rao died on the 24th November 1919, leaving two sons, Udaysinh born on the 9th January 1915 and Khande Rao on the 29th August 1916 and one daughter on the 1st December 1917.

6. The Government of the State is conducted on modern lines. The executive head of the administration directly responsible to the Maharaja is the Diwan or Minister, assisted by an Executive Council of which he is President, their respective powers being regulated by rules laid down by the Maharaja from time to time. With the Minister is occasionally associated an Amatya or Joint Revenue Minister, to relieve him, within certain limits, of the control of the Revenue and allied Departments; and there is a Deputy Minister or Naib Diwan to whom the Minister delegates powers at his discretion or under the orders of the Maharaja. When the Amatya's post is not held by any officer, another Naib Diwan is generally appointed.

7. The various Departments in turn are organised as in British India, there being a Sar Suba or Revenue Commissioner, a Commissioner for Settlement and Land Records, Chief Engineers for Public Works (Buildings, Communications and Irrigation) and for Railways, a Conservator of Forests, a Commissioner of Education, etc. For general administrative purposes the State is divided into five Prants (Districts) and 47 Mahals which are in the charge of Subas and Wahiwatdars respectively. The Police organization is similar, the corresponding officials being the Police Naib Subas and Foujdars, while in most of the other Departments the District is the usual unit of charge. The ryotwari system is in force generally throughout the State, and

the revenue assessment is conducted on the lines of the Bombay Settlement. An alienation enquiry was begun in 1889 and has been carried out throughout the State.

8. On the judicial side the Varisht (or High) Court is composed of three judges, and there are District and Subordinate Courts constituted as in British India, except that since 1904 the Subordinate Courts have been vested with criminal as well as civil powers, and executive officers have been almost entirely relieved of Magisterial duties.

9. Reciprocity exists between the Civil and Revenue Courts of British India and of Baroda for the direct service of processes and the execution of decrees of Civil Courts. Similarly there is a system of direct co-operation between the Police of the State and of neighbouring Administrations and of direct correspondence in certain matters between Revenue officers in the Bombay Presidency and Darbar officials of similar status.

10. For the purpose of making Laws and Regulations there is a Legislative Council comprising non-official members, both nominated and elected. This latter element has also been introduced since 1904 in the State's system of Local Boards, of which the village Panchayat forms the basis Such Panchayats have been founded for villages, or groups of villages, having a population of 1,000, the Patel being president with the village accountant and schoolmaster as *ex-officio* members, and the rest of the members being partly officially appointed and partly elected. The Mahal and District Boards have been constituted on similar lines, and all are invested with defined powers of local administration for which funds have been placed at their control. Thus, village Panchayats receive a fixed share of the Local Cess collections of their villages from which they are expected to meet all ordinary village wants, and they discharge petty judicial duties.

11. Education is another popular movement in the State. In 1893 compulsory and free primary education was tentatively introduced by the Baroda Government in one District and since August 1906 has been made universal. In addition to the Baroda College there are several High Schools, Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and numerous Vernacular Schools throughout the State. There is also a well equipped technical school at Baroda, and various industrial schools in the Districts.

12. Other measures which may be noticed are the abolition in 1887 of all transit duties in the State, and the discontinuance in 1909 of all Customs duties with the exception of the sea customs in the Maharaja's possessions in Kathiawar and the duties imposed under Treaty obligations with the British Government. The State has also transferred to the local municipalities any octroi duties levied in their areas. In 1901 the Maharaja arranged with the Government of India to withdraw the local (Babashahi) currency and to substitute British Indian silver coinage as the currency of the State for a term of not less than 50 years. His Highness devotes particular attention to the development of Railways in his territory; the State already owns more than 600 miles of open lines, and additional lines are at present under construction Commercial enterprise receives every encouragement from the Maharaja's Government, and there are numerous joint stock companies in the State, including the Bank of Baroda founded in 1908 with a capital of 20 lacs. A distillery has also been established as a private undertaking at Baroda and has the contract for the supply of liquor under the Central distillery system, wrich is

in force throughout the State. For the benefit of the agricultural population experimental farms have been established at selected centres and are doing valuable work. Attention is being devoted to the establishment of agricultural banks and co-operative credit societies, which number more than 500. There is a Central Library at Baroda and more than 600 District, Town and Village libraries in the State, and the system of sending travelling libraries into the District is in force.

13. The Maharaja has himself travelled extensively in Europe which he has visited on more than 14 occasions. He travelled in America in 1906 and 1910: in the latter year he also vistied Japan. Many of the State Officers have studied abroad; and in addition to the grant of State scholarships for educational tours for selected officials and students.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and religion of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Bhutan .	His Highness Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Sri Sri Sir Jigme Wangchuk, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of —, (Buddhist).	1905	August 1926	18,000	300,000 (by rough estimate).	Not known perhaps about Rs. 4,00,000.

BHUTAN.

1. Bhutan extends for a distance of approximately 190 miles east and west along the southern slopes of the central portion of the Himalayas between 89th and 92nd degrees of east longitude and for 90 miles north and south mostly between the 27th and 28th degrees of north latitude.

2. The country formerly belonged to a tribe called Tek-pa. About the middle of the 17th century some Tibetan soldiers were sent from Kham, the eastern province of Tibet, by orders of the Lhasa Government to look at the country. A fight ensued, the Tek-pas gave way and retreated to the plains with the exception of a few who remained in a menial capacity with the Bhutanese. The Kham-ba soldiers settled in the country and formed a colony without organisation or Government.

3. A travelling Lama, Shap-trung Lha-pa, who subsequently visited the country acquired such influence that he was eventually made ruler under the title of Dharma Raja. Afterwards he was driven out of the country by another Lama, who was not bound by vow of celibacy, called Dup-gein, who became the Dharma Raja. Dup-gein on his accession to the Dharma Rajaship separated from his family and took vows of celibacy. His descendants who are still distinguished as the clan of Cho-je, the chief family of Lamas in Bhutan, are exempted from all taxation and payment of revenue and are entitled to special marks of distinction in Bhutan. Dup-gein before his death stated that, if his body were preserved, he would appear again. His body is to the present day kept in the fort of Punakha in a silver tomb. His incarnation reappeared at Lhasa three years after his death and was duly installed as the Dharma Raja. This Dharma Raja, considering that temporal and spiritual powers were incompatible, confined himself entirely to the latter and appointed a minister to weild the former. This minister by degrees became the temporal Ruler of Bhutan with the title of Deb Raja.

4. Early in the 18th century the Bhutanese invaded Sikkim and held the country for five or six years and eventually annexing the Dumsong Fort and the tract of country which is now the Kalimpong Sub-Division of the Darjeeling District.

5. The British Government first came into contact with Bhutan in 1773, when an expedition was sent to relieve the Raja of Cooch Behar from Bhu-

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Payments		Military Forces						Police Forces.	Salute in guns		
			Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces.					
	To Government.	To other States	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry		Permanent	Personal	Local
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.												
Not known.	..	..	..	.		3,950		.	..	15		..

tanese encroachments. By a treaty of peace concluded in 1774, the Bhutanese agreed to pay a tribute of 5 Tangan horses to the British Government for the possession of the Chitchacotta province, to deliver up the Raja of Cooch Behar and never to make any incursions into British territory or molest the ryots in any way.

6. From this time till 1826, when the British occupied Assam, there was little intercourse with Bhutan. After the occupation of Assam in consequence of a series of aggressions on British territory by the Bhutanese, the British Government decided to annex the Duars, or passes at the foot of the Bhutan hills. The seven Assam Duars, comprising about 1,600 square miles of country, were annexed in 1841 and a sum of Rs. 10,000 is paid annually to Bhutan as compensation.

7. Further trouble arose in 1863 and as a result Military operations followed and resulted in the defeat of the Bhutanese and the conclusion of the Treaty of 1865, under which the Bhutan Darbar formally ceded the eighteen Duars of Bengal and Assam; the British Government paying in return an annual subsidy, commencing at Rs. 25,000 and rising to Rs 50,000 subject to good behaviour on the part of Bhutan.

8. In 1892, the delimitation of the old boundary between Jalpaiguri and Bhutan was brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The relations of Government with Bhutan up to the present time have remained friendly.

9. The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division was appointed Political Agent for Bhutan in January 1896.

10. The subsidy was formerly paid at Buxa to the representative of the Bhutan Darbar b [illegible] it was paid at Phari in [illegible] C.I.E. (now Sir Francis [illegible] Tibet Frontier Matters, [illegible] by the Political Officer in Sikkim. One Bhutanese resides as Agent at Buxa and another at Kalimpong in the Darjeeling district. To both these Agents allowances are paid by the British Government.

11. The late Deb Raja, Pang San-gye Dor-je Yam-pe Lo-pen, a nominee of the Tongsa Penlop, died in December 1902 and was succeeded in 1904 by Cho-le Tul-ku, another nominee of the Tongsa Penlop.

12. During the latter part of 1903, the Tongsa Penlop was invited by the Government of Bengal to meet the Commissioner of Rajshahi. When correspondence was proceeding with him on the subject, the management of the political affairs of the Bhutan State was transferred to Colonel (now Sir Francis) Younghusband, under the direct control of the Foreign Department of the Government of India. A friendly meeting took place at Phari, in Tibet, between Colonel Younghusband and the Thim-bu Jong-pen, who was sent by the Tongsa Penlop, and the co-operation of the Bhutan Darbar was secured in making a survey of a direct route to the Chumbi Valley through Bhutan from India.

13. In 1904, Ugyen Wangchuk, the Tongsa Penlop, accompanied the British Mission to Lhasa. To mark the appreciation of the British Government of the friendly attitude of the Bhutanese, the King-Emperor was pleased to make the Tongsa Penlop, a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire. Mr. J. C. White, C.I.E., the then Political Officer in Sikkim, was, in consequence, deputed to Punakha in March 1905 to present to Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, the Insignia of the Order. Mr. White's Mission was accorded a most hospitable welcome. After the close of the Tibet Mission the political relations between the Government of India and the Bhutan Darbar were placed in the hands of the Political Officer in Sikkim.

14. In December 1905, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk visited Calcutta as the special representative of the Dharma and the Deb Rajas and was received by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India on the 27th December 1905. His Excellency paid him a return visit on the 28th December 1905. A salute of 15 guns was fired in his honour. On the 2nd January 1906, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk was received by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and His Royal Highness paid him a return visit on the 5th January 1906.

15. In 1907, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk was elected hereditary Maharaja of Bhutan and was installed on the *guddi* on the 17th December 1907. Mr. White, the then Political Officer in Sikkim, was present. The Tongsa Penlop has not, however, obtained absolute power as the Paro Penlop and other leading feudal Chiefs still retain considerable powers. A salute of 15 guns was granted to the Maharaja in July 1911, as an hereditary distinction.

16. From December 1909 to February 1910 the late Political Officer, Sir Charles Bell, K.C.I.E., C.M.G., made an extended tour through Western Bhutan and negotiated the Treaty, by which the external relations of Bhutan are placed under the control of the British Government and the subsidy is increased from half a lakh of rupees annually to one lakh. Sir Charles Bell's Mission was received with the utmost cordiality by all classes of the population from the Maharaja downwards.

17. An extradition arrangement was concluded (1910) between Sikkim and Bhutan through the medium of the Political Officer and it is now possible to prevent bad characters from one country from taking refuge in the other.

18. His Highness Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.I.E., visited Delhi in December 1911 and tendered his homage to His Majesty the King-Emperor. His Majesty the King-Emperor invested him with the Insignia of the K.C.S.I. during the Coronation Durbar held in December 1911. He was made a G.C.I.E., on the 1st January 1921. Major F. M. Bailey, C.I.E., Political Officer in Sikkim, was deputed in July 1922 to present His Highness with the Insignia of the Order.

19. His Highness Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., died on the 21st August 1926 and was succeeded by his eldest son and heir, Jigme Wangchuk, as Maharaja of Bhutan. The present Maharaja was born in 1906.

The installation of Maharaja Jigme Wangchuk took place at Punakha on the 14th March 1927 and was attended by Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Bailey, Political Officer in Sikkim. The Political Officer presented His Highness with the Insignia of the C.I.E., which had been conferred on him. The title of K.C.I.E. (hony.) was conferred on His Highness on 3rd June 1930. He was presented with the insignia of the order in February 1931 by Lieut.-Col J. R. L. Weir, Political Officer in Sikkim, at Bum-thang.

20. The Maharaja has the following relations:—

(a) Two younger brothers, Gyurme Dorji, born in the winter of 1911-12, Kesang Tenzing (Naku), born 1917

(b) One younger sister, Kunchog Wangmo, born 1914.

(c) Two half sisters (1) Aji Pendro, mother of Tsering Paljor, the present Paro Penlop (who is thus His Highness' nephew though a few years older than His Highness) and (2) Aji Yangzom.

21. His Highness was married in 1923 and a son and heir was born on the 2nd May 1928.

22. The trade of Bhutan with British India is as yet small and it is probable that a considerable quantity of such trade as there is escapes registration The total registered trade from 1911-12 is as follows —

	Imports into Bhutan	Exports to British India	Total
			Rs.
1911-12			49,74,560
1912-13			26,42,463
1913-14			38,47,435
1914-15			40,19,015
1915-16			27,27,818
1916-17	10,48,863	13,35,093	23,83,956
1917-18	14,78,116	19,57,285	34,35,401
1918-19	6,78,801	9,12,339	15,91,140
1919-20	3,39,896	5,24,500	8,64,396
1920-21	7,63,951	11,78,139	19,42,090
1921-22	4,26,960	8,54,360	12,81,320
1922-23	8,71,969	14,26,315	22,98,284
1923-24	4,16,058	9,66,346	13,82,404
1924-25	2,18,188	7,55,371	9,73,559

23. The highest British authority by whom the Maharaja has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of the letter is as follows:—" My friend—I remain Your sincere friend ". The crest used is gold.

24. The attitude of the Bhutan Darbar when the European war broke out was one of loyal devotion towards the British Government. His Highness the Maharaja gave a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 to the Indian War Relief Fund and also placed the whole resources of his State at the service of Government.

25. Education on European lines has been introduced in the State since 1914. A few boys passed Matriculation Examination in 1924 and they are being trained technically in different lines for work in the State.

26 His Highness keeps an Agent at Kalimpong, Deb-Zimpon Sonam Tobgye Dorji, who is also Assistant to the Political Officer, Sikkim, for Bhutanese affairs. He is married to the sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Sikkim.

JASO.

1. The family belongs to the Bundela clan of Rajputs. In 1807, Jaso was considered subordinate to Ajaigarh; but after a protracted enquiry a separate sanad was granted to the Jagirdar in 1816.

2. The present Jagirdar, Dewan Ram Pratap Singh, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father in November 1918. He was granted full administrative powers on 10th March 1930.

3. The title of Dewan has been recognised by the Government of India as a territorial designation of the Jagirdar who will now be addressed as Dewan Ram Pratap Singh, Dewan of Jaso.

4. He was married in 1928 to the sister of the Raja of Isanagar in Oudh.

KAMTA RAJAULA.

1. The Jagir was originally granted in 1812 to Rao Gopal Lal Kayasth, family vakil of the Kalinjar Chaubes. (See history of Paldeo Jagir).

2. The present Rao is Rao Radhakirshan who succeeded his father the late Rao Ram Prasad on the 28th October 1928. He was granted full administrative powers on the 29th January 1929.

3. The designation of Rao has been recognised by the Government of India as a territorial title of the Chief of Kamta Rajaula.

KOTHI.

1. The ruling family are Rajput Baghels and were formerly subordinate to Panna; but received a separate sanad in 1810. The Chief of Kothi received the title of "Raja Bahadur" as a hereditary distinction on the 1st January 1878.

2. The present Chief Raja Bahadur Sitaraman Pratap Bahadur Singh succeeded his father in August 1914. He has two sons, the elder born in 1912 and the younger in 1916.

3. The Chief is entitled to a return visit from the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Central India: but is not entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

MAIHAR.

1. The State was originally a dependency of Panna but after the British occupation of Bundelkhand, Thakur Durjan Singh was confirmed as Ruler of Maihar in 1906 on executing a deed of allegiance to the British Government.

2. Thakur Raghubir Singh succeeded his father in 1852, and was invested with the management of his State in 1865. In 1869 the title of "Raja" was conferred upon him and his heirs in recognition of the liberality displayed by him in 1863 in remitting transit duties and in ceding land for

railway purposes. On the 1st January 1877 the Chief was granted a salute of 9 guns as a personal distinction, this was converted into a permanent salute in the following year. Raja Raghubir Singh died in March 1908 and was succeeded by his eldest son Jadubir Singh, who was born in August 1864. Jadubir Singh died in July 1910 and was succeeded by his brother, Randhir Singh, who was murdered in Maihar on 15th December 1911. Raja Randhir Singh left three sons, the eldest of whom, Brijnath Singh, is the present Raja. Raja Brijnath Singh was educated at the Daly College and was married to the daughter of the Thakur of Dhrol, a State in Kathiawar in the Bombay Presidency, in February 1915 and in 1920 to the daughter of the Thakur of Semlia in the Sailana State Raja Randhir Singh was invited to the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, but his attendance was excused for financial reasons. He has a son and heir, Rajkumar Govind Singh Ji, born on 21st March 1924.

3. The Raja is entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

NAGOD (UNCHHERA).

1. The ruling family belongs to the Parihar clan of Rajputs, and is said to have been settled in Nagod previous to the arrival of the Baghels in Rewa. The Rajas of Nagod were originally tributaries of the Ruler of Panna; but received a sanad from the British Government in 1809.

2. The present Raja's grandfather, Raghavendra Singh, rendered good service in the mutiny and was rewarded in 1859 with the grant of eleven villages from the confiscated State of Bijeraghogarh.

3. The present Raja Mahendra Singh was born on the 5th February 1916, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 26th February 1926, on the death of his brother, Raja Narharindra Singh The Raja is being privately educated at Nagod. During his minority the State is being administered by a State Council with the Political Agent as President

Before the birth of the present Raja, his father, Raja Jadavendra Singh, had formally adopted from a Parihar family of Katkon (Nagod State) a boy named Bhargavendra Singh who was subsequently educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He is now a member of the State Council (without portfolio).

4. The Raja is entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

PAHRA (CHAUBE)

For ancestry and family history see "Paldeo" The present Jagirdar Chaube Laxmi Prasad succeeded his grandfather the late Diwan Bahadur Chaube Radha Charan on the 20th August 1930.

PALDEO

1. Paldeo is the first among the Chaube Jagirs. The ancestors of the Chaube Jagirdars were Chaube Brahmans and Killadars or governors of the fortress of Kalinjar, under the Panna Darbar against whose authority they successfully rebelled.

2. In 1806, Dariao Singh, the then Killadar, was confirmed in possession of Kalinjar by the British Government; but his conduct was so unsatis-

factory and the disunion among the members of his family so violent, that in 1812 they were made to exchange Kalinjar for the lands which they now hold, and a separate sanad was given to each of the seven members of the family, two shares being included in the sanad of Chhatarsal on his own account and that of his mother Ari, and one also to the family vakil whose descendants hold the Kamta Jagir.

3. It is a rule of succession among the Chaube Jagirdars that when heirs fail to any of them, his Jagir is divided among the surviving branches. In this way three shares have already been absorbed, while one has been confiscated for misconduct, so that five remain.

4. The Jagirdar Chaube Shiva Prasad succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 3rd October 1923. He was invested with full administrative powers on the 6th March 1929.

REWA.

1. The ruling family belongs to the Baghel clan of Rajputs descended from the Gujrat family which ruled at Anhilwara Patan from 1219 to 1296. A member of the family migrated to Northern India and obtained possession of Bandhogarh, which remained the capital of the Baghel possessions until its capture by Akbar in 1597 when Rewa became the chief town. It was soon made over to the Rewa by the Emperor Akbar.

2. Rewa is the first among the Baghelkhand States. The State is held under treaties made in 1812 and 1813.

3. For his services in 1857, the districts of Sohagpur and Amarkantak were conferred upon Maharaja Raghuraj Singh, the present Prince's grandfather, who was informed that, in his dealings with the zamindars, he would be expected to adopt a course in conformity with the practice of the British Government.

4. The transit duties levied in the State were abolished in 1868.

5. The present Ruler, H. H. Maharajadhiraja Sir Gulab Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., succeeded his father, Lieut.-Colonel Maharaja Sir Venkat Raman Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., on the 31st October 1918 and according to local history is the 34th of his line. He married a sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur on the 25th June 1919. His Highness contracted a second marriage in February 1925, with the daughter of His late Highness the Maharaja Sir Madan Singh, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Ruler of Kishangarh. The present Ruler has a son named Sri Yuvraj Maharaj Kumar Martand Singh Bahadur born on 15th March 1923.

6. The Maharaja was invested with ruling powers on the 31st October 1922 at the Residency, Indore, by His Excellency the Viceroy. His Highness was made a K.C.S.I., on the 1st January 1927, and G.C.I.E., on the 1st January 1931.

7. The present Maharaja was a page to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

8. The Maharaja's sister is married to the heir apparent of Bikaner.

SOHAWAL.

The ruling family are Rajputs of the Baghel clan and connected with the Baghels of Rewa, of which State Sohawal formerly formed a part.

About the middle of the sixteenth century when Amar Singh was Ruler of Rewa, his son Fateh Singh threw off his father's authority and established his independence as Chief of Sohawal. Afterwards Sohawal became subordinate to Panna in Bundelkhand; but, on the occupation of Bundelkhand by the British Government, a separate sanad was granted to the Chief of Sohawal in 1809.

2. The father of the present Chief received the title of "Raja" as a personal distinction in 1879. The present Chief, Bhagwat Raj Bahadur Singh, received the title of "Raja" as a personal distinction on the 9th November 1901. This title was made hereditary from the 12th December 1911 as a Coronation Durbar honour. The Chief was invited to the Durbar but was excused from attendance for financial reasons. The C.I.E. was conferred on the Raja on the 1st January 1916. He has three sons of whom the eldest, Kumar Jogendra Singh, born in 1899, was educated at the Daly College, Indore. The second son, Kumar Birendra Singh, was educated at Hindu University, Benares.

3. The Chief is entitled to a return visit from the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, but is not entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

TARAON.

1. For history see "Paldeo".

2. The present Jagirdar Chaube Brij Gopal having been pronounced insane, the Jagir was placed under management in August 1911. The Jagirdar has two sons, of whom the elder was born in 1905.

3. The elder son's name is Chaubey Ganga Prasad He was educated at the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Nagod, and was invested with enhanced judicial and administrative powers in November 1925 A son was born to him in 1927.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Basoda (Hydergarh).	Nawab Mohammad Ayub Ali Khan, Nawab of — (*Pathan*).	1877	27th July 1928.	40	4,442	45,000
2	Bhojakheri	Thakur Dalpat Singh, Thakur of — (*Sondhia*).	7th January 1900.	9th September 1912.	6	571	5,000
3	Bhopal.	[illegible] Nawab Haji Sir Mohammad Hamidullah Khan *Bahadur*, G.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.V.O., B.A., Nawab of — (*Afghan*).	9th September 1894.	17th May 1926.	6,902	7,29,955	62,10,000
4	Borkhera (Dewas).	Thakur Fateh Singh, Thakur of — (*Purbia Rajput*).	24th August 1891.	30th December 1924.	2·2	215	3,000
5	Dewas (Senior Branch).	His Highness Maharaja Sir Tukoji Rao Puar, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of — (*Maratha Puar*).	1st January 1888.	13th October 1899.	449	77,005	9,49,000
	Jawasia	Rawat Giriraj Singh, Rawat of — (*Sisodia Rajput*).	13th October 1910.	4th August 1921.	4	512	12,000
6	Dewas (Junior Branch).	His Highness Maharaja Sir Malhar Rao Baba Sahib Puar, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of — (*Maratha Puar*).	10th August 1877.	18th January 1892.	419	70,513	6,40,000
7	Khilchipur	* Raja Rao Bahadur Durjan Sal Singh of — (*Khichi Rajput*).	26th August 1897.	19th January 1908.	273	45,583	2,92,000
8	Kurwai	Nawab Sarwar Ali Khan, Nawab of — (*Pathan*).	1st December 1901.	2nd October 1906.	142	19,851	2,64,000
9	Muhammadgarh.	Nawab Muhammad Siddiq Quli Khan, Nawab of — (*Pathan*).	26th December 1890.	1st February 1910.	29	2,647	30,000
10	Narsingarh	His Highness Raja Vikram Singh, Raja of — (*Umat Rajput*).	21st September 1909.	23rd April 1924.	734	113,873	9,51,000
11	Pathari	Nawab Abdul Rahim Khan, O.B.E., Nawab of — (*Pathan*).	1872	31st July 1913	30	2,940	53,000
12	Pathari	Rawat Unkar Singh, Rawat of — (*Charda Rajput*).	18th December 1884.	11th April 1894.	15	1,527	18,000
13	Rajgarh	His Highness Raja Sir Bir Indra Singh, K.C.I.E., Raja of — (*Umat Rajput*)	17th January 1892.	10th January 1916.	962	134,891	11,50,000

* Both Raja and Rao Bahadur are hereditary titles.

BASODA (HYDERGARH).

1. The Chiefship, which was originally a part of Kurwai, was formed in 1753 by a grant of country to Ahsanullah Khan, second son of Diler Khan. The Chiefship is feudatory to Gwalior, though it pays no tribute to that Darbar.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand)	Payments		Military Forces						Police Forces	Salute in Guns.		
			Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces					
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry.		Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs a. p	Rs. a p.										
33,000		..			27	6			12			.
5,000		81										
37,33,000	1,61,290 5-0	.				36	141	936†	1,490	19	..	21
3 000	.	1,064					.	.				..
6,86,000	14,237				46 (Lancers)	103 Infantry 22 Artillery.			173	15		
12,000	.	741	.									.
6,37,000	14,237	.	.	..	31	Infantry 117 Artillery 23			134	15		..
2,80 000	11,134-3 6	..	8	92	.	.			57	9	.	.
2,25,000	..	220	..	..	..	.			00		.	..
23,000	..			..	8	25			20		.	..
9,31,000	..	(a) 38,377-0-11	40	101	.	119		.	217	11	.	..
35,000	..	..	.	.	10	60	.	.	53	.	.	..
14,000	..	2,280	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	.	..
10,67,000	..	(b) 61,718-13-5	39	155	..	80	.	.	222	11	..	.

† Excluding Motor Machine Gun Sections—Not yet organized
(a) To Indore.
(b) To Gwalior.

2. The present Chief Nawab Mohammad Ayub Ali Khan was born in 1877. He succeeded his father the late Nawab Hyder Ali Khan who died in July 1928.

3. The Nawab has four sons, of whom the eldest Mohammad Masud Ali Khan was born in 1917.

4. The late Nawab Hyder Ali Khan was present at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911. He also visited Indore to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and was present as a spectator at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness at the Daly College for the reception of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Central India on the 2nd February 1922.

BHOPAL.

1. Bhopal is the principal Muhammadan State in Central India and ranks next in importance to Hyderabad among the Muhammadan States in India. The ruling family was founded by Dost Mohammad, an Afghan of the Mirazi Khel clan who came to India in 1709, during the reign of Farrukhshir, and obtained possession of the Bairasia *Pargana* in Malwa. He was nominated Superintendent of the district of Bairasia, and took advantage of the revolutions which followed the death of the Emperor to establish his independent authority in Bhopal and the neighbouring country. He died about 1740 A.D. and was succeeded by his legitimate minor son, Sultan Mohammad Khan; but the latter was compelled to abdicate in favour of Yar Mohammad, an elder but illegitimate son, whose cause was espoused by the Nizam. Yar Mohammad Khan had four sons, by the eldest of whom Faiz Muhammad Khan, he was succeeded.

2. At this time Peshwa Baji Rao, while returning from Delhi, demanded in the name of the Emperor the restoration of the territories usurped by the Pathans of Bhopal, and the Nawab was compelled by treaty to relinquish all his possessions in Malwa except a few towns, being confirmed by the Peshwa in his remaining possessions in Gondwara.

3. Yasin Mohammad succeeded his brother Faiz Muhammad Khan, and was succeeded by his brother, Hayat Muhammad Khan.

4. Towards the close of the eighteenth century, the Bhopal territories were overrun by plundering bands of Pindaris and were also invaded by Raghuji Bhonsle Raja of Nagpur. At this time Wazir Mohammad, son of the Nawab's cousin, Shariff Muhammad Khan, who, when a mere youth, had fled from Bhopal after an unsuccessful rebellion against the power of the minister, returned to Bhopal as a soldier of fortune. He was the means of saving his country from destruction by the Marathas, and he became the founder of the branch of the Bhopal family which has since ruled in the State.

5. Towards the close of 1813 Bhopal was besieged by the united armies of the Maharaja Scindia and Raghuji Bhonsle; but Wazir Mohammad made a gallant defence during a siege of nine months and the Marathas were compelled to retire unsuccessful.

6. Wazir Mohammad died in 1816 and was succeeded by his second son, Nazar Mohammad, who was married to Kudsia Begum, daughter of Ghaus Muhammad.

7. At the commencement of the Pindari war in 1817, the British Government formed a close alliance with Bhopal which Nazar Mohammad gladly accepted. A formal treaty was concluded in 1818, by which the State was guaranteed. Nazar Muhammad agreed to furnish a contingent and he received five districts in Malwa as a reward for his services.

8. Nazar Muhammad Khan was accidentally killed by his brother-in-law Faujdar Khan. He left one daughter, the Sikandar Begum, who was mar-

ned to Jehangir Muhammad Khan. Nawab Jehangir Muhammad Khan died in 1844, leaving one daughter, the Shah Jahan Begum, as the lawful successor to the masnad of Bhopal.

9. The Shah Jahan Begum voluntarily resigned her right to rule during her mother's life-time, and accordingly the Sikandar Begum was proclaimed Ruler of Bhopal in 1859. Sikander Begum was always steadfastly attached to the British Government. For her services during the mutiny of 1857, she received in 1860 a grant of the pergana of Bairasia and in 1861 she was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

10. In 1862 the Government of India granted a Sanad guaranteeing the succession to the State according to Muhammadan law, in the event of the failure of natural heirs.

11. Sikandar Begum died in 1868 and Shah Jahan Begum then assumed the administration. At her request her daughter, Sultan Jahan Begum was expressly recognised by the British Government as her heir

12. In 1877 the Order of the Imperial Crown was conferred on Her Highness the Shah Jahan Begum.

13. On the occasion of Lord Lansdowne's visit to Bhopal in 1891, Her Highness the Begum and her successors were exempted from the obligation to present nazars at interviews with the Viceroy.

14. Nawab Shah Jahan Begum died in June 1901 and Nawab Sultan Jahan Begum was immediately recognised by the Government of India as Ruler of Bhopal in succession to her mother.

15. Sultan Jahan Begum married in February 1875 Mian Ahmad Ali Khan, known as Sultan Dulha, who died in January 1902.

16. Her Highness was made a G C.I.E., in June 1904 and a G.C.S I, in January 1910. For services in connection with the war Her Highness was made a G.B.E., on the 1st January 1918.

17. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales invested Her Highness with the insignia of G.C.I.E., during his visit to Indore in November 1905. Her Highness was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness at Indore in November 1905, and was also among the Princes assembled to meet His Excellency the Viceroy at Agra in January 1907.

18. His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor of India conferred on Her Highness the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December 1911 at which Her Highness was present. His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Hardinge) visited Bhopal in December 1912. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited Bhopal on the 4th February 1922 and was received by Her Highness the Begum at the Railway Station with full ceremonials. His Royal Highness was also the guest of the late Nawab Sir Nasrulla Khan in his house at Kachnaria for big game shooting. His Royal Highness left Bhopal on the 7th February 1922. His Excellency the Viceroy visited Bhopal in February 1923 and in March 1927.

19. The Begum's eldest son, the late Nawab Sir Muhammad Nasrulla Khan was born in 1876 and received the honorary rank of Major in the Army on the 14th June 1912. On the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the war he was granted the honorary rank of Colonel in the Army and was appointed Colonel of the 9th Bhopal Infantry (now the 4-16th Punjab Regiment). He was made a K.C.S.I., in June 1920. He died on the 3rd

September 1924. He left two sons of whom the elder, Muhammad Habibullah Khan, was born in December 1903 and the second, Muhammad Rafiqullah Khan, in May 1905.

20. Her second son the late Nawab Obaidullah Khan was appointed as an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy in December 1906 and received the honorary rank of Captain in the Army in January 1909, that of Major on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December 1911 and that of Lieut.-Colonel on the 24th October 1921. He was made a C.S.I., in June 1912. On the 1st January 1918, for services in connection with war, he was re-appointed as an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy. He died on the 24th March 1924. He left two sons Captain Nawabzada Saiduzzafar Khan and Captain Nawabzada Rashiduzzafar Khan, the elder of whom was born in 1907.

21. In the summer of 1911 Her Highness the Begum accompanied by her two younger sons, paid a visit to England and attended the Coronation of His Majesty King George V; and, after making an extended tour in Europe, returned to India *viâ* Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt.

22. In September 1925, Her Highness the Begum accompanied by her surviving son Nawabzada Hamidullah Khan, his wife, and three daughters and by the sons of the late Nawab Obaidullah Khan proceeded to England. They returned to India in June 1926.

23. In 1926 the Government of India, as the result of a representation from Her Highness the Begum, decided that her surviving son, Nawabzada Hamidullah Khan, should be recognised as her heir to the exclusion of the sons of her elder deceased sons. On the 17th May 1926 Her Highness the Begum voluntarily abdicated and Nawabzada Hamidullah Khan accordingly became the ruler. His succession was formally recognised by a Kharita from His Excellency the Viceroy dated the 29th June 1926. His Highness has received an assurance from the Government of India that he will be succeeded by an heir of his body, that a son takes precedence of all daughters, that among sons the eldest succeeds, and that among daughters too the eldest succeeds.

24. The present ruler was born on the 9th September 1894. He received his earlier education at Bhopal and subsequently joined the M.A.O. College, Aligarh. After taking his B.A. degree he was appointed Chief Secretary to Her Highness the Begum. He married in 1905 the daughter of Shahzada Humayun, a great grandson of Shah Shuja a Shahzada Khel who was exiled from Afghanistan, and became domiciled in India. In recognition of services rendered in connection with the Great War the Nawab was made a C.S.I., in January 1921 and on the 17th March 1922 he was made a Commander of the Royal Victorian Order on the occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to India. He was gazetted an Honorary A.D.C. to the Viceroy on the 4th July 1922 and was made an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian Army in March 1927. As a member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal proceeded to England in September 1928 to *place certain* matters before the Indian States Committee. He returned in November 1928. His Highness has three daughters, of whom the eldest Nawabzadi Gauhar-i-Taj Abida Sultan Begum was born on the 28th August 1913. She was married to Nawab Sarwar Ali Khan of Kurwai State on the 18th June 1926. The present ruler was made a G.C.I.E., in June 1929.

DEWAS (SENIOR AND JUNIOR BRANCHES).

1. The founders of the States were two brothers of the Puar (Parmer) Rajput tribe, Tukoji Rao and Jiwaji Rao (cousins of Uadji Rao, the first Chief of the Dhar house), who came to Malwa about 1730 A.D., with Peshwa Baji Rao I, and received, under t[illegible]ry that was then made, the Parganas of De[illegible] Ringnode and Bagode, and shares in sever[illegible]o by inter-marriage with Mahrattas have lost their position as Rajputs, hold the highest rank among the Mahrattas The two brothers divided the land granted to them between themselves, thus constituting the Senior and Junior Branches of the State. For a long time the affairs of both branches were administered jointly through one Minister.

2. In 1841, however, the joint management ceased, and the two branches became separate in all respects.

3. The twin States entered into direct treaty relations with the British Government by the Treaty of 1818 The Princes of both branches are generally speaking equal in rank, power and authority The two branches each pay to the British Government Rs 16,000 Hali (equal to Rs 14,237-4-7 British) annually for the maintenance of a military contingent

4. In 1862 the Rulers of Dewas received sanads granting them the right of adoption.

SENIOR BRANCH

1. Raja Tukoji Rao II was succeeded by Rukmangad Rao, who adopted Krishnaji Rao II who died in October 1899, and was succeeded by Kesho Rao Bapu Sahib, the elder son of his elder brother. Kesho Rao, who was installed with the title of Tukoji Rao III, was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and the Mayo College, Ajmer. He has married the daughter of the Maharaja of Kolhapur and has a son Yuvaraj Shri Vikram Sinha Rao Nana Sahib Maharaj, who was born on 4th April 1910 and was married to the daughter of the Chief of Jath in December 1926 His Highness subsequently contracted a second marriage, by which he has one son named Shrimant Bhojsinha Puar Maharaj and six daughters

2. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy.

3. The Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 on which occasion he was made a K C.S I

4. On the 1st January 1918, for services in connection with the War, the title of Maharaja was conferred upon His Highness as an hereditary distinction.

JUNIOR BRANCH.

1. The present Maharaja of Dewas, Junior Branch, is His Highness Malhar Rao Baba Sahib Puar. He succeeded his uncle, Narayan Rao Dada Sahib Puar, by adoption, and was educated at the Daly College, Indore

2 The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy.

3. The Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. His Highness received the Kaisar-i-Hind medal of the first class on the 14th June 1912, and was made a K.C S.I. on the 1st January 1917.

4. On the 1st January 1918, for services in connection with the War, the title of Maharaja was conferred upon His Highness as an hereditary distinction.

KHILCHIPUR.

1. The Khilchipur branch of the Khichi clan of Rajputs was founded by Ugra Sen in the year 1544. The head of the family accorded allegiance to the Maratha rulers, and became tributary to Maharaja Scindia in the year 1793. In 1819 the British Government at the instance of the Gwalior Darbar decided the succession of Sher Singh.

2. The present Ruler, Raja Rao Bahadur Durjan Sal Singh, succeeded as a minor in January 1908. He was educated at the Daly College and after going through a course of administrative training in the Central Provinces was invested with ruling powers on the 23rd February 1918. In 1916 he married a daughter of the Raja of Sailana and has a son and heir born on the 6th March 1918, Kunwar Yashodhar Singh, who is being educated at the Daly College, Indore.

3. The title of "Rao Bahadur" was conferred on the Chief of Khilchipur in April 1873 as a hereditary distinction by the Government of India. The title of "Raja" was similarly conferred in June 1928.

4. The State pays a tribute of Bundi Rs. 13,500, equivalent to Rs. 11,134-3-6 in British currency. Originally payable to the Gwalior Darbar it was assigned by them to the British Government. The late Ruler was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

5. Raja Rao Bahadur Durjan Sal Singh was invited to the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911, but his attendance was excused for financial reasons. In July 1918 the present Ruler was formally received by His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Chelmsford) at Bhopal. He visited Indore to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness at the Daly College, for the reception of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Central India on the 2nd February 1922. Raja Rao Bahadur Durjan Sal Singh also visited Indore in July 1928 to meet His Excellency the Viceroy.

6. The Chief has been granted by the Government of India, subject to certain conditions, hereditary power to dispose of trials of all classes of criminal offences committed within the State.

KURWAI.

1. The State was founded by an Afghan named Muhammad Diler Khan of the Feroz Khel Clan. He first entered the service of the Raja of Datia, and afterwards, about 1726 A.D., that of the Raja of Basoda. On the death of the Chief of Kurwai, he seized the State.

2. Kurwai, during the decline of the Moghul Empire, obtained power and dominion equal if not superior in extent to that of Bhopal; but suffered great spoliation at the hands both of the Marathas and Pindaris. In 1818 the Chief applied to the British authorities for protection against the oppres-

sion of the Maharaja Scindia's local officials in the neighbouring districts, and it was arranged that he should remain in the undisturbed possession of his territory.

3. Owing to its heavy indebtedness the State was taken under management on behalf of Nawab Munawar Ali Khan in 1896. Nawab Munawar Ali Khan died in 1896; his younger brother, Yakub Ali Khan, succeeded to the State and married his brother's widow in 1897. Yakub Ali Khan died in October 1906 and was succeeded by his son, Sarwar Ali Khan, who was born in December 1901. The Nawab was educated at the Daly College, Indore, till it was converted into the Training School for Indian Cadets in August 1918 when he joined the Mayo College, Ajmer. He was selected for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, at the entrance examination of April 1919 and at the same time passed the Diploma Examination of the Chiefs' Colleges. He left for England in August 1919. He was at Sandhurst for 2 years, and on passing out, obtained the King's Commission in September 1921, when he returned to India, and was attached to the Worcestershire Regiment. He resigned his Commission in 1922. The Nawab visited Indore to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness at the Daly College for the reception of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Central India, on the 2nd February 1922. During the minority of the Nawab the State was managed by a Superintendent under the direct orders of the Political Agent in Bhopal. Nawab Sarwar Ali Khan was formally invested with administrative powers on 9th April 1923. On the 18th June 1926, the Nawab married the eldest daughter of His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal.

4. The State pays Rs. 220 Government currency, a year as *tanka* to the Thakur of Agra Barkhera.

MUHAMMADGARH.

1. The State was originally part of Kurwai, and was given as a portion to a younger son of the Chief in 1753. It pays no tribute to any State and is directly dependent on the British Government.

2. The administration of the State was made over to Nawab Siddiq Quli Khan on the 15th November 1912. The Nawab visited Indore to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and was present, as a spectator, at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness at the Daly College for the reception of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Central India, on the 2nd February 1922.

3. A son and heir was born to the Nawab on the 27th December 1926.

NARSINGARH.

1. The power of the Umats, a branch of the Parmara Rajputs, was established in the district known as Umatwara in the seventeenth century by two cousins, named Mohan Singh and Parasram, who assumed the titles of "Rawat" and "Dewan" and made a division of their possessions. The ancestors of the family, who were proprietors of large herds of camels, came from Mewar in A.D. 1442. Out of the divisions above-mentioned, which

took place in 1681, arose the separate States Rajgarh and Narsingarh. Parasram, the founder of the Rajput State of Narsingarh had succeeded his father, Ajab Singh, in 1660 as minister to the Rawat of Rajgarh.

2. In 1819 Chain Singh succeeded his father, Sobhag Singh, who was fourth in descent from Parasram and had become imbecile. Owing to a difference with the Political Agent at Sehore, he attacked the British forces near that place and was killed in the engagement. Sobhag Singh meanwhile recovered his sanity and was again entrusted with the rule as Chief of Narsingarh. After his death in 1827, Chain Singh's widow adopted Hanwant Singh, who died in March 1873, when his grandson, Partap Singh, was recognised as his successor. On this occasion the Maharaja Holkar demanded succession nazarana, but his claim was not admitted by Government.

3. Partap Singh died without issue in April 1890 and was succeeded by his uncle Mahtab Singh. Mahtab Singh died in November 1895.

4. The next Ruler was Arjun Singh, a cousin of the former Chief. He was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and then at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and also received training for a year in the Imperial Cadet Corps. In May 1907 he married a daughter of the Raja of Sailana. He was invested with ruling powers in March 1909, and was granted the title K.C.I.E., on the 3rd June 1916.

5. The hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred on the Ruler and his heirs by the Government of India in May 1872, and the Raja was addressed by the Viceroy for the first time in 1911, when His Excellency invited His late Highness to the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, at which he was present. In consequence of continued illness the late Raja constituted a Council of Regency to administer the State, the Rani of Narsingarh being Regent and the Political Agent in Bhopal President. His Highness Raja Sir Arjun Singh died on the 22nd April 1924, and was succeeded by his son, Raja Vikram Singh, who was born on the 21st September 1909. During his minority, the State continued to be administered by the Council of Regency, with Her Highness Rani Shiv Kunwar, as Regent. His Highness Raja Vikram Singh was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and the Mayo College, Ajmer. He also spent a year in Bangalore where he received administrative training under the Mysore Government. In July 1928 he paid a visit to England, Scotland and France. He married in June 1929 a daughter of the Heir-Apparent of the Cutch State. He was invested with full ruling powers on the 7th October 1929. On his assumption of powers the Council of Regency was replaced by a State Council composed of 3 members one of whom is a Jagirdar of the State with His Highness the Raja as President and the Dewan as Vice-President.

6. Her Highness the Rani Regent was appointed Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire on the 3rd June 1924.

7. The eldest sister of His Highness was married to the heir-apparent of His Highness the Maharawal of Jaisalmer on the 23rd June 1926. His Highness' youngest sister was married on the 18th February 1929 to Maharaj Sumer Singh of Indergarh (Kotah State).

8. Narsingarh pays a tribute of Rs. 85,000 Hali to the Maharaja Holkar.

9. The Chief receives a *tanka* of Hali Rs. 1,200 from the Maharaja Scindia and another of Rs. 5,102 from Dewas.

PATHARI.

1. The Nawab of Pathari is a descendant of Dost Muhammad, the founder of the Bhopal family. He formerly held certain villages in the district of Rahatgarh, of which he was deprived by the Maharaja Scindia but the estate was subsequently restored to Hyder Muhammad Khan through the mediation of the British Government. Nawab Abdul Karim Khan died on the 30th July 1913 and was succeeded by his son Abdul Rahim Khan, the present Nawab. He was appointed O.B.E. in June 1919 He has four sons, the eldest of whom, Mian Shareh Muhammad Khan, was born in 1896. The estate pays no tribute to any State. The Nawab visited Indore to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and was present as a spectator at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness at the Daly College, for the reception of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Central India, on the 2nd February 1922.

RAJGARH.

1. The State as it exists to-day originated (as explained above under Narsingarh) in the division of territory which Parasram forced on Mohan Singh.

2. On the Mahratta conquest of Malwa in the 18th century the Umats were compelled to submit in common with other States and the Rawat became tributary to the Maharaja Scindia

3. In 1818 the Raja of Rajgarh was Nawal Singh who succeeded to the *gaddi* by the assassination of his brother. On the establishment of the British authority in Central India, the mediation of the British Government was exercised to effect an arrangement for the payment of the tribute due to the Maharaja Scindia. Another agreement was mediated between the Rawat and the Duars of Dewas under which the Raja receives an annual sum of Bhopali Rs. 5,102 from Dewas.

4. In 1831 Rawat Nawal Singh died and was succeeded by his nephew Moti Singh. In 1871, Moti Singh openly announced his conversion to the Muhammadan religion and took the name of Muhammad Abdul Waseh Khan He received the title of " Nawab " from the British Government in 1872, and died in October 1880. He was succeeded by his son Bakhtawar Singh, who died in November 1882, and was succeeded by his son Balbahadur Singh. Balbahadur Singh died in January 1902 and was succeeded by his uncle Bane Singh, on whose death in January 1916 the *gaddi* passed to his son. In 1916 the Raja married the daughter of a Jagirdar of Saud Khankra (Palitana State in Kathiawar), and in 1920 he also married the daughter of the Thakur of Gaiha (Bhopal Agency), the maternal uncle of the Raja of Narsingarh. His Highness the Raja was married at Allahabad on the 1st March 1926 to the youngest daughter of Rana General Padam Jang Bahadur, son of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang Bahadur, G.C B., G.C.S.I., Prime Minister of Nepal. Her Highness Rani Gohelji, the Senior Rani of Rajgarh, died on the 5th April 1929. On the 28th August 1929 His Highness married the daughter of the Thakur of Dhatraoda in the Indore State.

5. In November 1885, on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit to Indore the hereditary title of " Raja " was conferred on the Chief in substitution for

"Rawat" and the Raja was addressed by the Viceroy for the first time on the occasion of Her late Majesty's Jubilee, 1887.

6. The Raja pays a tribute of 85,000 Chandori rupees to the Maharaja Scindia and also 1,050 Kotah rupees to the Jhalawar Chief. He receives from the Maharaja Scindia Hali rupees 3,187 annually.

7. The late Ruler was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905 and also at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911.

8. For services in connection with the war His Highness was made a K.C.I.E., on the 1st January 1918. His Highness the Raja visited Indore to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness at the Daly College for the reception of Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Central India on 2nd February 1922.

9. On the 27th February 1920 a sanad was granted by the Government of India conferring upon His Highness Raja Sir Bir Indra Singh, K.C.I.E., full powers in criminal cases as enjoyed by his father the late Raja Bane Singh. The Chief and his successors have been granted powers by the Government of India, subject to certain conditions, to dispose of trials of all classes of criminal offences committed within the State.

10. The Raja has no male issue.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average Annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
15	Jigni . .	*	..	..	18	3,653	21,500
16	Lugasi .	Diwan Bhopal Singh, Jagirdar of — (*Bundela Rajput*).	31st October 1916.	1st December 1917.	45	6,192	35,000
17	Naigawan-Rebai.	Kunwar Vishwanath Singh, Jagirdar of — (*Ahir*).	5th November 1878.	8th March 1909.	12	2,353	12,000
18	Orchha .	His Highness Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Bundelkhand Maharaja Mahendra Sawai Vir Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of — (*Bundela Rajput*).	14th April 1899.	3rd March 1930.	2,080	314,556	10,50,000
19	Panna . .	His Highness Maharaja Mahendra Sir Yadvendra Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Maharaja of — (*Bundela Rajput*).	31st January 1894.	20th June 1902.	2,596	212,130	10,96,000
20	Samthar .	His Highness Maharaja †Sir Bir Singh Deo Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Raja of — (*Bargujar*).	26th August 1864.	17th June 1896.	180	33,307	1,35,000
21	Sarila . .	Raja Mahipal Singh, Raja of — (*Bundela Rajput*).	11th September 1898.	11th September 1898.	35	6,022	1,00,000
22	Tori-Fatehpur.	Rao Bahadur Diwan Arjun Singh, Jagirdar of — (*Bundela Rajput*).	8th July 1870	7th February 1880.	36	5,907	28,600

* Rao Bhan Pratap Singh *alias* Fateh Singh, Rao of Jini, died on 7th December 1931 and the question of his successor is under consideration.

† Personal title. The Hereditary title is "Raja."

General.

1. Bundelkhand was originally held by the Chandelas. The Gaharwar tribe, whom other Rajputs do not admit as being true Rajputs, is the origin of the Bundelas. Jesonda, the seventh in descent from the general ancestor of the Gaharwar, in consequence of great sacrificial rites performed at Bindbasni, gave the title of "Bundela" to his issue. The Bundelas ousted the Chandelas about A.D. 1200. Rudra Pratap founded Orchha, the parent State of Bundelkhand. The Bundelas always held high positions under the Delhi Empire by reason of their great military genius. Bhagwan of Orchha commanded the advanced guard of Shah Jahan's army. His son, Subkaran, was Aurangzeb's most distinguished leader in the Deccan, and another Orchha Chief, Dilpat, fell at Jajau.

2. Most of the eastern or sanad States were formed by Chhatarsal's division amongst his descendants of the territory he acquired from the parent stock which was estimated to have an income of three crores of rupees.

3. Orchha, Datia, and Samthar, the western States, have treaties with the British Government. The remainder of the States are held by sanad.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Payments.		Military Forces						Police Forces	Salute in guns.		
			Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops		Indian States' Forces					
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.		Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs.										
18,685	..	..	.	.	..	17	..		9	.	..	..
37,000	.	..	..	..	..	..	.		40	..	..	..
13,000	..	..	..	..	..	12		.	9	.	.	..
11,68,000	..	.	..	..	37	321	..	..	202	15	..	..
9,71,000	9,935	.	..	..	15	105	..	83	174	11	.	..
1,35,000	..	..	.	..	200	300	.	.	73	11		..
65,000	..	..	..	..	..	41	.	.	23	.	..	..
28,000	..	.	..	..	.	40	.		15			

AJAIGARH.

1. In 1765, Guman Singh, a nephew of Pahar Singh, the Chief of Jaitpur, [illegible] uncle. The Chief of this State was [illegible] s descendant, Raja Bakhat Singh, was [illegible] Ali Bahadur. On the British occu- [illegible] ved a pension of Rs. 3,000 a month. [illegible] tion of his possession. The [illegible] nd sanad, granted in 1812, [illegible] to-day.

2. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Sawai Bhupal Singh Bahadur succeeded his father Sir Ranjor Singh, K.C.I.E., on the 7th June 1919 The hereditary title of Sawai was recognised by the Government of India on the 1st January 1877.

3. His Highness has a son named Raja Bahadur Punya Pratap Singh born in August 1884.

4. A sanad, conferring hereditary extended judicial powers on the Chief, was granted in the year 1925.

ALIPURA.

1. The lands composing this Estate were granted by the descendants of Hirde Shah (son of Chhatrasal).

2. The present Jagirdar is Rao Harpal Singh who succeeded his father Raja Chhatrapati, C.S.I., in March 1922. He has three sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Kumar Raghuraj Singh, was born on the 3rd March 1901. He passed the post diploma examination from the Mayo College, Ajmer. He has two sons, the elder Kunwar Yadvendra Singh, was born on the 31st August 1925. The Rao is an elected member of the Chamber of Princes representing Estates and Jagirs in Bundelkhand. In 1923, the Government of India decided that the Jagirdar should in future be designated as "Rao of Alipura."

BANKA PAHARI.

1. The present Jagirdar, Diwan Baldeo Singh, succeeded his father, Diwan Mehrban Singh on the latter's death on the 4th June 1915. This Jagir has been exempted from the payment of contributions towards the support of its convicts in British Jails.

2. He has 4 sons. The eldest Kunwar Bir Singh Deo was born on the 2nd October 1912.

(*Vide* also account under head "Hasht Bhaya Jagirs" in this narrative.)

BAONI.

1. Baoni is the only Muhammadan State in Bundelkhand.

2. The Baoni family claims its descent from Nizam-ul-Umrao of Hyderabad. The State was granted by the Peshwa, and the British Government executed a deed recognising the validity of the Peshwa's grant.

3. The late Nawab, His Highness Nawab Riaz-ul-Hassan Khan Bahadur, succeeded to the *masnad* on the 2nd August 1894. On the 1st January 1903, the administration, till then vested in a Superintendent appointed by Government, was partially placed in the Nawab's hands.

4. Nawab Riaz-ul-Hassan Khan died on the 27th October 1911 and was succeeded by his eldest son Muhammad Mushtaq-ul-Hassan who after completing his education at the Daly College at Indore was invested with full ruling powers on the 7th February 1918. He was married to the daughter of the Nawab of Kunjpura in the Karnal District of the Punjab in March 1917. The revised complementary titles of the Nawab which have been recognised as hereditary by the Government of India are "A'zam-ul-Umara," "Iftikhar-ud-Daulah," "I'mad-ul-Mulk," "Sahib-i-Jah," "Mihin Sardar," "Safdar-Jung".

5. Visits were exchanged between the Chief and the Viceroy at the Daulatpur Durbar. The Chief paid a private visit to the Viceroy at Jhansi in October 1901. The late Nawab attended the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

6. A sanad, conferring hereditary extended judicial powers on the Chief, was granted in the year 1921.

BERI.

1. The ruling family is descended from Jagat Raj (a son of Chhatrasal) in the female line. On the British occupation of Bundelkhand the villages of Chili and Dadri were resumed, only Umri being left in the possession of the ancestors of the Chief. In lieu of these villages other villages were given to Jugal Prasad. In consideration of the services of a former Jagirdar, Vishwanath Singh, during the mutiny of 1857, the *nazarana*, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been claimed on the succession of Bijai Singh, was remitted. The Jagirdar attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 with the Maharaja of Bijawar.

2. Raghuraj Singh, who had succeeded in October 1892, died on the 7th June 1904, leaving two sons. The succession of his eldest son Rao Lokendra Singh was recognised by the Government of India. The minor Jagirdar was married to the daughter of the Maharaja of Bijawar on 12th July 1910. A son named Yadvendra Singh was born to him on the 27th June 1918. On the 25th May 1915, the Jagirdar was invested with full powers of administration in his Jagir. In 1923 the Government of India decided that the Jagirdar should in future be designated as " Rao of Beri ".

BIHAT.

1. The ancestors of the Bihat family received service grants from Hirde Shah, son of Chhatrasal · on the British occupation of Bundelkhand the usual sanads were granted.

2. The present Jagirdar, Rao Bir Singh Ju Deo, was born on 16th May 1902. He succeeded his father in January 1908 and was granted full administrative powers on 15th January 1925.

3. In May 1918 he married the daughter of Kunwar Shobha Singh, maternal uncle of His Highness the Maharaja of Panna.

4. The Rao has no son.

5. In 1923, the Government of India decided that the Jagirdar should in future be designated as " Rao of Bihat ".

6. The Jagir pays a tribute of Rs. 1,400 a year to the British Government for the village of Lohargaon.

BIJAWAR.

1. The ruling family is descended from Birsing Deo, a grand son of Chhatrasal. In 1811, a sanad was granted to Ratan Singh, who was required to subscribe to a deed of allegiance. The title of " Maharaja Bahadur " was conferred on the 2nd October 1866 and that of " Sawai " on the 1st January 1877. Both titles are hereditary.

2. The present Ruler His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sir Sawant Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., is the second son of His Highness the Maharaja of Orchha. He was adopted by the late Maharaja Bhan Pratap Singh whom he succeeded in June 1900. The administration of the State was made over to the Maharaja in January 1903 under certain conditions. The Maharaja was invested with full administrative powers on the 17th October 1904. The Maharaja paid a private visit to the Viceroy at Orchha in October 19[illegible]. [illegible]

Highness attended the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. In December 1911, on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi at which His Highness was present, Maharaja Sawant Singh received the K.C.I.E. His Highness married a second wife on the 10th March 1913, the daughter of Dewan Gajraj Singh, a Jagirdar of the Datia State belonging to the family of Rao Pahar Singh of Karaiya, brother-in-law of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur of Datia.

4. A sanad, conferring hereditary extended judicial powers on the Chief, was granted in the year 1921.

BIJNA.

1. This Jagir is divided into two shares.

2. The present Jagirdar, Diwan Himmat Singh, who was born on the 18th November 1894, succeeded his grandfather, Diwan Makund Singh in December 1908. He was invested with administrative powers on the 1st July 1918. He has two sons born on the 6th April 1919 and 15th December 1926, respectively, and also two daughters. (*Vide* also account under head "Hasht Bhaya Jagirs" in this narrative.)

CHARKHARI.

1. The State dates from 1765 when Khuman Singh, a great-grandson of Chhatrasal, received Charkhari from Pahar Singh of Jaitpur. Bijai Bahadur, son and successor of Khuman Singh, was the first of the Bundela Chiefs who submitted to the authority of the British Government, and a sanad was granted to him in 1804.

2. Raja Ratan Singh received, as a reward for his services in 1857, a Jagir of Rs. 20,000 a year in perpetuity, a *Khilat*, and a hereditary salute of 11 guns. On the 1st January 1877 the hereditary title of "Sipahdar-ul-Mulk" was conferred on the Chief.

3. Maharaja Sir Malkhan Singh, Bahadur, K.C.I.E., was adopted by Raja Jai Singh's widow and the Government of India recognised his succession in 1880. The State was kept under the supervision of a British officer during the Chief's minority. Maharaja Malkhan Singh died without issue on the 15th June 1908, and was succeeded by his father, Rao Bahadur Jujhar Singh Ju Deo. The latter received the title of K.C.I.E., at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. The commemoration of this memorable Durbar His Highness remitted *nazrana* which was hitherto paid to the State by Jagirdars and Maufidars on succession. Maharaja Jujhar Singh died without issue on the 4th June 1914, and was succeeded by his younger brother Diwan Ganga Singh. The present Ruler His Highness Maharaja Arimardan Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, who was adopted from the Jigni family, succeeded to the *gadi* on the 6th October 1920, and was granted full administrative powers on the 6th December 1924. During His Highness' minority the administration of the State was carried on by a Council of Regency. Rao Bhan Pratap Singh of Jigni, His Highness' real father, was the Regent.

5. A sanad conferring hereditary extended Judicial powers on the Chief, was granted in the year 1921.

6. On 13th May 1923, His Highness was married to the daughter of Thakur Hamir Singh Ji of Virpur in Kathiawar, but the Maharani died on the 21st October 1923. On 27th January 1928, His Highness married the daughter of His Highness the Maharawal of Banswara.

CHHATARPUR.

1. The founder of this State was Sone Shah Ju Ponwar, retainer of Maharaja Hindupat of Panna, who became independent in 1785.

2. The British Government established Sone Shah in the Raj of Chhatarpur. A sanad was granted in 1806.

3. In 1869 the State gave land for the Nowgong Cantonment, for which it received yearly Rs. 3,249-10-3.

4. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Sir, Vishwanath Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father in November 1867. In August 1887, the Maharaja was invested with full administrative powers. In 1894 His Highness was empowered under certain conditions to exercise criminal jurisdiction in heinous offences within his State. The hereditary title of Maharaja was conferred on His Highness on the 3rd June 1919, and he was created a K.C.I.E. in January 1928.

5. His Highness married a daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Orchha in 1884 who died in April 1921. In May 1920 His Highness married a local Jagirdar's daughter by whom he has a son named Bhawani Singh, born in August 1921, who was betrothed to a daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala on the 9th May 1928.

6. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

7. A sanad, conferring hereditary extended judicial powers on the Chief, was granted in the year 1921.

DATIA.

1. Bhagwan Rao, a son of Bir Singh Deo of Orchha, received Datia and Baroni from his father in 1626. The first treaty with this State was concluded with Raja Parichhat on the 15th March 1804. After the deposition of the Peshwa in 1817 a tract of land on the east of the river Sindh was added to Datia as a reward for the attachment of the Chief to the British Government, and a new treaty was made with him. His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who was born in 1845, succeeded his adoptive father, Bijai Bahadur, in 1857. The hereditary titles of "Maharaja" and "Lokendra" were conferred on 4th August 1865 and 1st January 1877, respectively. On the 1st January 1906 his salute was raised from 15 to 17 guns as a personal distinction. Maharaja Bhawani Singh died in August 1907, and was succeeded by his son, the present Ruler, Major His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir Govind Singh Bahadur. He first married a daughter of the Dhandera Jagirdar of Manpura, in Gwalior State, who is now dead. He subsequently married a daughter of the Thakur Sahib of Sayla (Gujrat) and also a daughter of the Thakur of Suara in Datia State. His Highness' eldest son, Raja Bahadur Balbhadra Singh was born in 1907 and is married

to a daughter of the late Maharaja Bahadur of Balrampur, and has a son born on the 29th December 1928. His Highness' second son, by the second (now senior) Maharani, was born in October 1926.

2. In 1879 the Maharaja entered into agreement with the Government of India to stop the manufacture of salt in the State except at certain specified works whose output was not to exceed 16,480 maunds a year; to prevent export from the State of any salt manufactured therein; and to prohibit the export of intoxicating drugs by routes barred by the inland customs line. In consideration of the loss the Darbar would sustain by this agreement it was arranged that the State should receive Rs. 10,000 a year.

3. In 1882 the Darbar ceded land for the Betwa Canal receiving payment for the area required.

4. In 1904 the late Maharaja agreed to cease coining Raja Shahi rupees.

5. His Highness, accompanied by his Guardian, Captain J. W. H. Tyndall, and Medical Officer, Captain W. E. Brierly, went on a shooting trip to Uganda in British East Africa in November 1912 and returned therefrom at the end of April 1913.

6. For services in connection with the war His Highness was made a K.C.S.I., on the 1st January 1918. In September 1926 His Highness was appointed Honorary Major in the British Army.

DHURWAI.

1. The Jagir is divided into three shares.

2. The present Jagirdar, Dewan Jugal Parshad Singh, was born in 1896; succeeded his father Dewan Ranjor Singh in November 1910; was educated in the Cantonment High School, Nowgong, from 1912 to 1916; married in the latter year a niece of Dewan Sheo Raj Singh, brother-in-law of His Highness the Maharaja of Bijawar. This lady died on 31st October, 1921, and he re-married on 11th May 1923, the daughter of a Thakur of Ubora in the Orchha State. The Jagirdar was invested with administrative powers on the 1st July 1918.

3. A son and heir was born to the Jagirdar on the 3rd April 1926.

(*Vide* also account under head " Hasht Bhaya Jagirs " in this narrative.)

GARAULI.

1. The family claims descent from Gopal Singh, who was one of the most active and daring of the military adventurers who opposed the occupation of Bundelkhand by the British Government. Gopal Singh eventually submitted on condition of full pardon and a provision in land. A sanad was given to Gopal Singh on the 24th February 1812, in the original copy of which the hereditary title of the Chief is given as " Diwan Bahadur ".

2. Diwan Bahadur Chandra Bhan Singh, the present Chief was born in 1883, and succeeded in 1884, receiving administrative powers in 1910. He married the daughter of the Jagirdar of Semaria, in Panna State, and has two sons, Kunwar Raghuraj Singh, born in 1910 and Kunwar Pratap Singh, born in 1919.

3. The Chief attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

GAURIHAR.

1. This family is descended from Raja Ram, who was Governor of a fort in [illegible] ...ajas of Ajaigarh. During [illegible] his master. At the time [illegible] ...am was at the head of a band of professed plunderers and for long disturbed the peace of the country. The resistance of Raja Ram was so successful that Government sanctioned a reward of Rs. 30,000 for his capture. But before the proclamation was issued, he was induced to surrender on promise of receiving a territorial possession on terms similar to those granted to the Bundelkhand Chiefs. A sanad was granted in November 1807.

2. For his services during the mutiny, Sawai Rajdar Budra Singh, former Jagirdar, received the title of Rao Bahadur with a *khilat* of Rs. 10,000.

3. The present Jagirdar Pratipal Singh, succeeded his father Rao Bahadur Shamle Prasad in April 1904 and was granted full administrative powers in August 1911. He had two sons named Avadhendra Pratap Singh and Devindra Pratap Singh, born in 1902 and 1907 respectively. The eldest son Avadhendra Pratap Singh is studying at Nowgong, under the supervision of the Head Master of the Government High School. He has 3 sons.

4. The Jagirdar attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

HASHT-BHAYA JAGIRS

3. The adoption of Lachman Singh was recognised by the Government of India. He died in April 1892.

4. Bhan Pratap Singh *alias* Fateh Singh, the present Jagirdar, who was born on the 18th May 1878, was adopted in April 1892 from the Charkhari family. Bhan Pratap Singh was granted administrative powers on 19th April 1901. He was educated at the High School at Charkhari.

5. The title of "Rao" attaches to the Chiefship.

6. The Jagirdar has a son by name Arimardan Singh born in December 1903. Arimardan Singh was adopted into Charkhari, and is now Maharaja of that State.

7. The Jagirdar attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911, with the Maharaja of Charkhari.

LUGASI.

1. This family is descended from Hirde Shah of Panna.

2. As a reward for his services during the mutiny, Sardar Singh, a former Jagirdar, was given the personal title of "Rao Bahadur", a Jagir of Rs. 2,000 and a *khilat* worth Rs. 10,000.

3. The Jagirdar, Dewan Chhatrapati Singh, died on the 30th November 1917, and was succeeded by his infant son Bhupal Singh, born on the 31st October 1916. The minor Jagirdar is receiving his education at the Daly College, Indore.

NAIGAWAN REBAI.

1. The family is descended from Lachman Singh, one of the bandit leaders of Bundelkhand, who was induced to surrender on promise of pardon. He received in 1807 a sanad for five villages. In 1850 it was decided that the Jagir was held merely on a life tenure and ought to have been resumed on the death of the then Jagirdar. It was, however, continued to Jagat Singh, who had been so long in possession, on the distinct understanding that it was to lapse absolutely at his death. In the meantime, however, the right of adoption was conceded and, on the Jagirdar's death in 1867, the succession of his widow Larai Dulaiya was sanctioned. In 1893 the adoption of Vishwanath Singh. a son of the Jagirdar's step grand-daughter, was sanctioned. Vishwanath Singh was also recognized successor of Larai Dulaiya who relinquished her powers in March 1909 and died on the 6th August 1909. The Jagirdar enjoys the title of "Kunwar". He has no son.

2. The present Jagirdar was born in 1878 and granted administrative powers in 1909. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Nowgong.

ORCHHA.

1. Orchha or Tikamgarh is the oldest and highest in rank of all the Bundela States and was the only State in Bundelkhand which was not held in subjection by the Peshwa. The Mahrattas, however, severed form Orchha the territory which formed the State of Jhansi.

2. In 1501, Rudra Pratap founded Orchha and Bir Singh Deo (1605—1626), fourth in succession from him, was the most famous of the Orchha Chiefs. His son and successor, Jujhar Singh (1626—1635), rebelled and was dispossessed of his kingdom, the Orchha State remaining without a Chief from 1635 to 1641 when Shah Jahan restored it to Pahar Singh, another son of Bir Singh Deo.

3. Sawant Singh ruled over the State from 1752—1765 and received from Shah Alam, son of Alamgir II, a royal banner and the title of "Mahendra" which is still borne by the Orchha Chiefs.

4. When the British entered Bundelkhand, a treaty of friendship and defensive alliance was concluded with Raja Bikramjit Mahindra, eleventh in succession from Pahar Singh on the 23rd December 1812.

5. The present Chief is His Highness Saramand-i-Rajaha-i-Bundelkhand Maharaja Mahindra Sawai Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., who succeeded to the *gadi* in March 1874 on the death of his brother Hamir Singh.

6. The late Maharaja rendered loyal services during the mutiny of 1857, in recognition of which a tribute of Rs. 3,000, which was paid for the Jagir, of Taraoli, was remitted, and the *istimrari* revenue of the village of Mohanpur, amounting to Rs. 200, was at the same time remitted.

7. The titles of "Maharaja Mahindra Bahadur," "Sawai" and "Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Bundelkhand" are hereditary: the last two were granted by the British Government on the 24th May 1882 and 29th June 1886, respectively.

8. The eldest son of the Maharaja Raja Bahadur Bhagwant Singh died in December 1920, leaving four sons, the eldest of whom (Bir Singh) was born in 1898.

9. The second son of the Maharaja, Sawant Singh, was adopted by His Highness the late Maharaja Bhan Pratap Singh of Bijawar and is now the Ruler of that State.

10. The Maharaja was present at the Delhi Assemblage in 1877 and visits were exchanged with the Viceroy. The Viceroy paid a visit to Orchha in October 1902. His Highness was also present at the Delhi Durbar in 1903, and at the Durbar held at Indore by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in November 1905.

11. He was created a G.C.I.E., on the 23rd May 1900 and a G.C.S.I., on the 1st January 1906.

12. The Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 on which occasion Kunwars Vir Singh and Karan Singh, grandsons of His Highness, were selected to act as pages to His Majesty the King-Emperor and His Excellency the Viceroy respectively.

13. The Heir-Apparent Kunwar Vir Singh was born in 1898 and was educated at the Daly College, Indore, Raj Kumar College, Rajkot, and Mayo College, Ajmer. He also received administrative training in the Saugor District in the Central Provinces.

14. He first married a sister of the Thakur Sahib of Wadhwan (Kathiawar) on the 4th March 1919, who is now dead. He subsequently married a granddaughter of His Highness the Thakur Sahib of Gondal. His son, Raja Bahadur Devendra Singh, was born on the 6th November 1919.

PANNA.

1. The Rulers of Panna are descended from the Orchha house. During the anarchy that followed the death of Jujhar Singh, Champat Rai, a grandson of Udot Singh, brother of Madhukar Shah, Raja of Orchha, became the recognized leader of the Bundelas. His son Chhatrasal acquired much territory east of the Dhasan river and founded Panna. On his death, his possessions were divided, the town of Panna falling to his son, Hirde Shah, who thus became the first Raja of Panna. A sanad was conferred upon Raja Kishore Singh, sixth in succession from Hirde Shah, in 1807 on his subscribing to a deed of allegiance.

2. Panna is the senior sanad State in Bundelkhand.

3. As a reward for services during the mutiny of 1857, Hirpat Singh, a former Ruler, received a *khilat* of Rs. 20,000.

4. The hereditary title of "Bahadur" was conceded to the Maharaja on 2nd October 1866. In 1875 the title of "Mahindra" which was granted in 1869 as a personal distinction was made hereditary in recognition of the loyalty of the Maharaja to the British Crown.

5. His Highness Maharaja Mahendra Sir Yadvendra Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., the present Ruler, was born on January 31st, 1894, and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 20th June 1902. He was educated in the Mayo College at Ajmer. He joined the Imperial Cadet Corps in 1913. During his minority the State remained under the supervision of the Political Agent until the 4th February 1915, on which date the Maharaja was invested with full ruling powers. He was married on the 2nd December 1912 to the daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, and has two sons, the elder Raja Bahadur Narendra Singh, born on the 29th May 1915, and the younger Maharaj-Kumar Pushpendra Singh born on the 25th October 1916. Her Highness the Maharani received the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the 1st class on the 3rd June 1916, and died in 1927. In 1928 His Highness married the sister of the present Maharaja of Jaipur. A daughter was born to the present Maharani on the 30th January 1929.

6. The Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

7. A sanad, conferring hereditary extended judicial powers on the Chief, was granted in the year 1921. He was made a K.C.I.E., on the 2nd January 1922.

SAMTHAR.

1. In about 1735, Raja Indrajit Singh of Datia granted titular honours to None Shah's son, Madan Singh Gujar, who was at the same time made Kiladar of Samthar fort: a Jagir of five villages being later on granted to his son Devi Singh. The present State developed from this Jagir. Samthar is the only Gujar State in Bundelkhand.

2. When the British entered the province, Raja Ranjit Singh, son of Devi Singh, requested to be taken into the friendship and protection of the British Government: but no definite arrangement was made till 1817 when a treaty was concluded with him.

3. In 1879 an agreement was made with the Raja by which he undertook to control the manufacture, import, transit, and taxation of salt, and was allowed in return an annual supply, free of cost, of 500 maunds. In 1884 this agreement was revised at the request of the Raja, who now receives

Rs. 1,450 annually in lieu of the supply, and the restrictions which the agreement of 1879 contained relative to the import, export, and transit of salt were tentatively withdrawn.

In 1882 the Darbar ceded land for the construction of the Betwa Canal and was paid compensation.

5. The present Ruler is His Highness Maharaja* Sir Bir Singh Deo Bahadur. On the 3rd June 1915 the Maharaja was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.

6. The Maharaja has one son, named Radha Charan Singh, born in May 1914 and one daughter born in April 1901.

7. The Maharaja was present at the Delhi Durbar in 1903. His Highness attended the Durbar held by F
in November 1905. His Hig
on the 1st January 1907. T
Delhi in December 1911.

SARILA.

1. The Sarila State was founded by Aman Singh, a son of Pahar Singh of Jaitpur, a grandson of Raja Chhatrasal

2. At the time of British occupation of Bundelkhand the Chief was in possession of the small fort and village of Sarila yielding a revenue of Rs. 9,000 a year. In consideration of his influence in the district and his submission to the British Government, an allowance of Rs 1,000 per mensem was granted him; and finally certain villages were conferred upon him by sanad in 1807 and the pension was resumed.

3 The present Chief, Raja Mahipal Singh, was born posthumously and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1898. After completing his education at the Daly College, he was married in February 1919 to the daughter of the Thakur of Basela in the Hamirpur District and was invested with ruling powers on the 5th November in the same year. His powers of jurisdiction were enhanced as a personal distinction by a sanad, issued in 1927. He has two sons, the elder Narendra Singh being born on the 2nd January 1927

4. The Chief was present at the Round Table Conference held in London in 1931. While in London he had the honour of being invited by His Majesty the King Emperor twice and had also the honour of meeting His Majesty the King, Her Majesty the Queen, the Prince of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of York.

TORI-FATEHPUR.

1. The present Jagirdar, Diwan Arjun Singh was adopted from the Bijna family. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Nowgong.

2. The management of the Jagir was entrusted to the Jagirdar in October 1895, and he was granted the title of "Rao Bahadur" as a personal distinction on the 1st January 1907. He has a son named Raghuraj Singh who was born on 28th January 1895. The Jagirdar has two grandsons, the eldest Chandra Bhan Singh was born on the 2nd February 1914.

(*Vide* also account under head "Hasht Bhaya Jagirs" in this narrative.)

* Family title is "Raja". The title of "Maharaja" was conferred on 1st January 1898 as a personal distinction.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Indore	His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shri Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bahadur, Maharaja of — (*Maratha*).	6th September 1908.	26th February 1926.	9,519	13,18,237	1,36,00,000
2	Bai	Yaswant Singh (*Bhilala*)	1890	30th January 1894.	..	..	..
3	Bilauda	Thakur Dule Singh, Thakur of — (*Chauhan Khichi Rajput*).	2nd April 1897	11th May 1917.	..	..	7,000
4	Dhavra Ganjara.	Four share-holders (*Bhil*)	..	..	..	..	..
5	Hirapur	Rao Yaswant Singh, Rao of — (*Korku*).	21st June 1891.	15th September 1900.	Included in the entry Supra for Indore.	Included in the entry Supra for Indore.	10,000
6	Kayatha	Thakur Pratap Singh, Thakur of — (*Chauhan Khichi Rajput*).	31st July 1881.	1912	..	..	8,000
7	Lalgarh	Diwan Yaswant Singh, Diwan of — (*Rajput Chauhan*).	1st October 1897.	24th July 1911.	14	961	20,000
8	Men	Three share holders (*Bhil*)	..	..	..	..	..
9	Naulana	Thakur Pirthi Singh, Thakur of — (*Chauhan Khichi Rajput*).	1878	24th August 1884.	..	..	5,000
10	Sheogarh	Thakur Ranjit Singh, Thakur of — (*Chauhan Khichi Rajput*).	1878	1920	..	..	7,000

INDORE.

The relations of the State with the British Government are defined by various documents of which the most important is the Treaty of Mandsaur. By this treaty the British Government undertook to protect the State, to mediate its difference with other States and to place with the Maharaja an accredited minister of the Government. The Maharaja Holkar on his part engaged to abstain from direct communication with other States; to limit his Military establishment; to entertain no Europeans or Americans without the consent of the British Government; and to afford every facility towards the purchase and transport of supplies for the Auxiliary Force to be maintained for his protection.

2. The Maharaja has been granted a Sanad guaranteeing to him the right of adoption.

3. Maharaja Shivaji Rao Holkar abdicated in January 1903, and was succeeded by his only son Tukoji Rao Holkar who was born in 1890 and was invested with ruling powers on 6th November 1911. Maharaja Tukoji Rao ruled till 26th February 1926 when he abdicated in favour of his son, Yeshwant Rao, whose succession was recognised by His Majesty the King-Emperor by means of a Kharita from His Excellency the Viceroy.

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	Payments		Military Forces.						Police Forces	Salute in Guns		
			Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces.					
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Transport corps		Permanent	Personal	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs. 1,25,00,000	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	978	1,344	.	.	214	654†	1,832	19	.	21
.	..	..						.				..
.	..	..	..							.	.	
..	..	.					.				.	
11,000	..	..										..
.	..	.			..							
–	..	..		.	..							.
	508	.	.	.	.							
..	..	..	.	.								
.	..	..	..						.	.		

† Including Transport Corps—243.

4. His Highness Maharaja Yeshwant Rao Holkar was born on the 6th September 1908. He resided in England for education from 1920 to 1923, being for s ... In February 1924 he married a daughter of ... (Kolhapur). His Highness again went to Oxf ... 1926, where he passed his Responsions the same year and his Moderations in 1927, and he continued to work for his finals. His Highness returned to India in November 1929 and received Administrative training for about six months under Mr. C. U. Wills, C.I.E., a retired Commissioner of the Central Provinces. His Highness assumed full ruling powers on the 9th May 1930. His Highness went to Europe in November 1930, whence he returned to India in January 1932. While in England he was appointed a member of the Round Table Conference. His Highness takes a keen interest in all games and sports.

5. In February 1922 His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited Indore and was His Highness the *ex*-Maharaja's Guest.

6. In October 1922 Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Reading visited Indore and were His Highness' Guests.

7. In July 1928 His Excellency Lord Irwin paid a visit to ... Excellencies Lord and Lady Goschen also visited Indore in Jul

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Bilaud	Saiyad Ghulam Abbas of — (*Mohamedan Saiyad*).	11th May 1880.	29th August 1884.	4·58	531	5,000
2	Borkhera (Jaora).	Thakur Mor Singh, Thakur of — (*Rathor Rajput*).	4th February 1908.	6th February 1915.	7·15	823	20,000
3	Jaora	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Fakhr-ud-Daula Nawab Sir Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang, K.C.I.E., Nawab of — (Pathan).	17th January 1883.	6th March 1895.	602	100,166	13,77,000
4	Kherwasa	Thakur Partab Singh, Thakur of — (*Rathor Rajput*).	20th January 1881.	16th January 1888.	3·45	699	12,000
5	Khojankhera	Thakur Dhul Singh, Thakur of — (*Solanki Rajput*).	4th September 1899.	9th March 1907.	5·24	483	7,000
6	Panth Piploda	(1) *Land Proprietors.*					
		Rawat Mangal Singh of Piploda.	7th September 1893.	5th November 1910.	..	..	..
		Holding in P. P.	..	..	8·72	1,801	20,000
		Other holding	..	..	60·28	9,766	98,000
		Thakur Ratan Singh of Mandawal.	6th November 1893.	2nd November 1916.	..	..	..
		Holding in P. P.	..	..	8·63	1,335	21,000
		Other holding	..	..	2·79	1,170	5,000
		Thakur Ganvant Singh of Guderkhera.	30th March 1916.	4th July 1922	..	..	..
		Holding in P. P.	..	..	3·22	273	6,000
		Other holding	..	..	6·78	520	9,000
		Thakur Bhaironsingh of Chapaner.	30th June 1882.	6th July 1897.	2·71	660	5,000
		Thakur Mahendra Singh of Sarwan.	6th November 1909.	24th April 1921.	..	..	..
		Holding in P. P.	..	..	2	337	4,000
		Other holding	..	..	73	5,545	48,000
		(2) *Tanka Holders.*					
		Pandit Dhondo Gopal	2nd October 1863.	13th February 1906.	..	..	..
		Pandit Govindrao Narayanrao.	1891	20th March 1929.	..	..	..
7	Piploda	Rawat Mangal Singh, Rawat of — (*Doria Rajput*).	7th September 1893.	5th November 1919.	69	9,627	1,17,000
8	Ratlam	Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Sajjan Singh, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Maharaja of — (Rathor Rajput).	13th January 1880.	29th January 1893.	693	107,321	10,00,000

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	Payments		Military Forces						Police forces	Salute in guns.		
			Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops		Indian States' Forces					
	To Government	To other States.	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.		Permanent	Personal	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
4,000						..	..	.			.	.
18,000	..	7,360				.		..				
13,16,000	1,37,127	..	.	.	59	79 Infantry and 48 Reserve Corps			236	13		..
8,000	..	4,000			.	.	.					..
6,000	.	1,840		.								.
20,000	..	(b) 4,185-9-11		..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..
78,000	..	1,400	..	..	25	40	..	..	35		..	..
21,000	..	(b) 3,203-10-10	..	..	..	..			7	.	..	..
5,000	..	2,055	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
6,000	..	(b) 1,719-2-9	..	.	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..
9,000	..	875	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,000	..	(b) 1,227-3-3		.	.	..	.	..	.	..	.	..
4,000	..	(b) 549-0-9	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
50,000	..	10,212	..	..	..	..	..	..	7		..	..
98,000	..	18,186		..	25	40	..	..	35	..	--	--
9,87,000	42,000	800	30	81	..	..	..	..	206	13	--	13

(b) *Tanka* paid to Pandit Khandekars.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
9	Sadakheri (Sheogarh).	Thakur Raj Singh, Thakur of — (*Rathor Rajput*).	1897 . .	8th April 1920.	(a) 60	5,610	52,000
10	Sailana .	His Highness Raja Dileep Singh, Raja of — (Rathor Rajput).	18th March 1891.	14th July 1919.	297	35,223	3,55,000
11	Sarwan .	Thakur Mahendrasingh, Thakur of — (*Rathor Rajput*).	6th November 1909.	24th April 1921.	71½	6,550	58,000
12	Shujaota .	Thakur Rup Singh, Thakur of — (*Solanki Rajput*).	8th August 1885.	16th May 1904.	5·70	450	20,000
13	Sidri . .	Thakor Gordhan Singh, Thakur of — (*Nima Mahajan*).	9th April 1876	9th August 1886.	1·81	272	4,000
14	Sirsi . .	Thakur Shambhu Singh, Thakur of — (*Rathor Rajput*).	20th April 1881.	14th April 1922.	7·56	969	18,000
15	Sitamau .	His Highness Raja Sir Ram Singh, K.C.I.E., Raja of — (Rathor Rajput).	2nd January 1880.	11th May 1900	201	28,422	2,70,000
16	Tal . .	Thakur Shambhu Singh, Rawat of — (*Doria Rajput*).	24th April 1907.	3rd March 1917.	9·36	1,394	20,000
17	Uperwara .	Thakur Krishna Singh, Thakur of — (*Solanki Rajput*).	24th July 1908.	17th September 1910.	7·10	1,083	20,000
18	Uplai . .	Thakur Eshwar Singh (*Solanki Rajput*).	7th March 1928.	31st May 1930	·63	110	2,000

(a) Includes figures for holding from Gwalior.

JAORA.

1. Ghafur Khan, the first Nawab of Jaora, was brother-in-law of the predatory leader Amir Khan, whom he represented at the Court of the Maharaja Holkar when Amir Khan quitted Malwa on his expeditions into Rajputana. The lands which had been assigned to him by the Maharaja Holkar were guaranteed to him by the 12th Article of the Treaty of Mandsaur on condition of his maintaining a body of 600 horse.

2. Ghafur Khan was succeeded in 1825 by his son Ghaus Muhammad Khan, who was then only two years of age. The arrangements for the management of the State were made by the British Government but as Jaora was nominally subordinate to the Indore State, although really independent of it, the investiture of the infant Nawab was made in the name of Malhar Rao Holkar and confirmed by the British Government, and a *nazarana* of two lakhs of rupees was presented to Holkar.

3. In 1823, the quota of troops to be maintained was permanently fixed at 500 horse, 500 foot, and 4 guns. In 1842 this arrangement was commuted for a yearly contribution of Hali Rs. 1,85,810. The contribution was reduced to

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	Payments.		Military Forces.						Police Forces	Salute in Guns		
			Regular Troops		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces.					
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry	Infantry		Permanent	Personal	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs	Rs.										
66,000	..	..	..	..	.	.	.		..	.	..	..
3,47,000	21,000	6,800	.	.	..			.	175	11		.
55,000	..	10,761		..	.			..	.		..	..
19,000	..	2,642	.	..	.	.		.	.	.	.	.
3,000	..	320	..	.	..	..		.	..		..	.
16,000	..	9,840	.	.	.	..				.		.
2,74,000		27,500							123	11		.
20,000	..	2,606	..	..	..	.		.		.	.	.
19,000	..	2,882	..	..	..	.	..	.	.	.	.	..
1,000	..	320	..	..	.	..	..	.	.			..

Hali Rs. 1,61,810 in 1859 as a reward for the Nawab's services during the mutiny of 1857.

4. In 1862, the Government of India granted a sanad guaranteeing the succession to the State according to Muhamadan law, in the event of failure of natural heirs. In 1865, the Nawab received permission from the Government of India to adopt the titles "Ihtisham-ud-Daula" and "Firoz Jang" as personal distinctions.

5. Nawab Ghaus Muhammad Khan died in April 1865 and the succession of his son Muhammad Ismail Khan was recognised. Muhammad Ismail Khan was installed by the British Government in the name of the Maharaja Holkar, to whom, according to precedent, a *nazarana* of two lakhs of rupees was presented by the Nawab. In 1874, Muhammad Ismail Khan was entrusted with the administration of his State. In January 1883, a son, named Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, was born to Muhammad Ismail Khan and was recognised by Government as his successor. Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan who was made Honorary Major in the Army in 1881, died in March 1895, and his son, Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, was installed by the British Government in the name of the Maharaja Holkar, under the title of "Fakhrud-

Daula Nawab Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang". It is a custom in the Jaora family for each Chief to assume a distinctive title on his accession subject to the approval of the Government of India. The title selected by the present Nawab was "Fakhr-ud-Daula", "Saulat Jang". In accordance with precedent, a *nazarana* of two lakhs of rupees was presented by the Nawab. The claim of the Indore Darbar to depute an Agent and present a *khilat* was rejected by the Government of India, and the representative of the Indore Darbar was allowed to attend the installation ceremony as a spectator only. During the minority of Iftikhar Ali Khan, the administration of the State was conducted by Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan, C.S.I., who was appointed Minister during the life-time of Nawab Ismail Khan.

6. His Highness Nawab Iftikhar Ali Khan who was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and under a European guardian and tutor, and who served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for two years was invested with ruling powers in his State in April 1906 subject to certain conditions which were withdrawn in 1910. The Nawab's son and heir Sahibzada Muhammad Zulfiquar Ali Khan, who was born on 6th September 1910, died on the 23rd November 1914. His Highness was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. He was made a K.C.I.E., and promoted to the honorary rank of Major in the Army on the 12th December 1911. His Highness was further promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 24th October 1921.

7. On the 4th July 1916, twin sons were born to His Highness the Nawab by his second wife. The elder twin has been named Osman Ali Khan and the younger Murtaza Ali Khan. Osman Ali Khan has been recognised as the heir-apparent. Sahibzada Mumtaz Ali Khan passed the final examination of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in 1929, and is attached to the 9th Lancers as second Lieutenant.

PIPLODA.

1. In 1820, the settlement of this Estate was made by Sir John Malcolm with Pirthi Singh. By it a tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 28,000 is paid to the Nawab of Jaora according to Article xii of the Mandsaur Treaty. The Thakur receives annually Rs. 138 as Tanka on six villages from the Senior Branch of Dewas, and Rs. 115 on five villages in Gargucha from the Junior Branch. He further receives a sum of Rs. 1,000 as *dami* from Tal and Mandawal.

2. On the representation of the Thakur, the Government of India decided that the Jaora Darbar had no right to collect the Sayar revenues in the Estate, and that the Thakur should himself collect these dues, paying a half share to Jaora through the Political Agent. Thakur Pirthi Singh, with whom the original settlement of 1820 was made, was succeeded in turn by his son Umaid Singh, and his grand-son, Unkar Singh. Dule Singh died in October 1888, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Kesri Singh. Kesri Singh died on the 4th November 1919 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Thakur Mangal Singh, who has been educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

A son was born to Thakur Mangal Singh on the 25th April 1913, named Ratan Singh. A second son named Kunwar Durganarain Singh was born on the 7th February 1922. The Jaora Piploda status case was decided by the Government of India in 1924 whereby Piploda was declared to be a State

independent of Jaora and the Chief has been permitted to use his hereditary title of "Rawat".

RATLAM.

1. Under the engagement mediated by Sir John Malcolm in 1819 between Partab Singh, Raja of Ratlam, and Daulat Rao Scindia the former agreed to pay the Gwalior Darbar an annual tribute Salim Shahi Rs. 84,000, while the latter undertook never to send any troops into the country or to interfere in any way in the internal administration or succession. This tribute was assigned to the British Government under the Treaty of 1844 with the Maharaja Scindia in part payment for the Gwalior Contingent. It is now paid to the Government of India under the Treaty of 1860.

2. The Raja of Ratlam, who is descended from a younger branch of the Jodhpur family, was considered the principal Rajput leader in Western Malwa and in consequence received voluntary alliance and assistance from the neighbouring Rajput Chiefs. Parbat Singh died in 1824, and was succeeded by Balwant Singh, whose right to succeed had been fruitlessly disputed by Raja Parbat Singh's senior Rani. Balwant Singh's rule lasted until August 1857. He rendered good services during the Mutiny, in recognition of which his adopted son and successor, Bhairon Singh, received a *khilat* of Rs. 3,000 and the thanks of the Government

3. Bhairon Singh died in January 1864, leaving a son Ranjit Singh, aged two years, who was recognised by the Government of India as heir to the State. Mir Shahamat Ali, C.S.I., an officer of the British Government, was deputed to superintend the administration, and with him were associated the uncle of the young Raja and the Thakur of Sarwan.

4. Raja Ranjit Singh received independent charge of his State in 1880. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1887.

5. The Raja of Ratlam was addressed by the Viceroy for the first time on the occasion of Her late Majesty's Jubilee, 1887.

6. Raja Ranjit Singh died in January 1893 and was succeeded by his son, Sajjan Singh.

7. His Highness was a member of the Imperial Cadet Corps from 1901-03. In 1911, he was promoted to the rank of Major in the Army. In April 1915 he proceeded on active service to France. He was promoted to the Honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 3rd June 1916.

8. Raja Sajjan Singh was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. His Highness was created a K.C.S.I. on the 25th June 1909. He was present at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

9. On the 1st January 1918, for service in connection with the War, His Highness was granted a permanent salute of 13 guns and the rank of Honorary Colonel in the Army, and also received the "Croix d' officer of the Legion d' Honneur" from the French Government.

10. In April 1920 in recognition of the enlightened administration of the State the Government of India granted to His Highness unrestricted criminal jurisdiction over his own subjects. Subsequently in 1930 His Highness was granted hereditarily full criminal powers over all persons committing offences

within the State territories with the exception of Europeans, European British subjects, Americans or Government servants.

11. On the 1st January 1921 His Highness was granted a permanent local salute of 15 guns, and also the title of Maharaja, and on the 17th March 1922, His Highness was appointed a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order on the occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to India. He was also appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness. In June 1930 His Highness was appointed to be a Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire.

12. On the 20th August 1922 His Highness the Maharaja contracted a marriage at Bombay with a daughter of the well-known Soda Rajput family of Jamnagar, to whom a daughter was born on 16th June 1923. A son and heir to His Highness was born on the 9th November 1927.

13. His Highness was selected Adviser to the Army in India, Polo Team and Member of the Selection Committee. He went with the Team to America *viâ* England and stayed abroad for about six months.

14. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales honoured Ratlam with a visit in 1921. Lord Irwin and Lord Goschen also visited Ratlam.

SAILANA.

1. Sailana pays an annual tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 42,000 to the Government of India under the same conditions as Ratlam, of which State it originally formed a part. On the death of Kesri Singh, Raja of Ratlam, in 1709, his eldest son Man Singh succeeded to the lands forming the present State of Ratlam, and his second son, Jai Singh, succeeded to Sailana, which he made into an independent State in 1730. The tribute is paid to the British Government under the treaty with the Maharaja Scindia of 12th December 1860 having been assigned in 1844 in part payment of the Gwalior Contingent.

2. Raja Lachman Singh, with whom the original settlement was made in 1819, was succeeded by his son, Ratan Singh, who, having no son, was succeeded by Nahar Singh, his uncle. Nahar Singh was succeeded by his son Takhat Singh, who died in 1850, leaving a son, Dule Singh, then a minor. The State was administered by the British Government till the mutiny of 1857, when it was put under a Regency headed by the chief widow of the late Raja. As an acknowledgment of the services rendered during the mutiny in preserving order and furnishing troops, the members of the Regency received *khilats*. Raja Dule Singh was put in power in 1859, being then ten years of age.

3. In 1884, the Government of India, at the request of the Raja, recognised as his heir Jaswant Singh, of Semlia, whom he had adopted.

4. Jaswant Singh succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his adoptive father in October 1895. The Raja of Ratlam advanced some claims in connection with *Talwarbandi* on the occasion of the installation, but they were disallowed. The *nazarana* on this occasion was fixed, as a special case, at Rs. 48,000, being half of the net revenue after deducting the amount of *khilat*. His Highness Raja Sir Jaswant Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., died on the 13th July 1919 and was succeeded by his eldest son, His Highness Raja Dalip Singh, who was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. The privilege of exchanging *kharitas* with His Excellency the Viceroy was conferred on the late Chief in 1911. A

son was born to His Highness Raja Dalip Singh on 15th October 1918, named Digvijaya Singh, and a second son on 20th February 1921 named Laxman Singh.

5 Hereditary extended judicial powers were conferred upon the Ruler of the State in 1921.

SITAMAU.

1. This State was founded by Raja Kesho Das, a grandson of Raja Ratan Singh of Ratlam, who, in 1695, received a Sanad from Aurangzeb. A tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 60,000 from this State was guaranteed to the Maharaja Scindia by an agreement mediated by Sir John Malcolm in 1820. In consequence of repeated representations from the Raja, Salim Shahi Rs. 5,000 of the annual tribute were remitted in 1860 by the Maharaja Scindia on the occasion of the Raja's son waiting on him at Gwalior. Raja Raj Singh of Sitamau remained faithful to the British Government during the mutiny of 1857 and received a *khilat* valued at Rs. 2,000.

2. Raja Raj Singh, who was an able ruler, died in 1867. His eldest son having predeceased him in 1864, the succession of his grandson, Bhawani Singh, was recognised and sanctioned by the British Government. Bhawani Singh died in May 1885 and was succeeded by Bahadur Singh, elder son of Thakur Takhat Singh of Chiklia his second cousin. On this occasion the Maharaja Scindia claimed to receive *nazarana*; but it was held that Sitamau being a mediatised State of the first class, was liable to the payment of *nazarana* to the Government of India alone, and that one year's revenue was properly leviable under the rules on the occasion of Bahadur Singh's succession. In consideration, however, of the poverty of the State, a *nazarana* of half a year's net income was taken; and a *khilat* of the value of Rs. 8,875 was bestowed on the Raja, on his formal installation, in the form of a deduction from the *nazarana*.

3. Raja Bahadur Singh died in April 1899 and, leaving no issue, was succeeded by his younger brother, Sadul Singh, the Thakur of Chiklia, who died of cholera in May 1900 after a short rule of a few months.

4. With Raja Sadul Singh's death the line of the ruling family became extinct. The Government of India were pleased to continue the State and, after consideration of the claims of several applicants to the *gadi*, selected Bapu Ram Singh, the brother of the Thakur of Kachhi-Baroda, as having by birth the strongest claim and being by reason of his age and qualifications well suited to rule. In consideration of the poverty of the State and its being seriously affected by famine and in view of the heavy tribute which it pays to the Maharaja Scindia, the Government of India were pleased to remit half the amount of *Nazarana* due.

5. Raja Ram Singh was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. The privilege of exchanging *kharitas* with His Excellency the Viceroy was conferred on His Highness in 1911. He was made a K.C.I.E., on the 12th December 1911 in honour of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi at which he was present. His Highness has three sons of whom the first, Rajkumar Raghubir Singh, was born on the 22nd February 1908, the second Govind Singh on the 10th August 1911, and the third Raghunath Singh on the 6th December 1912.

6. Hereditary extended judicial powers were conferred upon the Ruler of the State in 1921.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Ali Rajpur .	His Highness Raja Pratap Singh, C.I.E., Raja of—(Rathor Rajput).	12th September 1881.	14th February 1891.	836	101,963	6,16,000
2	Bakhatgarh .	Thakur Ral Singh, Thakur of — (*Punwar Rajput*).	3rd October 1889.	30th May 1912.	66	9,446	74,000
3	Barwani .	*His Highness Rana Devi* Singh, Rana of—(Sisodia Rajput).	*19th July 1922.*	22nd April 1930.	1,178	41,110	11,10,000
4	Bhaisola (Dotria).	Thakur Unkar Singh, Thakur of — (*Rathor Rajput.*)	4th March 1887.	13th July 1892.	27·7	3,201	24,000
5	Bharudpura	Bhumia Mukat Singh, Bhumia of — (*Bhilala*).	7th July 1894	25th November 1895.	32	2,914	12,000
6	Chhota-Bar-Khera.	Bhumia Bhairon Singh, Bhumia of — (*Bhilala*).	1st March 1889.	7th March 1904.	28	1,881	22,000
7	Dhar . .	His Highness Maharaja Anand Rao Puar, Maharaja of — (Puar Maratha).	24th November 1920.	31st July 1926	1,777	43,430	17,68,000
8	Garhi (Bhaisakho).	The question of succession is pending.	..	..	9	1,351	5,000
9	Jamnia .	Risaldar Bhumia Raghunath Singh, Bhumia of — (*Bhilala*).	3rd October 1890.	30th October 1924.	29	2,795	35,000
10	Jhabua .	His Highness Raja Udai Singh, Raja of — (Rathor Rajput).	6th May 1875	22nd January 1895.	1,336	145,522	4,40,000
11	Jobat . .	Rana Bhim Singh, Rana of — (*Rathor Rajput*).	10th November 1915.	25th May 1917.	131	20,152	1,16,000
12	Kachhi-Baroda.	Thakur Beni Madho Singh, Thakur of — (*Rathor Rajput*).	4th October 1904.	13th June 1906.	34·53	4,161	66,000
13	Kali-Baori .	Bhumia Sumer Singh, Bhumia of — (*Bhilala*).	13th November 1903.	18th June 1909.	(a) 20	3,024	17,000
14	Kathiwara .	Rana Onkar Singh, Rana of — (*Jadaon Rajput*).	5th December 1891.	7th June 1903	70	6,095	60,000
15	Kotideh .	Bhumia Mohan Singh, Bhumia of — (*Bhilala*).	1886 . .	15th November 1901.	6	830	3,000
16	Mathwar .	Rana Bakhat Singh, Rana of — (*Punwar Rajput*).	25th June 1870.	15th August 1901.	129	2,897	12,000
17	Mota-Bar-Khera.	Bhumia Nain Singh, Bhumia of — (*Bhilala*).	7th November 1907.	4th June 1912	52·26	6,075	62,000
18	Multhan .	Maharaj Bharat Singh, Maharaj of — (*Rathor Rajput*).	18th January 1894.	26th August 1901.	100	11,804	99,000
19	Nimkhera .	Bhumia Ganga Singh, Bhumia of — (*Bhilala*).	4th December 1911.	27th March 1922.	106·70	7,625	66,000
20	Rajgarh .	Bhumia Ram Singh, Bhumia of — (Bhilala).	..	5th April 1930.	36	1,052	10,000
21	Ratanmal .	*Thakur Dasrath Singh*, Thakur of — (*Punwar Rajput*).	15th October 1892.	7th April 1899.	32	2,188	41,000

(a) Including Gwalior holding.

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand)	Payments		Military Forces						Police Forces	Guns.		
			Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Indian States' Forces					
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry		Permanent	Personal.	Local
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs	Rs.										
6,08,000	9,745	..	.		23		34†	80	172	11	.	.
78,000	.	13,984	.	.					57	..		..
9,72,000	3,389	..	.		25	7			231	11	..	..
22,000	.	3,035	.	..					15		..	.
11,000	.	370		.					6			..
23,000	.	408	.	.	.				28		.	..
16,94,323	6,601	.	..	.	48	32	66	176	327	15	.	..
6,000	.	277							18	.	..	..
32,000	.	1,818			.				20	..	..	..
4,08,000	.	.	24	74					171	11	..	..
1,17,000	..	.	.					..	47	..	..	.
63,000	..	8,016	..	.		.	..	..	22	..	..	..
18,000	.	507				.	.	..	22	..	..	.
47,000	..	..	.		.		..	..	23	..	.	
3,000	.		.			.	..	..	2	.		
12,000	..		.	..	..	..	..	..	14	.		.
63,000	..	3,832	..	.	.	.	..	..	24			.
99,000	..	15,291	.		.	..	..	..	49			—
63,000	..	742	.	..	..	..	..	..	25		—	—
20,000	..	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	—	—
39,000	..		.	.	..	..	..	..	18	..	.	—

† Not yet organised.

ALI RAJPUR.

1. The early history of the State is very uncertain; but it appears to have been founded by Anand Deo Rathor about 1440. When the British power was established in Malwa, this State was under the control of an adventurer named Musafir Makrani. This man was recognised as Manager of the State during the minority of Jaswant Singh, posthumous son of Partab Singh, who had died prior to the British settlement of Malwa. An engagement was mediated in 1818 between Musafir Makrani and the Dhar Darbar under which customs duties in Ali Rajpur were made over to Dhar in lieu of payment of tribute. This arrangement proved to be unsatisfactory, and with a view to promote commerce with Gujerat, it was arranged, through the mediation of the British Government, that the State should pay to the British Government for Dhar the sum of Rs. 10,000 Hali currency. The tribute having been thus alienated from Dhar, all supremacy of that State over Ali Rajpur ceased.

2. In March 1862, Jaswant Singh died leaving a will by which he divided the State between his two sons. The neighbouring Chiefs were consulted as to whether this partition should be admitted, and it was at last decided by Government that the will should be set aside and that Gangdeo, the eldest son, should be recognised as heir. In 1881 owing to lax administration of the Dewan, and more particularly because of his interference with the hereditary customs of the Bhil Patels and Tarvis, the Bhil population was in a very discontented state. Thakur Jit Singh, who had objected to the nomination by the Government of India of Bijai Singh as Raja, took advantage of this discontent and induced the Bhil and Bhilala leaders, together with many Makranis, to rise against the Darbar. The towns of Nanpur, Bhabra, and Chaktala were looted and Ali Rajpur itself was threatened; but with the assistance of the Malwa Bhil Corps the disturbance was put down and the leaders were shot or captured.

3. Bijai Singh died in August 1890 before he was invested with powers. His cousin, Pratap Singh, the present Ruler, was selected by the Government of India to succeed him. He was educated at the Daly College at Indore. The Raja was entrusted with full administrative powers in July 1909.

4. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy, but is not entitled to be visited by His Excellency. His Highness was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. The salute of the present Ruler Raja Pratap Singh, C.I.E., was raised to 11 guns on the 1st January 1921.

5. The Ruler was granted the hereditary title of "Raja" on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar held by His Majesty the King-Emperor at Delhi in December 1911 at which His Highness was present. He was made a C.I.E. on the 3rd June 1915.

6. His Highness Raja Pratap Singh married first (1900) a daughter of Thakur Bahadur Singh of Kathiwara and secondly (1902) a daughter of the late Maharawal Chandra Singh, uncle of the present Raja of Chhota Udepur in the Rewa Kantha Agency. He has a son and heir Fateh Singh, born on the 22nd August 1904, and a daughter born on the 11th November 1904. Rajkumar Fateh Singh was married with the daughter of His Highness the Raja of Baria on 7th May 1922. He has a son and heir Yuwaraj Kumar Surendra Singh born on the 17th March 1928, another son born on the 5th May 1928 and also three daughters.

BARWANI.

2. Rana Indrajit Singh died in 1894 and was succeeded by Rana Ranjitsingh who was invested with ruling powers in 1910. He ruled from 1910 to 1930 After his death on the 20th April 1930 he was succeeded by his son Rana Devi Singh who was born on the 19th July 1922. He is a minor receiving education at the Daly College, Indore.

3. The administration of the State is being carried on by a Minority Administration Council under the supervision of British Government with Rao Bahadur H. N. Gosalia, M A., LL.B., as Dewan and President of the State Council Barwani. Barwani has a considerable forest area which forms a valuable assests of revenue for the State.

4. The Rana is entitled to be received by the Viceroy, but not to be visited by him The Rana has got a salute of 11 guns

5. Rana Devi Singh has a younger brother named Udai Singh. He was born on the 24th November 1923 and is now receiving education with the Rana at the Daly College, Indore.

DHAR.

1. In the early part of the last century the State suffered severely at the hands of the Maharaja Scindia and the Maharaja Holkar, and it was only rescued from extinction by the British settlement of Malwa. By the treaty of 1819 the State was taken under the protection of the British Government, and several districts which had been lost were recovered and restored to it. The State was confiscated in 1857, but was subsequently restored to its Ruler Anand Rao Puar, who was entrusted with the administration in 1864. He died in 1898, and was succeeded by his adopted son Udaji Rao Puar. The latter was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and under a European tutor. He received powers of administration of his State in December 1907 and in the same month he married the eldest sister of His Highness the Sai Desai of Savantwadi in the Bombay Presidency. He was made a K.C.S.I. at the Coronation Durbar of 1911 at which he was present. In 1917 he was made a K.B.E., for services in connection with the Great War, and in 1918 the title of Maharaja was conferred on him as an hereditary distinction. In March 1922, on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India, he was made a K.C.V.O. His Highness died on the 30th July 1926. As His Highness left no male issue, Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba adopted her nephew who is 12 years old and named him Anand Rao Puar (IV) [illegible] gnised [illegible] ed by [illegible] Durbar held at Dhar on the 21st August 1926. The young Maharaja is receiving education at the Daly College, Indore, under the guidance of a European tutor.

2. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy

3. In 1886 the Government of India acknowledged the jurisdiction (civil and criminal) of the Ruler of Dhar over the guaranteed Thakurs within his State in all cases where such jurisdiction could be fairly proved to have become an established prescriptive right.

4. In 1904 agreements in connection with the long standing dispute between the Darbar and the four guaranteed Thakurs (Multhan, Kachchi-Baroda, Dotria and Bakhatgarh) regarding the collection of Sayar revenues were arrived at. Several questions in dispute between the Darbar and the guaranteed Thakuretes of Multhan, Kachchi-Baroda, Bakhatgarh and Dotria and the Bhumats of Kali-Baori, Rajgarh, Garhi, Kothideh, Mota and Chhota Barkhera and Bharudpura, and Jammia and Nimkhera in respect of their holdings from Dhar, regarding the suzerain claims of the Darbar were inquired into by Political Officers and finally decided by the Government of India in 1920. The decisions are a series of findings on important points such as the rights of the Darbar to exercise suzerain rights over the feudatories in respect of civil and criminal jurisdiction, forest, excise, etc.

5. The Puar family, originally an off-shoot of the great Rajput clan, was one of the most distinguished in early Mahratta history. Anand Rao Puar is generally considered as the founder of the principality, which, with the right to receive tribute from certain Rajput Chiefs, was assigned to him by the first Baji Rao Peshwa (Circa 1725-30).

6. His Highness the Maharaja being a minor, the administration of the State is being carried on by a Council composed of seven members, including the Dewan of the State, who is the President. Her Highness the Maharani, who was the President of the Council for the last six years expired after a brief illness on the 30th October 1931.

JHABUA.

1. Jhabua, prior to the settlement of Malwa, was tributary to Maharaja Holkar. The family are Rathor Rajputs descended from one of the former Rajas of Jodhpur, and have been established in this part of Central India for about three centuries.

2. There are some seventeen families of rank (Umraos) in the State who still pay direct to the Holkar State a tribute of Rs. 6,659 British currency (equivalent to Salim Shahi Rs. 13,318), and Rs. 2,014 Salim Shahi, now equivalent to Rs. 1,007 British currency, is also paid by the Darbar on account of those Jagirs which have escheated to Jhabua.

3. In 1871, an exchange of land was effected between Jhabua and Indore as to the parganas of Thandla and Pitlawad, in which formerly joint jurisdiction was exercised. Under this arrangement Thandla remained with Jhabua and Pitlawad with Indore. As compensation for the share of customs duty formerly accruing to Indore in these territories, Jhabua pays annually to Indore the sum of Salim Shahi Rs. 1,278. A further sum of Rs. 1,400 is also paid to equalise the revenue of some of the transferred villages.

4. The present Ruler, Raja Udai Singh, was adopted by the late Raja Gopal Singh from the Khawasa family, a tributory of Jhabna. He was granted full powers of his State in 1898. The Raja married the sister of the Raja of Sunth in May 1907, the daughter of the Thakur of Dhariawad in February 1912, and the daughter of the Raja of Sheopur Baroda in March 1912. He has no male issue. The Chief was invited to attend the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 but his attendance was excused for financial reasons.

5. His Highness is entitled to be received in separate Durbar by His Excellency the Viceroy, but is not entitled to a return visit. The Raja was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

6. The powers of the Raja were curtailed in 1900. They were restored to him in 1918 on certain conditions but were again curtailed in 1928.

JOBAT.

1. Rana Indrajit Singh abdicated the Chiefship in 1916, and in May 1917 His Excellency the Viceroy selected Bhim Singh, the second son of the Thakur of Borjhar, to succeed to the State.

2. The minor Rana Bhim Singh was born on the 10th November 1915. In July 1923 the Rana joined the Daly College, Indore. The State is being managed by a Superintendent under the supervision of the Political Agent.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Gwalior .	His Highness Maharaja Mukhtarul-Mulk, Azim-ul-Iqtidar, Rafi-ush-Shan, Wala Shikoh, Mohtasham-i-Dauran, Umdat-ul-Umra, Maharajadhiraj, Hisam-us-Saltanat *George Jayaji Rao Scindia, Alijah Bahadur, Shrinath, Mansur-i-Zaman, Fidvi-i-Hazrat-i-Malik-i-Muazzam-i-Rafi-ud-Darja-i-Inglistan, Maharaja of —, (*Mahratta*).	26th June 1916.	5th June 1925	26,367	3,523,070	2,41,79,000
	Khaniadhana	† Raja Khalaq Singh, Rao of —, (*Bundela Rajput*).	26th November 1892.	1st November 1909.	68	17,670	40,000

* The title of "Hisam-us-Saltanat" was conferred on 1st January 1877. The other complimentary titles were assumed by Maharaja Jayaji Rao Scindia after the mutiny and were approved by the Government of India in 1862.

† Personal; hereditary title is "Rao".

GWALIOR.

Ranuji, the founder of the Scindia family, was in the service of the Peshwa; and from a command in the Paigah or Body Guard rose rapidly to the first rank of Maratha Chiefs. He acquired possessions in Malwa and died in A. D. 1750, and was succeeded by his eldest son Jayapa, who was killed at Nagor in 1759. He was followed by his son Jankoji, who was wounded and taken prisoner at Panipat (1761) and put to death. His uncle, Madhuji Scindia, the youngest son of Ranuji, then succeeded to the chiefship. Madhuji Scindia's formidable army, organized by French officers, made him the virtual ruler of Hindustan, though nominally the servant of the Peshwa. The British Government, after defeating Madhuji Scindia by a force under Colonel Muir in 1781, induced him to mediate between them and the Marathas. Peace was concluded by the Treaty of Salbai (1782). Scindia now left free by the system of neutrality then pursued by the British, established his power over the northern parts of Hindustan and obtained control over the person of the Emperor of Delhi.

Madhuji Scindia died in 1794 and was succeeded by his grand-nephew Daulat Rao Scindia. After the death of Madho Rao Narayan Peshwa in 1795, the Maharaja Scindia's powerful army enabled him to place Baji Rao in power. When by the Treaty of Bassein in 1802 the British Government recovered its influence at Poona, Daulat Rao entered into a league with the Raja of Berar to defeat the objects of the Treaty. The Maharaja Scindia failed to meet the overtures of General Wellesley for an amicable adjustment of their differences, war ensued, and the power of the Maharaja Scindia was completely broken in Upper and Central India. He signed the Treaty of Sarji Anjangaon, by which he was stripped of his territories in Hindustan and deprived of Gohad and Gwalior. The loss of these last named caused the

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand)	Tribute.		Military Forces.						Police Forces.	Salute in Guns.		
			Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Indian States' Forces					
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry Artillery and Transport.		Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.												
20,650,000	..	..	..	'A' Battery 106	..	1,115	1,615	4,613	13,897	21	..	..
30,000	.	..	..	..		.	.	..	..	..	..	..

Maharaja Scindia grave discontent. Among other acts of hostility he attacked and plundered the Resident's camp and kept the Resident a prisoner. This action threatened a fresh rupture with the British, but a change in the policy of Government on the arrival of Lord Cornwallis led to the renewal of negotiations on the basis of restoring Gohad and Gwalior.

Accordingly a treaty was concluded in November 1805 ceding Gwalior and Gohad to the Maharaja Scindia, and among other conditions, binding the British Government not to make treaties with Udaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, or other Chiefs tributaries of the Maharaja Scindia in Malwa or Rajputana.

Subsequently in 1817, when the British Government resolved to form political alliances against the Pindaris, this condition was annulled by the treaty of 5th November, in which the Maharaja Scindia pledged himself to act in concert with the British against the Pindaris.

In 1818 an adjustment of boundaries was effected, the British Government receiving Ajmer and other districts and ceding lands of equal value.

At the close of the Pindari War, Sir John Malcolm, with a view to pacifying the country, mediated between the Maharaja Scindia and the Rajput Chiefs holding lands in and about Malwa from whom the Maharaja Scindia exacted tribute, and who in their turns, levied contributions from their weaker neighbours. Their estates were generally guaranteed to them on condition of good behaviour. These are now known as Mediatized Chiefs.

Daulat Rao Scindia died in 1827, leaving no son. His nearest kinsman a youth of eleven, was adopted and placed in power with the title of "Alijah Jankoji Rao Scindia" under the regency of Baiza Bai, Daulat Rao's widow.

Baiza Bai, anxious to retain the powers of Regent during her life-time, kept the young Maharaja in such strict restraint that he took refuge with the Resident. Baiza Bai's rule was unpopular; a large portion of the army espoused the cause of the young Maharaja and Baiza Bai was compelled to leave Gwalior territory.

Jankoji's maternal uncle, known as Mama Sahib, occupied the post of minister, but the Government was weak and the army in a chronic state of mutiny.

Jankoji Scindia died on 7th February, 1843. His widow, Tara Rani, a young girl of twelve, adopted the nearest relative of the late Maharaja, who at the age of eight succeeded to the *gadi* under the title of "Alijah Jayaji Rao Scindia". The Mama Sahib, who was well disposed towards the British, was chosen as Regent by the nobles of Gwalior and recognized by the British Government, but intrigues were set on foot against him by one Dada Khasgiwala, who succeeded in effecting the expulsion of the Mama Sahib from Gwalior.

Dada Khasgiwala soon showed himself hostile to the interest of the British Government by acts which led to the withdrawal of the Resident. The surrender of Dada Khasgiwala was required as preliminary to the restoration of friendly relations with the Maharani and her son, the Maharaja.

On the advance of British force towards Gwalior he was given up. It was then arranged that a meeting should take place between the Governor-General and the Maharaja at Hingona on 26th December 1843. The mutinous Gwalior troops, however, kept the Maharani and her son in restraint, and the day passed without the interview taking place. On 29th December the Gwalior troops fired on the British force, the battles of Maharajpur and Panniar were fought on the same day. The Gwalior army was totally destroyed. A treaty was concluded on 13th January 1844, assigning territory yielding eight lakhs for the maintenance of a contingent force and other lands for the payment of the debts of the State to the British Government and the expenses of the war reducing the army to 6,000 cavalry, 3,000 infantry, and 200 gunners with 32 guns and agreeing that the government during the minority should be conducted according to the advice of the Resident and that the just territorial rights of the Gwalior State should be maintained by the British Government.

In June 1857 the contingent mutinied, and the Resident was forced to quit Gwalior and in June 1858 the Maharaja, deserted by his troops on the approach of the rebels under Tantia Topi, sought refuge at Agra. Gwalior was retaken by Sir Hugh Rose's force on 19th June and the Maharaja was re-established in his palace.

For his services during the mutiny, the Maharaja Scindia was given lands yielding three lakhs of rupees a year and permission was given to raise his infantry from 3,000 to 5.000 men, his artillery from 32 to 36 guns, and other concessions and exchanges of territory were granted a subsidiary force costing not less than 16 lakhs a year was substituted for the extinct contingent. After the capture of Gwalior by Sir Hugh Rose in 1858, the British troops continued to occupy the fort of Gwalior. In 1860 Lord Canning and later Lord Elgin promised the fort should be restored to the Maharaja Scindia when this could be done with safety. Accordingly, on the 10th March 1886, this pledge was fulfilled. The British forces marched out of the fort of Gwalior and the cantonment of Morar. On the same day the town and fort of Jhansi were made over to the North-Western Provinces Government by the Gwalior authorities. At the same time the Maharaja was allowed to increase his infantry by 3,000.

In 1861 Jayaji Rao Scindia was created a G. C. S. I., and in 1877, on the occasion of the Delhi Assemblage, His Highness was granted a personal salute of 21 guns and made a Councillor of the Empress. The title of "Hisam-us-

Sultanat" was conferred upon him and he was given the honorary rank of a General in the British army. He was subsequently made a G. C. B., and a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

Maharaja Jayaji Rao Scindia died on the 20th June 1886 and was succeeded by his son, Madho Rao, born 20th October 1876. The administration was carried on by a Council of Regency during the minority. In 1894, His Highness was entrusted with full powers in his State.

His Highness had two wives, the first belonging to the Mohite family of Satara, while the second is the daughter of Bala Saheb Vithal Rao Rane Sar Desai of Sankli in Goa territory. A daughter was born to the latter on the 14th November, 1914, and a son and heir on the 26th June 1916 The son—the present Ruler of Gwalior His Highness Maharaja George Jayaji Rao Scindia, succeeded his father, the late Maharaja Madho Rao Scindia in June 1925. On 4th June, 1928, His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor was pleased to confer on Her Highness the Dowager Maharani Chinko Raja Scindia, the Order of the Crown of India Her Highness the Senior Maharani died at Bombay on 23rd November, 1931. The Ruler is a minor and the administration of the State is conducted by a Council presided over by Her Highness the Junior Maharani, the step mother to His Highness the Maharaja. He is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

KHANIADHANA.

1. Khaniadhana is an off-shoot of the Orchha State originally granted by the Orchha Chief Udat Singh, to his son, Amar Singh, about the year 1724. After the dismemberment of Orchha by the Marathas, it became one of their dependents and subsequently a dependent of the British Government when Jhansi lapsed to the latter.

2. The present Chief is Raja Khalak Singh. He was married in 1910 to the daughter of Thakur Pahar Singh of Sania, uncle of the present Maharaja of Chhatarpur but she died in August 1914 and the Raja again married on the 30th November 1914 In January 1912 a son was born to the Raja. He was granted the title of "Raja" as a personal honour on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 at which he was present. He was invested with ruling powers in May 1914.

Owing to indebtedness, the Estate is temporarily under superintendence.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue * (to nearest thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							H. S. Rs.
1	Hyderabad .	Lieutenant-General His Exalted Highness Asaf Jah Muzaffar-ul-Mulk, Wal Mamalik, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Nizam-ud-Daula, Nawab Sir Mir Usman Ali Khan Bahadur, Fateh Jang, Faithful Ally of the British Government, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Nizam of —, (*Sunni Muhammadan*).	6th April 1886	29th August 1911.	82,698	14,395,493	8,37,75,000

* Average for five years ending 1340 Fasli (5th October 1931).

HYDERABAD.

1. The State was founded by Mir Kamar-ud-din Ali Khan, better known by his titles of Chin Killij Khan Fateh Jang, Nizam-ul-Mulk and Asaf Jah. He was the son of Aurangzeb's General, Ghazi-ud-din Khan Firoz Jang, who traced his descent through Shaikh Alam and Shaikh Shab-ud-din Suhrvardi to Abu Bakr, the first Khalifa.

2. Nizam-ul-Mulk was first appointed Viceroy of the Deccan in 1712, and by 1724, he made himself virtually independent of the Moghul Emperor at Delhi. On his death in 1748, the succession to the *masnad* was fiercely contested by his sons, the English and French Settlements of Madras and Pondicherry espousing in turn the cause of the rival claimants. Eventually in 1751, by the influence of M. Bussy, Salabat Jang, the third son, emerged successful from the struggle. Though French influence predominated at his court, he was compelled to surrender Masulipatam to the English Company and to permit no French settlement in his Dominions. In his wars with the Mahrattas he was unsuccessful, but in 1761, after the shock which the Mahratta power received at Panipat, he was able to regain most of the territory he had lost. In the same year he was deposed by his younger brother Nizam Ali Khan. Nizam Ali's long reign was a period of great importance to Hyderabad. In 1765, in conjunction with the Peshwa, he attacked and defeated Janoji Bhonsla, who was compelled to restore to him three-fourths of the districts which he had received in 1763. Three years later the Nizam concluded a treaty with the East India Company by which the latter agreed to pay an annual *peshkash* of Rs. 9,00,000 for the Northern Sarkars which had been granted to them by a farman, and to provide a body of troops to assist him and his successors. In 1767 the Nizam allied himself with Haidar Ali against the Company, but was compelled early in the next year to conclude a treaty of peace by which the agreement regarding the tenure of the Northern Sarkars and the provision of troops by the Company was revised and by which a stipulation was made that the troops which the Company was liable by treaty to be called on to supply, should not be used against any Chief in alliance

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand)	Tribute.		Military Forces.							Salute in Guns.		
			Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces					
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry	Police Forces	Police Forces	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
H S. Rs. 7,36,31,000	.	..	974	4,978	11,200		1,088		13,934	21	.	..

with the Company. He again prepared for war in 1779 when the intervention of the Supreme Government led to the restoration to Basalat Jang, the Nizam's brother, of the Guntur District In 1795, Nizam Ali unsuccessfully attacked the Mahratta confederacy at Kurdla and was forced to surrender territories, including the Fort of Daulatabad, valued at Rs. 35,00,000 a year and to pay a sum of three crores of rupees The prohibition against the use of the Subsidiary Force on this occasion led to its withdrawal at the Nizam's request and to the organisation by him of a force under French Officers. British influence was restored in 1798, when Captain James Achilles Kirkpatrick concluded a treaty of alliance determining the permanent strength of the subsidiary force and stipulating that the French officers in the Nizam's service should be disbanded and no more foreigners employed. In 1799 the Nizam aided the Company in the war with Tippu Sultan, on the successful termination of which the partition treaty of Mysore was signed In 1800, a new subsidiary treaty was concluded by which the strength of the subsidiary force was permanently increased and the Nizam agreed to supply a contingent of 6,000 infantry and 9,000 horse to act with the subsidiary force in case of war. The death of Nizam Ali and the succession of his eldest surviving son, Sikandar Jah, occurred on the 7th August, 1803, three days after the outbreak of the second Mahratta war. Before the end of the year the war was concluded, and the treaty of Deogaon assigned to the Nizam the whole of Berar west of the Wardha, except the hill forts which were acquired in 1822, and all the districts held by Scindhia to the south of the Ajanta hills. The contingent supplied by the Nizam in the war had proved inefficient and was subsequently reorganised under the command of British officers. The force thus created was known at first as the Russell Brigade, then, until 1853, as the Nizam's Contingent and thenceforward until 1903, when it was absorbed into the Indian Army, as the Hyderabad Contingent. The Contingent acquitted itself well in the third Mahratta war, which broke out in 1817, and at the close of which the treaty of 1822 was concluded. Under this treaty the Nizam received a quittance of all demand, past and future, on account of *chauth*, and acquired, by exchange of territory, a well-defined frontier. At this time the Resident, Mr. C. T. (afterwards Sir Charles and subsequently

Lord) Metcalfe, with a view to the better administration of the State, appointed European officers to supervise the collection of the revenue and the control of the police in the districts. In 1824 the Nizam was enabled, by the capitalisation of the demand for *peshkash* for the Northern Sarkars, which was arranged by Mr. Metcalfe, to settle the just claims of the banking firm of William Palmer & Co. Their more exorbitant demands, for which the State could not be held liable, were repudiated, with the result that the firm failed.

3. Sikandar Jah died on the 21st May 1829, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Nasir-ud-Daula. By 1852 the pay of the Contingent had fallen heavily into arrears, and the officers and men were reduced to such straits that it was found necessary to relieve them by direct payments from the British treasury, debited against the Darbar. The financial embarrassment of the State, and its consequent inability to meet its obligations, had long been causes of complaints, and the Governor-General ultimately resolved to demand territorial security for the payment of the Contingent. By the treaty of 1853 the province of Berar and certain districts in the Raichur Doab and on the western frontier of Hyderabad were assigned for this purpose, and were administered by British officers under the control of the Resident. It was stipulated that accounts should be rendered, and that the Nizam should receive any surplus that might remain after the charges of the administration and the Hyderabad Contingent had been defrayed.

4. Nasir-ud-Daula died on the 11th March 1857 and was succeeded by his elder son Afsal-ud-Daula. Hyderabad owing to the exertions of the Minister, Sir Salar Jang, gave little cause for anxiety during the mutiny of 1857. In July of that year, a city mob under the leadership of a fanatical Maulvi and a Pathan named Tura Baz Khan attacked the Residency, but was repulsed, and there was no attempt at a general rising. The State was so quiet that it was found possible to detach some troops of the Contingent and subsidiary force for service against the mutineers in Central India. After the mutiny the treaty of 1853 was considerably modified to the Nizam's advantage. But the treaty of 1860 Berar was retained but all other districts assigned in 1853 were restored, the confiscated territory of the rebellious Raja of Shorapur was ceded to the Nizam and a debt of 50 lakhs of rupees due to the Government of India was cancelled. On the other hand, the Nizam agreed to forego the demands for accounts of the assigned districts. In 1862 an adoption *sanad* was granted to the Nizam, and in 1867 an extradition treaty was concluded.

5. Mir Mahbub Ali Khan, the late Nizam, succeeded his father Afzal-ud-Daula on the 26th February, 1869. During his minority the State was administered by Sir Salar Jang and Shams-ul-Umra, who were appointed co-regents. In 1870 a railway agreement was concluded permitting the construction of lines of railway within the State and transferring jurisdiction over railway lands to the Government of India. On the 5th February 1884 the Nizam was invested with full powers of administration and Salar Jang II, the elder son of the co-regent who had died in 1883, was appointed Minister. He resigned in 1887, and was succeeded by Bashir-ud-Daula Asman Jah, who, on his resignation in 1893, was succeeded by Sir Vikar-ul-Umra. In 1901, on the resignation of Sir Vikar-ul-Umra, the Peshkar, Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad, G.C.I.E., Yamin-us-Saltanat, of Chandu Lal's family, was appointed Minister. In 1893, the Nizam established a Legislative Council. The Council was to consist of the Chief Justice, a Puisne Judge of the High Court, the Inspector-General of Revenue, the Director of Public Instruction, the Inspector-General of Police, and the Financial Secretary. In 1894 Act I of

1304 Fasli received the Nizam's sanction recognising the right of the people to share in the work of framing laws and to representation. In 1900 this Regulation was re-enacted with certain modifications as Act III of 1309 Fasli, and is still in force. The Council at present consists of 20 members, in addition to the President. Of these, 11 are official, 7 non-official and 2 extraordinary members. The President of the Executive Council is also the President of the Legislative Council. The Assistant Minister, whose department is concerned with a bill before the Council, is Vice-President for the time being. Of the 11 official members the Chief Justice, the Legal Adviser and the Secretary, Judicial, Police and General Departments, are *ex-officio* members. Of the 7 non-official members 2 are elected by the Jagirdars and land-owners, 2 by the pleaders of the High Court and remaining 3 are nominated from among the residents of the State of whom one must be nominated from the Paigah Ilaka.

6. On the 6th February, 1885, the late Nizam was appointed a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India. In 1903 he received the Grand Cross of the Bath at the Delhi Durbar of that year, and in 1910 he was granted the Honorary rank of Lieutenant-General in the Army.

7. On the 5th November, 1902, a new agreement was concluded under which the Nizam whose sovereignty over Berar was re-affirmed, leased the province to the Government of India in perpetuity in return for an annual rent of Rs 25,00,000, the Government of India being empowered to make such arrangements as might seem to them desirable for the administration of the province which has since been attached to the Central Provinces. At the same time the Hyderabad Contingent was delocalised and incorporated, with the exception of the Artillery which was disbanded, in the Indian Army, the Government of India engaging to make due provision for the protection of the Nizam's Dominions. The Nizam on the other hand agreed to reduce his costly establishment of over 19,000 irregular troops to 12,000. Not only has this reduction been effected but in 1912, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government decided further to reduce these troops by 800 men, a decision which has also been given effect to.

8. On the 28th September, 1908, the portion of the City and of the Residency Bazars adjoining the Musi River was devastated by a sudden flood of unprecedented height. Much damage was caused and it is estimated that about 18,000 houses were washed away and there was considerable loss of life and property. A sum of over two lakhs of rupees was collected from all parts of the British Empire in aid of the sufferers, and various persons were awarded decorations by the Government of India for acts of bravery and self-sacrifice during the disaster.

9. His Highness Mir Mahbub Ali Khan died on the 29th August, 1911, after a brief illness His eldest son Mir Usman Ali Khan, succeeded him and was officially installed by the Resident, Lieutenant-Colonel (afterwards Sir) A. F. Pinhey, C.S.I., C.I.E. A special visit of congratulation was paid by His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Hardinge) during the following month.

10. The present Nizam has two half-brothers who were born in 1907 Their names are Mir Ahmad Mohi-ud-din Ali Khan (Salabat Jah) and Mir Muhammad Mohi-ud-din Ali Khan (Basalat Jah). The name of the heir-apparent, who was born on the 21st February, 1907, is Mir Himayat Ali Khan (Azam Jah) and the second son is Mir Shujaat Ali Khan (Muazzan Jah) The Nizam's sons and half-brothers visited Europe in 1931. The heir

apparent (Azam Jah) and his brother (Muazzam Jah) married the Turkish Princesses, daughter and niece respectively of the *ex*-Khalifa Abdul Majid. The marriage took place at Nice in France on the 12th November, 1931.

11. The following honours and distinctions have been conferred by the British Government on His Exalted Highness the Nizam:—

1. G. C. S. I., 12th December, 1911.
2. Honorary Colonel, 6th December, 1912.
3. Honorary Colonel, 20th Deccan Horse (now 9th Royal Deccan Horse), 6th December, 1912.
4. G. B. E., 4th December, 1917.
5. Honorary Lieutenant-General, 1st January, 1918.
6. Title of 'His Exalted Highness' as an hereditary distinction, 1st January, 1918.
7. Title of 'Faithful Ally of the British Government' by an autograph letter from the King, dated 24th January, 1918.

12. His Exalted Highness the Nizam, with most of the principal nobles and officials of the State, attended the Coronation Durbar held by Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress at Delhi on the 12th December, 1911. Two squadrons of the Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers also proceeded to Delhi where they took part in the Review. In 1915, His Exalted Highness paid a private visit to Simla and was the guest of His Excellency Lord Hardinge at Viceregal Lodge. In 1918, His Exalted Highness visited Delhi on the invitation of His Excellency Lord Chelmsford. In 1928, he paid another visit to Delhi where he stayed in his own palace.

13. Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad upon whom the title of G. C. I. E., had been conferred in 1910, resigned his appointment as Minister on the 11th July 1912, and was succeeded by Nawab Salar Jang Bahadur who in turn vacated the post in November, 1914, when His Exalted Highness himself assumed the duties of Minister. On the 21st November, 1919, a Council was formed under the style of "His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Executive Council", Sir Sayyid Ali Imam, K.C.S.I., *ex*-member of the Imperial Executive Council, being appointed President. Sir Ali Imam resigned the Presidentship on the 5th September, 1922, from which date Nawab Sir Faridun-ul-Mulk Bahadur, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., was appointed to officiate, until further orders. Owing to his ill-health he was relieved of his appointment on the 1st April, 1924, but continued as Extraordinary Member of the Council till his death on the 26th November, 1928. He was succeeded by Nawab Wali-ud-Daula Bahadur, a Paigah Noble, who on the 25th November, 1926, was succeeded by Maharaja Peshkar Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, G.C.I.E. On the 9th May, 1921, an extraordinary *Jarida* was issued by His Exalted Highness the Nizam ordering the separation of the Judicial and Executive functions in the Administration of his Dominions.

14. His Exalted Highness the Nizam contributed Rs. 1,53,00,000 towards the maintenance from September 1914, to December, 1918, of the Hyderabad Imperial Lancers and the 20th (now 9th Royal) Deccan Horse on active service. He also subscribed Rs. 6,39,000 to various relief funds in addition to donations to His Majesty's Government and to objects in England connected with the war amounting to £225,800. The Hyderabad Government subscribed Rs. 1,64,00,000 to the War Loans. One lakh of rupees has been

subscribed by His Exalted Highness the Nizam for the All-India Queen Victoria Memorial, Calcutta.

15. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Hyderabad:—Lords Ripon, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, Curzon, Minto, Hardinge (twice), Chelmsford, Reading and Irwin.

16. In 1906, Hyderabad was honoured with a visit by their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary, then Prince and Princess of Wales, and in 1922, with a visit by their eldest son, His Royal Highness Prince Edward of Wales.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Jammu and Kashmir.	Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Hari Singh, Indar Mahindar Bahadur, Sipar-i-Saltanat, G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., Maharaja of —, (*Dogra Rajput*).	30th September 1895.	23rd September 1925.	85,885	3,672,299	2,50,00,000
2	Hunza .	Raja Sir Muhammad Nazim Khan, K.C.I.E., Raja of —.	September 1867.	15th September 1892.	6,848	12,117*	31,470†
3	Nagir .	Raja Sir Sikander Khan, K.B.E., C.I.E., Raja of —.	1871 . .	14th June 1905.	1,245	14,188*	20,745†

* Included in figures for Jammu and Kashmir.
† These are chiefly in kind.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

1. *Brief history of Kashmir.*—Up to the 14th century, Kashmir was subject to a series of Buddhist and Hindu dynasties, whose annals are related in the celebrated versified Sanskrit chronicle known as the Rajatarangini, the original manuscripts of which were discovered at Srinagar by Buhler in 1877, and have since been translated by Stein. It was during this epoch that the really old remains of Kashmir at places like Islamabad, Bijbehara, Pandrattan, the Takht-i-Sulaiman, Pattan and Martand, were constructed. A local dynasty of Mohammadans then established themselves until Akbar's invasion in 1587, when Kashmir became an appanage of the Delhi throne, and remained for about two hundred years the summer residence of the Moghul Emperors, the chief traces of whom are to be found in the Hari Parbat Fort, the pleasure gardens of Shalimar, Nishat, Achebal and Verinag, and last but not least, the magnificent Chenar tree which abounds everywhere. In 1752 Kashmir again changed masters and passed from the then feeble control of the Delhi Court into the powerful and cruel grasp of Ahmad Shah Abdali of Afghanistan, the arch-disturber of the peace of India in his day: and for the next 67 years, until seized by Ranjit Singh in 1819, was held for the Pathans by Governors more or less independent of their King.

2. *Brief history of Jammu.*—Reigning about this time in Jammu, and owning great sway in the surrounding mountain region, was Ranjit Deo, a Dogra Chief of Rajput descent. He died in 1780; and the quarrel for the succession gave Sikh power the opportunity of turning Jammu and the neighbouring hill tracts into a dependency. Three great-grand-nephews of Ranjit Deo, by name Gulab Singh, Dhyan Singh and Suchet Singh, took service at the Sikh Court and rose to great favour; and in 1818 Maharaja Ranjit

From the date of the Treaty of Amritsar the history of the Jammu and Kashmir State as a political entity commences. The Treaty put Gulab Singh, as Maharaja, in possession of all the hill country between the Indus and the Ravi, including Kashmir, Jammu, Ladakh and Gilgit; but excluding Lahoul, Kulu and some other districts which, for strategical purposes, it was considered advisable to retain, and for which a remission of 25 lakhs was made from the crore demanded, leaving 75 lakhs as the final amount to be paid by Gulab Singh. Gulab Singh had some difficulty in obtaining actual possession of the province of Kashmir. The last Governor appointed by the Sikhs made for a time a successful resistance; and it was not until the end of 1846 that Maharaja Gulab Singh was established in Kashmir with the aid of British troops.

4. Maharaja Gulab Singh died in August 1857, and was succeeded by his son, Ranbir Singh. The change of rulers happened at a critical time, but both the dying Maharaja and his successor proved themselves staunch friends of the British Government in the troubles of 1857. Maharaja Ranbir Singh was invested with the G.C.S.I., and, on the occasion of the Delhi Assemblage of 1877, the title of "Indar Mahindar Bahadur Sipar-i-Saltanat" was conferred on him and he was gazetted a General in the British Army, and created a Councillor of the Empress. Important incidents during his rule were the Commercial Treaty of 1870, the Yarkand Mission in 1873-74, and the great famine of 1877-79. Maharaja Ranbir Singh was the recipient of one of the Lord Canning's Adoption Sanads; but failing adoption the succession passes under the *Dastur-ul-Amal* or will of Maharaja Ranbir Singh, which is held very sacred in the State, strictly in tail male.

5. Maharaja Ranbir Singh died in 1885, leaving three sons, Pratap Singh, who was born in 1850, acceded to the *Gadi* in 1885, and died in 1925; Ram Singh who died in 1899 and Amar Singh, who died in 1909. Maharaja Pratap Singh was gazetted a Colonel in the British Army in 1888, a Major-General in 1896 and a Lieutenant-General in 1916, and created G.C.S.I. in 1892, G.C.I.E. in 1911 and G.B.E. in 1918. For services in the Great War the late Maharaja was granted a personal salute of 21 guns on the 1st January 1918, and a permanent salute of 21 guns on 1st January 1921. He attended the Delhi Durbars of 1903 and 1911. A son and heir was born to the Maharaja in November 1904, but died in July 1905.

6. Up to 1905 the administration of the State was carried on by a Council consisting of Maharaja Pratap Singh as President, his brother Raja Sir Amar Singh, K.C.S.I., as Vice-President, and two selected officials from the British service. In August 1905 the Council was abolished and its administrative powers transferred to the direct control of the Maharaja who was assisted by his brother Raja Sir Amar Singh as Chief Minister, and by three other Ministers. In January 1922 the Maharaja instituted an Executive Council consisting of himself as President, Raja Sir Hari Singh, his nephew, as Senior and Foreign Member of Council and three other Members.

7. The present ruler, His Highness Maharaja Sir Hari Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., nephew of the late Maharaja and only son of the late Raja Sir Amar Singh was born in September 1895 and acceded to the *Gadi* on the 23rd September 1925, on the death of the late Maharaja. His Highness was made an Honorary Captain and appointed K.C.I.E., in January 1918, K.C.V.O. on the 17th March 1922 on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India, and

G.C.I.E., on the 1st January 1929. He was gazetted a Colonel in the British Army in 1926, and appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor in 1931. A son and heir Yuvaraj Karan Singh was born to the Maharaja on the 9th March 1931.

8. On the outbreak of war in 1914, the Kashmir State Forces were considerably increased. *Each of the two battalions mobilised for overseas service* was brought up to a strength of 1,070, a strong depôt was established and an extra battalion of Infantry was created. The Kashmir State Forces fought with marked distinction in East Africa and Palestine and gained warm *commendation from the various General Officers Commanding.* In the war with Afghanistan (1919) the Kashmir Forces also rendered considerable assistance to the British Government. One regiment of Infantry was despatched to the North-West Frontier Province and a Mountain Battery to North-East Persia. The Corps of Gilgit Scouts gave useful assistance in the war with Afghanistan (1919) by guarding some of the Northern Passes leading into the Gilgit Agency and Chitral, and by the despatch of 3½ Companies to Chitral to increase forces operating there. The State Forces also took part in the Hunza (1888) and Chitral (1895) Expeditions and rendered valuable service on each occasion. The Kashmir Army was re-organised in 1921, when the Imperial Service Troops were renamed the 1st Line Troops and the State troops the 1st Line Reserve Troops.

9 Improvements effected in the State in the course of the last 40 years include (*a*) the extension of the Railwa[illegible] (*b*) the [illegible] Kohala [illegible]

[illegible] improved Customs and Excise administration; (*g*) [illegible] (*i*) the establishment of Colleges at [illegible] of Irrigation works; (*j*) the con[illegible] at Jammu and at Mahora on the [illegible] Factories at Srinagar and Jammu; [illegible] d from Jammu to Srinagar, *viâ* the Banihal Pass. Several surveys for a railway connecting Kashmir with the Punjab have been made but it is doubtful whether a railway will ever be constructed.

10. The financial condition of the State is now very prosperous, the annual revenue having risen from 50 lakhs in 1891 to 250 lakhs in 1928-29 while the trade with British India has greatly increased.

11. *Poonch.*—The most important Jagirdar or Feudatory of the State is the Raja of Poonch. The present Raja's (Raja Jagat Deo Singh) connection with the family is shown below. The Jagir has a revenue of about 12 lakhs. A settlement of the Jagir has been completed. The Raja of Poonch holds his Jagir from His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir whom he attends on State occasions, and to whom he pays an annual Nazar of Rs. 231.

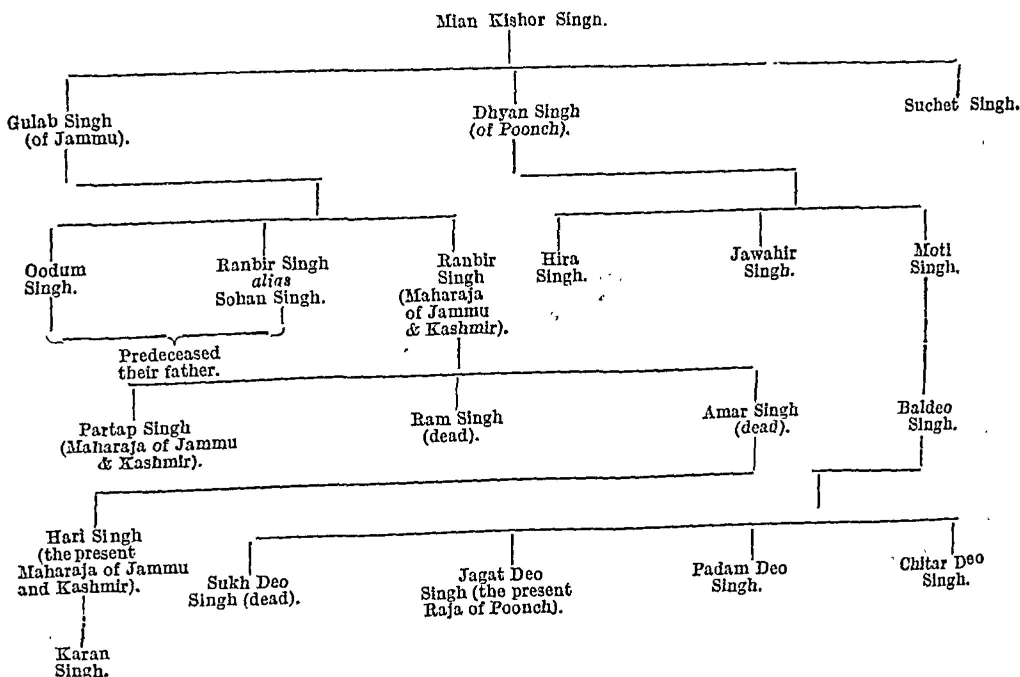
12. Poonch was included in the transfer of the hilly country to Maharaja Gulab Singh in 1846. Subsequently Maharaja Gulab Singh appears to have granted Chibal, Poonch and other ilaqas to Jowahir Singh and Moti Singh sons of Dhyan Singh, the original holder. In 1848 a dispute having occurred between the brothers and Maharaja Gulab Singh, Sir F. Currie effected a settlement whereby the Maharaja granted the two *Mians*, as they were then

styled, the title of "Raja" and certain other concessions. The Rajas were, as nephews of the Maharaja, jointly to present the Maharaja with one horse with gold trappings or Rs. 700 in cash annually and they were not to commit any important act in their territory without the advice of and without consulting the Maharaja. The two Rajas, however, subsequently quarrelled, and in 1852 the Board of Administration for the affairs of the Punjab brought about a settlement whereby the whole of Poonch was given to Moti Singh, his share of the joint tribute of Rs. 700 paid by the Rajas to the Maharaja being fixed at one-third of that sum. In 1859 Jowahir Singh renounced all claim to his possessions in the Kashmir State in return for a cash allowance. He died without issue in 1860. Moti Singh held Poonch until his death in 1892.

13. On the death of Raja Moti Singh in 1892 he was succeeded by his son, Baldeo Singh. Raja Baldeo Singh was appointed to be a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1909. For services in connection with the Great War, the Raja was granted a personal salute of 9 guns on the 1st January 1918, and was gazetted Honorary rank of Major in the Army in April 1916 as a reward for assistance given to Government in connection with recruiting for the Indian Army. He was succeeded on his death in September 1918 by his eldest son Sukhdeo Singh. Raja Sukh Deo Singh was granted powers in March 1922 by His Highness the Maharaja.

14. In October 1927 Raja Sukh Deo Singh died and was succeeded by his brother Jagat Deo Singh who was formally installed as Raja of Poonch by His Highness Maharaja Sir Hari Singh on the 27th January 1928. A revised *dastur-ul-amal* was granted to the Raja by His Highness at the same time.

15. The following is the genealogical tree of the Ruling Family of Jammu and Kashmir:—



HUNZA AND NAGIR.

1. Hunza and Nagir are two small States situated to the extreme north-west of Kashmir. They are divided by the Hunza river; towards the north they extend to the mountainous region which adjoins the junction of the Hindu Kush and Mustagh ranges; towards the south they border on Gilgit; and on the west Hunga is separated from Ashkuman and Yasin by a range of mountains, while the Mustagh range trending southward shuts Nagir off from Baltistan on the east.

2. The inhabitants of Hunza and Nagir come from one stock and speak the same language, but there has always been in the past, and in a lesser degree, there is still a considerable amount of ill-feeling between the two communities. The people of Hunza are Maulais (*i.e.*, the followers of His Highness the Aga Khan) while the people of Nagir are Shias.

3. The fort of Chalt and its connected villages, lying between Hunza and Nagir and Gilgit, were long a source of contention between the two States but in 1877 the Nagir Chief, with the assistance of the Kashmir Darbar succeeded in obtaining possession of the disputed tract From that date up to 1886, Chaprot and Chalt were held by Nagir and Kashmir troops. In 1886, when General Sir William Lockhart (then Colonel Lockhart) visited Hunza, the Tham of Hunza refused to allow his mission to proceed unless he would promise to restore these places to Hunza. Colonel Lockhart induced the Nagir ruler to remove the Nagir portion of the garrison, which was furnished by Kashmir troops up to 1906 since when no troops have been quartered in either of these States

4. In 1886 Ghazan Khan, the Tham of Hunza, was murdered by his son, Safdar Ali, who after his accession, professed his submission to the Maharaja of Kashmir. In 1888, however, the two States combined, succeeded in ejecting the Kashmir garrison from Chaprot and Chalt and even threatened Gilgit. Finally, however, Chaprot, and in August of the same year Chalt, were re-occupied by Kashmir troops.

5. On the re-establishment of the British Agency at Gilgit in 1889, the Agent, Colonel Durand, visited Hunza and Nagir, and the Chiefs bound themselves to accept his control, to permit free passage to officers deputed to visit their countries, and to put an end to raiding on the Yarkand road and elsewhere. Subject to these conditions the Government of India sanctioned for the Chiefs yearly subsidies of Rs. 2,000 each, in addition to those already paid by the Kashmir Darbar Shortly afterwards, in October 1889, an increase of Rs. 500 a year was granted to the Hunza Chief's subsidy, conditional on his good behaviour.

6. The Chiefs, however, failed to act up to their engagements and their attitude continued to be unsatisfactory. In May 1891, a combined force from Hunza and Nagir threatened the Chalt fort, but dispersed on the arrival of reinforcements from Gilgit.

7. In November 1891, the Chiefs were informed that it was necessary to make roads to Chalt and on into their country. They refused to agree, insulted the British Agent's messenger, and assembled their tribesmen in strong positions, blocked the paths into their valley. Their positions, however, were carried after sharp fighting, and Nagir and Hunza were occupied. Tham Zafar Zahid Khan of Nagir, who had been acting under the ascendency of his eldest son, Uzi Khan, at once submitted. Tham Safdar Ali of Hunza and his Wazir, Dadu, fled to Chinese Turkestan, where the former and died

at Yarkand in 1931. Raja Uzr Khan of Nagir was deported to Kashmir where he died in 1922. The subsidies paid to both Chiefs by the Government of India and by the Kashmir State were withdrawn. A military force was maintained in Hunza and a Political Officer was left there to supervise the affairs of the State. This arrangement continued till 1897, when the garrison was replaced by the Hunza and Nagir levies and the permanent Political Officer was withdrawn. On the 15th September 1892, Muhammad Nazim Khan, a half-brother of Safdar Ali, was formally installed as Tham of Hunza by the British Agent in the presence of two Chinese Envoys, who attended the Durbar as honoured guests of the Government of India. Tham Zafar Zahid Khan was reinstated by the Kashmir Darbar, with the approval of the Government of India, as Chief of Nagir, his installation taking place on the 22nd September 1892. Sanads approved by the Government of India, were granted by the Maharaja of Kashmir to both Chiefs.

8. At the commencement of 1895, subsidies, amounting to Rs. 4,000 each were renewed to the Chiefs, half the amount being paid by the Government of India, and the other half by the Kashmir Darbar.

9. In the same year both Chiefs loyally assisted in the operations for the relief of the British Garrison in Chitral and were suitably rewarded.

10. Tham Muhammad Nazim Khan of Hunza and Raja Sikandar Khan of Nagir attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 1st January 1903, on which date they were both made Companies of the Indian Empire.

11. In 1904, Tham Zafar Zahid Khan of Nagir, who had long been bed-ridden, died and as succeeded by his son Raja Sir Sikandar Khan. The latter was formally installed as Tham of Nagir in June 1905 by the Political Agent. Both Chiefs are now generally referred to under the title of "Mir" and not "Tham". The Hunza Chief, in view of his claim to the Raskam and Taghdumbash districts, which are situated to the north of the Hindu Kush water-shed, has been permitted to keep up an exchange of presents with the Chinese authorities in Kashgar. As regards Raskam, the Chinese authorities have acknowledged the right of Hunza to cultivate the tract, and in 1899 a small contingent of Hunza people started cultivating it. Subsequently these settlers were forcibly ejected by the Chinese, but they were again replaced by Hunza in 1914 and have since that date continued to cultivate the land. The Chinese authorities now contend that the Hunza cultivators in Raskam should submit to their jurisdiction and pay them revenue.

Both of Hunza and Nagir are autonomous as regards their internal affairs, but both acknowledged the suzerainty of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, to whom they pay an annual tribute of nominal value, in the case of Hunza 16 tolas and 5 mashas of gold, and in the case of Nagir 17 tolas and 1 masha. Both furnish two Companies of 80 men each to the Gilgit Corps of Scouts and each Chief has a Body Guard of 11 men (one Havildare and 10 Levies) armed with Snider rifles presented by Government. The two Chiefs attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. Mir Sir Mohammad Nazim Khan was created a K.C.I.E. in June 1921, and Mir Sir Shah Sikander Khan received the title of K.B.E. on the 1st January 1923. The son and heir of the Chief of Hunza is Muhammad Ghazan Khan born about 1895. He is Subedar-Major of the Hunza Companies of the Gilgit Scouts. The Chief of Nagir's son and heir, Muhammad Ali Khan, who was born about 1893 and who was similarly Subedar-Major of the Nagir Companies of the Scouts, died on the 9th April 1923, leaving an infant son.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title, and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Banganapalle	Nawab Saiyid Fazl-i-Ali Khan Bahadur, Nawab of ——, (*Shiah Muhammadan*).	9th November 1901.	22nd January 1922.	255	39,218	4,39,000
2	Cochin .	His Highness Maharaja Sri Sir Rama Varmah, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of ——, (*Kshatriya*).	6th October 1858.	7th December 1914.	1,417½	1,205,016	84,99,000
3	Pudukkottai .	His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Rajagopala Tondaiman Bahadur, Raja of ——, (*Kallar*).	23rd June 1922.	24th October 1928.	1,179	400,694	21,73,000
4	Sandur .	Raja Srimant Yeshwanta Rao Anna Saheb Hindu Rao Ghorpade, Mamlukatmadar Senapati, Raja of—, (*Maratha*).	15th November 1909.	5th May 1928.	167	13,577	2,43,000
5	Travancore .	His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Maharaja of—, (*Kshatriya*).	7th November 1912.	1st September 1924.	7,625	5,095,993	2,49,69,000

BANGANAPALLE.

1. Banganapalle is a small State, originally a *jagir*, surrounded—except at one point where it touches Cuddapah—by the district of Kurnool. Its physical features are of the common Deccan type.

2. The Rulers of the State are Musalmans of the Saiyid tribe and Shiah Sect.

3. The *jagir* is said to have been granted to an ancestor of the present Nawab by a King of Bijapur at the end of the 17th century. It formed part of the territory ceded to the British by the Nizam under the treaty of Hyderabad in 1800. On the occurrence of disorders in 1831 the Government of Madras interposed and the State was resumed in October 1835, but as there had been a sort of understanding with the Nizam that the family in possession should not be ousted it was restored to the nearest heir in 1848.

4. In 1849 a *sanad* was granted to the Nawab of the day, confirming the *jagir* to him free of any demand, with authority, subject to certain conditions to manage the revenue and the police and to administer civil justice.

5. In 1862 another *sanad*, under the hand of Earl Canning, conveyed the promise that the Government would permit and confirm any succession to the State which might be legitimate according to Muhammadan law.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Payments.		Military Forces.						Police Forces.	Salute in Guns.		
			Regular *Troops.*		Irregular *Troops.*		Indian States' *Forces.*					
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery		Permanent	Personal	Local
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
3,39,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	9	..	..
79,20,000	2,00,000	..	16	349 Infantry and Artillery men with 4 guns.	..	..	..	..	663	17	.	..
21,06,000	..	..	19	110 Infantry and 4 serviceable guns.	..	..	..	..	291	11	..	..
1,68,259	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	..	..	..
2,34,05,300	8,00,000	..	60	1,442 Infantry and 30 Artillery men with 6 guns.*	..	.	..	..	2,208	19	..	..

* Used for saluting purposes.

6. In 1876 on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the then Prince of Wales the title of Nawab was bestowed on the Chief as an hereditary distinction.

7. On the 1st February 1905, the administration of the State was temporarily assumed by the Government of Madras on the ground that the then Nawab, Saiyid Fateh Ali, C.S.I., had involved himself deeply in debt, impoverished the administration, disregarded the advice of the Government of Madras and obstructed reforms. Saiyid Fateh Ali died on the 21st April 1906. The administration was conducted by the Government of Madras till the 19th December 1908, when it was handed over to his son, Saiyid Ghulam-i-Ali. Saiyid Ghulam-i-Ali died on the 22nd January 1922 and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Nawab Saiyid Fazl-i-Ali Khan.

8. The Nawab *is entitled by position to be received by the Viceroy.*

9. The Nawab has a permanent salute of 9 guns, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes. A son was born to the Nawab on the 12th October 1925 and a daughter on the 31st August 1927.

COCHIN.

1. Cochin lies between the district of Malabar on the north and Travancore on the south with the Indian Ocean as its western boundary.

2. A long series of backwaters, into which the streams descending from the hills in the interior discharge, runs parallel with the coast, and the soil is remarkable for fertility.

3. The present Ruler, born in 1858, came to the *gadi* on the 7th December 1914 on the abdication of His Highness Raja Sri Sir Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. He was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire in 1918.

4. The duties of the small military force maintained by the State are of a ceremonial character, but since the withdrawal of British troops from the State in January 1903 the Darbar has organised a special body of police, 69 strong, to serve as military police. Its present strength is 80 and it is under a European Superintendent.

5. The family of the Maharaja claims to be the rightful successor under the *marumakkatayam* scheme of inheritance of Cheraman Perumal. Haidar Ali and afterwards Tippu Sultan overran the territories of Cochin in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and this brought about an alliance with the English in 1791 when the Raja agreed to become their tributary " for these districts . . . . . . which were in the possession of Tippu Sultan and for which the said Raja paid him tribute and with which the Honourable Dutch Company have no concern ". In 1809 a second treaty was concluded under which an annual tribute of two lakkhs and three-quarters (afterwards reduced to two lakkhs) of rupees became payable to the Company.

6. The family follows the ancient *marumakkatayam* or female law of inheritance. The heir-apparent bears the courtesy title of " Elaya Raja ".

7. The Maharaja was present at the Conference of Ruling Princes and Chiefs held at Delhi on the 30th October 1916 and following days, and again at the Conference held on the 3rd November 1919 and following days. The hereditary title of Maharaja was conferred on His Highness on the 1st January 1921. His Highness' consort was awarded a Kaisar-i-Hind medal of the first class on the 2nd January 1922.

8. A Legislative Council with a minimum membership of thirty and a maximum of sixty, of whom two-thirds are to be elected and the rest nominated, was constituted on the 3rd April 1925.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

1. Pudukkottai is surrounded by the districts of Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Ramnad and Madura, and is mostly plain, interspersed here and there with hills surmounted by old forts.

2. The Rulers of the State claim to be Sudras and are of the Kallar tribe —a clan which formerly levied blackmail in the country which lay between Trichinopoly and Cape Comorin.

3. The family name of the Chief is Tandaiman. The original home of the family was Tondaimandalam, a small village near Tirupati in the North Arcot district, whence the family migrated in the 17th century to Karambakudi, which lies close to the eastern border of the State. One of the Tondaimans married into the Pallavarayar family, which then ruled the State. In this way the Tondaiman family became the predominant power. The capital of the State is Pudukkottai, which is the only large town in the State with a population of 28,776.

4. The Raja rendered useful service in the 18th century to the British during fighting with the French round Trichinopoly, and in the wars with Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan. As a reward, the Raja solicited the confirmation of the grant made to him about the middle of the 18th century by Pratap Singh, Raja of Tanjore, of the fort and district of Keelanilai, situated in the southern part of Tanjore. On the recommendation of Lord Clive, the Governor of Madras recognised the grant, and this was confirmed in 1806 by the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

5. The Raja was bound to pay a yearly tribute to the British of one elephant, but as a matter of fact, this was never demanded or paid, and was formally waived in the year 1896.

6. On the death of the late Raja Martanda Bhairava Tondaiman on the 28th May 1928, His Highness Sri Brahadamba Das Raja Rajagopala Tondaiman was, with the approval of the Secretary of State, selected by the Government of India to succeed to the *gadi* and was installed as Raja on the 19th November 1928. His Highness the Raja being a minor the administration of the State is carried on by an Administrator.

7. The right of the Rajas of Pudukkottai to adopt for purposes of succession was recognised by a *sanad* under the hand of Earl Canning.

8. A Legislative Council with a minimum membership of 40 and a maximum of 60 of whom 70 per cent. are to be elected and the rest nominated was constituted in 1924.

SANDUR.

1. Sandur lies within district of Bellary A cordon of hills surround it and much of the State consists of rock and jungle.

2. The ruling house of Sandur belongs to the family of the Ghorpades which is identical with that of the Bhosles of Satara; and according to the family legend their ancestors acquired this surname of Gorpade during the Bhamini dynasty from having scaled an impregnable fort in the Konkhan with the aid of an igvana known in Marathi as 'Ghorpad'. Siddoji the founder of Sandur conquered it from a poligar of the Bedar tribe His ancestors distinguished themselves under Sivaji and his family and for the useful services rendered to the royal house of Satara, the Jagir of Gajendragad with the title of Hindurao was conferred on them. Siva Rao was the ruler in 1817 when the treaty of Bassein bound the East India Company to assist the Peshwa against his refractory vassals. Col Munro was sent to demand the surrender of Sandur on the pretence that the ruler was one of the refractor vassals of the Peshwa. However after the fall of the Peshwa and on Col. Munro's recommendation Siva Rao was reinstated under orders of Government on 1st July 1818 In 1826 a sannad was also granted to him declaring his rights in perpetuity.

3. Another Sannad guaranteeing the right of adoption was issued in 1862.

4. In 1876 the title of "Raja" was conferred on the Ruler as an hereditary distinction.

5 The present Ruler of the State is Raja Srimant Yeswantha Rao Ghorpade whose succession was announced at a Durbar held on 20th June 1928. The Raja who was then a minor was invested with ruling powers on the 5th of February 1930. He was married to Srimant Sow Sushila Raje Gorpade by whom a son and heir was born on 7th December 1931.

6. The Raja is entitled by position to be received by the Viceroy. He is entitled to vote for a representative member of the Chamber of Princes.

7. On 20th April 1931 a State Council was constituted. It consists of as many officials and non-officials not exceeding 20, as are nominated by the Darbar. There is a non-official Deputy President. The Raja has also an Executive Council consisting of four members to help him in the administration of the State.

TRAVANCORE.

1. Travancore, the largest State in Madras, is bounded on the east by the district of Madura and Tinnevelly, on the north by the State of Cochin and Coimbatore district, and on the west and south by the Indian Ocean. It is one of the most picturesque portions of southern India, containing an extensive hill region, numerous rivers, and a succession of back-waters and vast forests.

2. A line of railway, an extension of the South Indian Railway, connecting Tinnevelly with Quilon was completed in 1904. The Darbar has underwritten the Secretary of State's guarantee of interest on the debentures for the portion of the line lying in Travancore territory. The line has since been extended to Trivandrum.

3. The Srimulam Popular Assembly was inaugurated in 1904 and met for the first time in October of that year. Its object is to allow duly elected representatives to bring before the Darbar the needs and requirements of the country. The assembly meets once a year in Trivandrum. The present strength is 100 members, of whom 77 are elected and 23 nominated by the Darbar. There is also a Legislative Council of 50 members of whom 35 are non-officials, 28 being elected and the others nominated. Women have equal franchise with men and are eligible for membership. The Council is constituted on a very broad franchise, all those paying an annual land tax of Rs. 5 or a municipal tax of Re. 1 being eligible to vote. All graduates of a recognised University are also entitled to vote. Besides legislative powers, the Council has the right to discuss the annual budget and, except in case of emergency, demands for grants have to be voted by the Council before any civil expenditure is incurred. The Council has also the right to ask questions and move resolutions on matters of general public interest.

4. Taxation is covered with authority conferred by various statutory enactments; the tax-payer's obligations are defined and known; and collection is made on an established system. There are only two sources of revenue by direct taxation, *viz.*, land revenue and income-tax. A large revenue is derived under Customs, Salt, Tobacco and Stamps. The State has an independent Postal System of its own and has the right to mint its own coins. The State spends more than one-sixth of its revenue on Education and a similar percentage on Public Works. Travancore occupies the first place in All-India in point of literacy and female education, the percentage of literacy being so high as 38 for males and 17·3 for females as against the average of 13·9 and 2·1 respectively for All-India. There are five First Grade Colleges and two Second Grade Colleges affiliated to the Madras University. There is also a Law College, a Teachers' Training College, a Sanskrit College and a College of Ayurveda.

5. There have been regular courts of law in Travancore for over a century. The Supreme Court was constituted as an Appeal Court in 1835 and as a Sadr Court in 1861 and reconstituted as a High Court in its present form in

1882. The High Court at present consists of a Chief Justice and five other Judges and all of them are either Barristers or Graduates-in-Law.

6. The State forces fought side by side with the British Army in the Wars against Tippu Sultan. Subsequently, however, the duties of the military force maintained by the State came to be of a merely ceremonial character, but since the withdrawal of British troops from the State in January 1903, a scheme for the conversion of 500 of the number into an efficient military force has been operative.

7. The Ruler of the State belongs to a Kshatriya family, which traces its descent from the ancient Chera Kings of South India. The old principal town of Tiruvankodu, which gave its name to the country, is now but a small village. Passing on to the time of Tippu Sultan, the Travancore Maharaja was the ally of the British during the wars with the House of Mysore, and in 1795 entered into an alliance with the British Government receiving a guarantee of protection. His successors contracted closer relations with the Paramount Power in 1805.

8. The family follows the ancient *Marumakathayam* or female law of inheritance. A special *sanad* of 1862 under the hand of Earl Canning authorises the right of adoption to perpetuate the dynasty. The Darbar availed itself of the right in 1900 when two girls were adopted of whom the senior was married in May 1906 to Rama Varma, a nephew of the late Kerala Varma Valia Koil Tampuran, C.S.I., and the junior was married to Ravi Varma, a member of the Kilimanur family in April 1907. The title of Maharani was conferred on them on September 1st, 1924. The heir-apparent bears the courtesy title of "Elaya Raja". The Senior Maharani has two daughters born on the 30th December 1923 and 23rd October 1926, respectively. The Junior Maharani has two sons, and a daughter born on 17th September 1916. The elder of the two sons born on 7th November 1912 is the present Maharaja and the other born on 22nd March 1922 is the Elaya Raja.

9. During the minority of His Highness the Maharaja the administration was carried on by the Senior Maha Rani who was recognized as Regent by the Government of India. On the 6th November 1931 His Highness the present Maharaja assumed full Ruling Powers.

Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average anual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs.
Mysore	Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Maharaja of —, (*Kshatriya*).	4th June 1884.	1st February 1895.	29,475	6,423,189	3,58,34,000

MYSORE.

1. A Hindu State in Southern India, whose present ruling dynasty dates from A. D. 1399 when two brothers, Vijayaraj and Krishnaraj, came to Mysore, and one of them, by marrying the daughter of a petty baron, established a rule which, commencing with a few villages, now comprises the Mysore territory.

2. In the reign of Chikka Krishnaraj Wadiyar (1734-1765), the famous Haidar Ali usurped the chiefship; but, on the fall of his son and successor, Tipu, the Hindu dynasty was restored under another Krishnaraj Wadiyar. The people broke into rebellion in 1831 and in consequence the British Government assumed the direct management of the State. The country was restored to native rule in March 1881, in the person of the late Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiyar, who died in Calcutta in 1894. The lands forming the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with certain adjacent villages, were assigned by the Maharaja to the British Government, who on their part restored the island of Seringapatam to His Highness.

3. The present Ruler, Maharaja Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., is the eldest son of the late ruler and was born on the 4th June 1884. He was invested with full administrative powers by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India on the 8th August 1902, and was made a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India on the 1st January 1907. In 1910 the Maharaja was granted the honorary rank of Colonel in the Army. On the 4th December 1917 he was appointed a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire for services in connection with the war. His Highness is assisted by a Council styled 'the Council of His Highness the Maharaja' consisting of the Dewan and two or more Members as appointed by His Highness. The present Council consists of

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Payments.		Military Forces.						Police Forces.	Salute in Guns.		
			Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Indian States' Forces.					
	To Government	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry		Permanent	Personal	Local
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs										
3,70,30,000	24,50,000	..	..	..	..	..	Mysore Lancers 506, Mysore Horse 132, Mysore Body Guard* 132.	Mysore Infantry 1,563, Mysore Palace Guard* 417.	6,486	21	..	

* Not yet organised.

Amin-u-Mulk Sir Mirza Muhammad Ismail, Kt., C.I E , O.B E., who is the President, and two members, Raja Karyaprasakta Diwan Bahadur M. N. Krishna Rao, B.A. and Rajamantrapravina K. Matthan, B A. In 1900 His Highness married the daughter of Rana Jhala Brane Singhji of Vana. The heirpresumptive is His Highness's brother Sir Sri Kantirava Narasimharaja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Yuvaraja, to whom a son and heir was born on 18th July 1919. The child is named Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar. The Yuvaraja was born on the 5th June 1888. He proceeded on a tour to Europe and Great Britain in March 1913, spent about six months on his travels and returned to Mysore early in October 1913. On the 1st January 1918, the title of His Highness was conferred on the Yuvaraja as a personal distinction for services in connection with the war. His Highness the Yuvaraja proceeded again on a tour to Europe and Great Britain for about six months in 1920.

4. The Instrument of Transfer, which formerly regulated the relations between the Darbar and the Paramount Power, has been replaced by a Treaty which was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 1st December 1913.

5. Of the eight districts into which the State is divided, Shimoga is the chief rice-growing tract, followed by Mysore with its fine system of irrigation from the river Cauvery, while Chitaldroog is pre-eminently the cotton district. Coffee is largely grown in Kadur and Hassan. Tumkur has the greatest extent of cocoanut plantations, while Shimoga produces much arecanut. Bangalore and Mysore grow mulberry for the purposes of sericulture. Sandalwood is a State monopoly and produces a large revenue.

6 The Mysore Government have a separate Department called the Amrit Mahal Department for the supply and improvement of cattle, and with a view to meeting the growing demands of the agricultural population in the State for good cattle, they have recently established a cattle breeding station at

Ajjampur. The Veterinary Department is carrying on a campaign to control contagious diseases of cattle, especially rinderpest. Active immunisation (Serum Simultaneous method) against rinderpest has been almost universally adopted with most satisfactory results and the peasants have realised the efficacy of this inoculation. The Mysore Government have a Department of Sericulture to look after the rearing of silk worms and the production of silk. The State maintains a filature and gives demonstrations with domestic basins. The Government have started reeling classes to train reelers in domestic basin installations.

7. The most generally practised industrial arts, of native growth, are those connected with metallurgy, pottery, carpentry, tanning, glass-making, the production of textile fabrics or the raw material for them, rope-making, expressing oil and saccharine matter, and the manufacture of earth salt.

8. The most remarkable industrial development in Mysore has been in connection with gold mining. The State is now the principal gold-producing centre in India, the value of the output, including a relatively small quantity of silver, for 1930 being £1,394,667. The source of the metal at present is the Kolar Gold Fields, situated to the east of a low ridge in the Bowringpet taluk. The industry is wholly British, the bulk of it being under the management of the firm of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons. With a view to reduce the working expenses of the mines the Darbar have adopted a bold scheme for utilizing the water-power of Falls of the Cauvery at Sivasamudram for the generation of electricity and for the transmission of that power to the Gold Fields, and the same power is used to generate electric light not only in Mysore and Bangalore, but also in a number of other towns, namely, Chennapatna, Kolar, Nanjangud, Seringapatam, Tumkur, Closepet, Anekal, Bowringpet, French Rocks, Malavalli, Mandya etc., and also to operate mills in Mysore and Bangalore.

9. The Representative Assembly which was established in 1881 was placed on a statutory basis with enlarged functions. The Assembly is to consist of not less than 250 and not more than 275 elected members and has the privilege of being consulted on all proposals for the levy of new taxes and also, except in cases of urgency, on the general principles of all measures of legislation within the cognizance of the Legislative Council. Subject to certain exceptions the Assembly has the right of asking questions and passing resolutions on matters relating to public administration, and on the general principles and policy underlying the annual budget. The Legislative Council which was instituted in 1907 was enlarged and its constitution revised so as to increase the elected element and ensure a non-official majority. Exclusive of the Dewan, who is the President, and the members of the Council of His Highness, who are *ex-officio* members, the strength of the Legislative Council is fifty of whom not less than sixty per cent. are non-official members elected and nominated. In addition to the power of making Laws and Regulations, the Council has certain powers of asking questions, moving resolutions and voting on the annual budget by major heads, in respect of all items of expenditure save those specially excluded from its cognizance. His Highness's Government have, however, power to restore a provision wholly or partly disallowed by the Council and also, in cases of emergency, to authorise expenditure not provided in the budget.

10. The administrative system adopted is practically the same as that which was in force during the 50 years of British occupancy which terminated in 1881. The country is traversed by 722·39 miles of railway inclusive of

36·2 miles of tramway and projects for further extension of railway communication are under construction or consideration. The province being largely dependent on agriculture, measures for the extension of irrigation and for the improvement of agriculture occupy prominent attention, and a feature of the country is the abundance of rain-fed tanks, which, large and small, number no less than 39,000. A huge dam has been constructed at Krishnarajasagara across the Cauvery river, impounding its waters for purposes of irrigation. Experiments are being made with tube-wells. Departments of Agricultural Chemistry, Mycology and Entomology, and Geology, Railway, and Industry and Commerce have been formed; while Archæology and Epigraphy receive due attention There are 272 medical institutions in the Province affording free medical relief to the public besides a lunatic asylum, a leper asylum, an eye infirmary, three maternity hospitals and an isolation hospital. A special Department of Public Health has been organized for dealing with epidemics and for effecting improvements in the general sanitary condition of the State. Education is making steady progress, the total number of educational institutions being 8,315 with a strength of 3,29,928 pupils. All education below the High School grade is imparted free. The Mysore University was started in July 1916. State Life Insurance has been introduced for the benefit of the public servants in the Mysore service. The finances of the State are in a sound condition There is a
Mysore worked under State management. For
' industries in a more rapid manner and provid-
ice to private industrialists, two new funds were
strial Investment Fund " and the " Industrial
Development Fund ". The Mysore Government have carried out a scheme for working the Iron Ore deposits in the State by establishing a Blast Furnace and a Distillation Plant at Bhadravati. The state raised a loan of Rs. 8,80,000 in 1919. In July 1920, the State raised a public loan for a sum of Rs. 119 lakhs with a view to financing the several productive works now in progress. In 1921, a further loan was floated for the same purpose to which the subscriptions amounted to 225 lakhs. The Shimoga District Board Railway Debenture Loan to the extent of about Rs 3,71,000 was taken over by the State in July 1928. In the year 1930, a further loan of Rs 415,94 lakhs was raised. A Regulation for the levy of Income-Tax was introduced with effect from the 1st July 1920.

The Imperial Postal Department took charge of all postal arrangements in the State on the 1st April, 1889.

11. In the Great War of 1914—1918 the Mysore State Transport Corps did good work in Mesopotamia, and the Mysore Lancers rendered valuable service in Egypt and Palestine. Recruiting was stimulated throughout the State and material concessions have been granted to promote the education of the children of soldiers who were killed or disabled in the war. His Highness the Maharaja generously presented horses, ambulance, tongas and other useful gifts and liberally contributed towards the expenses of the war and to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population.	Average annual income (to nearest thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Amb . .	Major Nawab Sir Khani-Zaman Khan, K.C.I.E., Nawab of —, (*Mohammadan*).	1873 . .	5th January 1907.	170	21,754	2,55,000
2	Chitral .	His Highness Mehtar Sir Shuja-ul-Mulk, K.C.I.E., Mehtar of—, (*Mohammadan*).	1878 . .	3rd March 1895.	4,000	80,000	Not known.
3	Dir .	Khan Bahadur Nawab Shah Jehan Khan, Nawab of —, (*Mohammadan*).	...	13th May 1925	3,000	250,000	3,50,000
4	Phulera	Khan Bahadur Atta Mohammad Khan (*Mohammadan*).	1879 . .	28th February 1897.	34	5,701	80,000
5	Swat . .	Miangul Gul-shahzada Sir Abdul Wadud, K.B.E., Wali of —, (*Mohammadan*).	1878 . .	3rd May 1926	1,800	216,000	15,55,000

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	Tribute		Military Forces.						Police Forces.	Salute in guns.		
			Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces.					
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	Cavalry	Infantry		Permanent	Personal	Local
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs.	Rs.										
2,55,000	.	...	...	..		5,000	...	..	...	.		...
...	Receives an allowance from the Government of India.	.	..	..		3,000					11	..
3,50,000	Ditto	.	.	...	501	5,145	.	.			.	...
80,000	..		.		.	2,000	...	..	300	.	.	--
15,55,000	Receives an allowance from Government	..	.	...	500	8,000	...	.	600	..	..	..

AMB.

Amb State comprises the following territories:—

(1) The trans-Indus territory, which lies for a few miles on the right bank of the Indus River, opposite the extreme north-west corner of the Badhkak tract in the Haripur Tahsil of the Hazara District, and comprises a few villages only, of which Amb is the chief.

The major portion of the tract known as Feudal Tanawal, which lies on the left bank of Indus, and occupies the centre of the western half of the Hazara District. (The State of Phulera comprises the minor portion of Feudal Tanawal).

(2) The Chief of Amb occupies an unique position, for he is at once an independent ruler as regards his trans-Indus territory, a feudal chief as regards Feudal Tanawal, and a British subject on account of his tenure of a large *jagir* and certain lands in the Haripur Tahsil.

(3) The status of Feudal Tanawal with reference to the British Government is one of considerable interest. It is governed by Regulation II of 1900, which enacts that except as regards offences punishable under sections 121-130 of the Indian Penal Code (rebellion and sedition) or under sections 301 to 303 (murder and culpable homicide), or any other offence specified by the written order of the local Government, the administration of criminal justice should, in the Amb portion of Feudal Tanawal, vest in the Chief of Amb. The administration of civil justice and the collection of revenue within these tracts are vested in the Chief, and the jurisdiction of ordinary tribunals is excluded. The Amb portion of the Feudal Tanawal is about 170 square miles in area, and contains a population of 21,754 (Census 1921).

(4) The present Chief of Amb, Major Nawab Sir Khan-i-Zaman Khan, K.C.I.E., is head of the Hindual division of the Tanawali tribe. He was born in 1873, and succeeded his father, on the latter's death in 1907. At the time of his succession, some difficulty arose as to the provision to be made for his brothers. Eventually a settlement was effected whereby the Parhana tract situated between the Mansehra tahsil and the village of Shergarh was assigned to Abdul Latif Khan and his full brothers for their maintenance, and certain villages in the Dhani tract were given to Muhammad Umar Khan, an eleventh legitimate son of the late Nawab by a third wife. The right to realise fines and forfeitures and to levy grazing dues was reserved to the Chief, and his brothers have no power to alienate the villages assigned to them unless they first offer them on reasonable terms to the Chief himself. Further, in the event of trouble arising in trans-Indus Tanawal or of the British Government calling on the Chief for service, the Guzarakhors, as they are called, are bound to render the latter all the assistance necessary on pain of forfeiting their Guzaras.

(5) The Nawab has the following sons:—

(1) Muhammad Farid Khan—born on the 16th June 1898, from a Tanawali wife,

(2) Aurengzeb Khan—born on the 19th April 1910, from a Pathan wife,

(3) Haidar Zaman Khan—born on the 12th May 1917, from a Bajhal Tanawali wife.

(6) In January 1919, the hereditary title of Nawab was granted to the Chief of Amb together with an annual allowance. In June 1921, the present

Nawab received the title of K.C.I.E., in recognition of his loyal services in connection with the Black Mountain disturbances of 1920 when he placed an armed contingent of irregulars at the disposal of Government and used his influence across the border to bring the tribesmen to terms.

(7) The Nawab maintains an Arms' factory at Amb where breach loading Mountain guns (screw pattern), rifles and ammunition are made by hand. The guns project a 7-lb. solid shell (locally turned) about 3,000 yards with fair precision. A large quantity of Martini Henry ammunition is turned out.

CHITRAL.

1. The present ruling family are descended from one Baba Ayub, who is said by some to have been a descendant of Timur, the Moghul Emperor, and by others to have belonged to a noble family of the Hazara District. Baba Ayub settled in Chitral about the beginning of the 17th Century, and entered the service of the Ruling Chief, a Rais of the same family as the rulers of Gilgit About one hundred years later, the Rais line became extinct, and Mohtaram shah (also known as Shah Kator, I), a lineal descendant of Baba Ayub, became Chief, or Mehtar.

2. In 1876, Aman-ul-Mulk, father of the present Mehtar, sought the protection of Kashmir, and in the following year an agreement was signed between the two States (with the approval of the Government of India), which served to protect Chitral from Afghan aggression

3. At the time of his accession, Aman-ul-Mulk ruled only over the lower portion of Chitral, the upper portion being under the Khushwakt branch of the family, but before he died in 1892, his territory extended from Bailam, near Asmar, to Soma, about 50 miles from Gilgit. The present Mehtar's territory comprises the whole of the country drained by the Chitral river, down to Arandu.

4. After the death of Aman-ul-Mulk, rulers* succeeded each other in rapid succession, and the country was constantly disturbed, culminating, in March 1895, in the British Agent and his escort being besieged in the Chitral Fort by Umra Khan, late Khan of Jardol, and Sher Afzal, brother of Aman-ul-Mulk.

5. On the 3rd of March 1895, at the commencement of the siege, the present Mehtar Shuja-ul-Mulk, the youngest of Aman-ul-Mulk's legitimate sons, was installed provisionally as Mehtar over the Kator districts excluding the Narsat Ilaqa now in the Afghan District of Asmar. The siege was raised in April 1895 by the joint operations of the Chitral Relief Force under the Command of Sir Robert Low, and the force from Gilgit commanded by Colonel Kelly. Since then, a British garrison has been maintained in the country. The strength of this garrison was at first two battalions of Indian Infantry, one company of Bengal Sappers and Miners, and one section of Mountain Battery. It was reduced in 1899 by one battalion of Indian infantry.

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* Note —They were:—

1. Afzal-ul-Mulk, killed by his uncle, Sher Afzal, in 1892.
2. Sher Afzal ousted by Nizam-ul-Mulk in 1892.
3. Nizam-ul-Mulk killed by his brother, Amir-ul-Mulk in 1895

His Highness on tour to India in November 1931, and later joined regiment for two months' further Military training. Another son is n receiving his education at the Prince of Wales Military College, Dehra Du The relations between the Mehtar and the Nawab of Dir, which at one ti were rather strained, are now excellent.

13. In 1914, the administration of the Khushwakt district, which, sin 1896, the year of the transfer of the Chitral Agency from Gilgit, had be controlled by the Assistant Political Agent, Chitral, was transferred to t Mehtar with the sanction of the Secretary of State. The formal announc ment was made by the Political Agent at a Durbar in Chitral on t 19th May 1914. At the end of 1916, an agitation was started by some of t people of these tracts against the Mehtar's rule; it was entirely factious an was very soon put down.

14. During the Afghan War of 1919, the Chitral Scouts and Bodyguar co-operated with the moveable column from Drosh in an attack on a bod of Afghan Regulars and tribesmen who had occupied Arandu in Chitra limits. The action was most successful, the intruders being dispersed, an the Afghan Fort of Birkot being taken. Four guns were captured beside other arms and ammunition. On the withdrawal of the force, the Afghan again occupied Arandu with regular troops, upto the 16th January 1921 on which they withdrew across the Arandu stream. For his services in thi connection the Mehtar was granted the title of His Highness, with a persona salute of 11 guns, and received a grant of 1,00,000 as a contribution toward the expenses incurred by the State.

15. On the outbreak of the War in Europe, the Mehtar of Chitral was most loyal in his offers to the Empire, of both personal service and the whole resources of his State, but fortunately during 1915, all was quiet in and round Chitral State, and there was no need to call upon him.

DIR.

1. The rulers of Dir are Akhund Khel Painda Khel of the Malezai Akozai Yasafzai. The founder of the line was Mulla Ilias, known as Akhund Baba, a holy man who flourished in the 17th century, but his grandson, Ghulam Khan, seems to have been the first to acquire temporal power.

2. Muhammad Sharif Khan, the first Chief in treaty agreement with the Government of India, was born about 1848, and succeeded his father, Rahmatulla Khan, in 1884. After a protracted struggle, he was at length, in 1890, driven out of Dir by Umra Khan, Khan of Jandul and forced to take refuge in Swat. He made several attempts in succeeding years to regain his country, but was unsuccessful.

3. In 1895, on the advance of the Chitral Relief Expedition, Muhammad Sharif Khan came in to the Political Officer and did good service by advancing up the Panjkora line with his own forces, recovering Dir from Umra Khan's garrison and pushing on a force into Chitral territory, which seized the Drosh Fort; he also contributed to the raising of the siege of Chitral, and rendered good service by capturing and handing over the Chitrali Pretender, Sher Afzal.

4. At the conclusion of the expedition, Muhammad Sharif Khan, now restored to his Khanship, entered into an agreement with the Government of

India, by which he undertook to keep open the Chitral road from Chakdarra to Ashreth, to protect the whole line with levies, to maintain the road in good repair, to make such postal arrangements as were required and to arrange to protect telegraph communications when and where established. In return for these services, he was granted an annual subsidy of Rs. 10,000 and a present of 400 rifles with a suitable amount of ammunition. The Government of India also undertook to pay the levies required for the road, and to defray the cost of carrying the post. In consideration of an annual payment of Rs. 10,000 to the Khan, all trade passing over the road was freed from all taxes and tolls in Dir territory.

5. In the spring of 1897, Muhammad Sharif Khan annexed to his territories the area occupied by the tribes dwelling on the right bank of the Upper Swat, which till then had been practically independent On the ment were carried out satisfactorily. In the disturbances raised by the whole the engagements made by Muhammad Sharif Khan with the Govern-Mad Fakir in 1897, the bulk of the Dir tribes, except those in the Swat Valley, took no part. In July 1897, Muhammad Sharif Khan was granted the title of Nawab by the Government of India When the Mad Fakir attempted in November—December 1898 to attack the Chitral Road, he was repulsed by the Dir forces under Abdullah Khan of Robat. In October 1898, Nawab Muhammad Sharif Khan came to an agreement with the Khan of Nawagai under which he annexed the Jandul valley.

6. In December 1898, he executed an agreement with the Government of India defining the boundaries of his territories, and undertaking not to interfere with, or commit aggression on, any tribes beyond those boundaries. In March 1899, his subsidy was raised to Rs 15,000 In July 1900, he was granted an additional payment of Rs. 1,000 a year as compensation for certain dues formerly levied by him from the inhabitants of the north-western slopes of the Lowarai range; his responsibility for the Chitral road was restricted to the top of the Lowarai pass

7. In March 1900, the Nawab visited Calcutta on the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy He was present at the Viceregal Durbar held at Peshawar in 1902, and also at the Delhi Coronation Durbar in 1903, on which occasion he was invested as a Companion of the Indian Empire.

8. In 1903, Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught paid a visit to Malakand and Chakdarra In the same year the Nawab came to India on a pilgrimage to Ajmer, and also visited various places of interest. He died on the 8th December 1904, the last year of his life being embittered by quarrels between his two eldest sons The Nawab's eldest son, Aurengzeb Khan (generally known as Badshah Khan) was recognised as Khan of Dir and after a struggle with his brother, Miangul Jan, established himself. The latter was assigned Mundah and Shiringal instead of the third share of Dir which he claimed under his father's will. Up to this time, dispute between Badshah Khan and his younger brother on the one side and with the Khans of Jandul on the other, leading sometimes, to hostilities, occurred constantly.

9. An arrangement was made with Badshah Khan at the time of his accession, the main object of which was the maintenance of the open road to Chitral. In practice, the policing of the Chitral road is carried out by the Dir Levies, an irregular force maintained and paid by Government. There were also clauses designed to arrest the deforestation of Panjkora Kohistan.

10. The title of Nawab was conferred on Badshah Khan in 1908, and in 1911 he had the honour of attending the King-Emperor's Durbar at Delhi.

11. The income which the Nawab derived from the forests of Panjkora Kohistan enabled him to hold his own up till the end of 1913 against his younger brother, and in addition to subjugate (in 1911) the tribes of Upper Swat on the right bank of the river who had rebelled against him, ejected his officials in 1907 and had been struggling to maintain their independence.

12. The Nawab fulfilled his agreements with Government. The internal affairs of the State however were far from peaceful. Attempts at rebellion were numerous. In July 1913, a rising headed by Miangul Jan (known also as the Khan of Munda), the riverain Khan of Sindh and the Akhunzadas of Khal, aided by the Khans of Barwa and other petty Khans of Jandol, caused the Nawab to fly to Chitral, and for two months the younger brother was ruler of Dir. By means of lavish promises to the tribes, however, and with the assistance of the Khan of Khar and a mixed force consisting principally of Utman Khel, the Nawab regained his position in Dir. For a time his power declined. In June 1914, however, Miangul Jan was shot treacherously by one of his own servants. The responsibility for the instigation of the crime was never fixed but the result was that by the loss of their leader the faction then opposing the Nawab, became innocuous and there was peace in Dir till the end of the year. In December, the Nawab's health caused grave anxiety, but early in 1915 he recovered.

13. In March 1915, the Upper Swat clans on the right bank of the river, combined under the leadership of a Mullah known as the Sandaki Mullah, defeated the forces of the Nawab, and declared themselves independent of him. They persuaded Saiyid Abdul Jabbar Shah of Sitana to be their Ruler. A movement to annex the Adinzai tract of the Dir State nearly embroiled the clans at the outset, with Government, but fortunately they withdrew in time. Muhammad Isa Khan, half-brother of the Nawab, who had been Subedar-Major of the Dir Levies, fled in March to Jandul to take the place of the late Miangul Jan as leader of the party opposed to the Nawab. An abortive attempt was made also at an invasion of the Maidan tract by the Khan of Barwa.

14. In August and September 1915, persistent attacks were made by the clans of Bajaur on the posts of the Dir Levies, and at first, with the help of the Nawab, their attacks were driven off, but eventually the posts of Panjkora, Sado and Serai had to be evacuated, and were burnt by the enemy.

15. Throughout the year the Nawab exerted himself successfully to curb the anti-British activities of the Mullahs in his State who wished to join those of the surrounding tribes.

16. Towards the end of the year, there was a serious rebellion on the part of certain Khans in Sindh against the Nawab and they called in the Khans of Barwa and Khar to aid them. The Nawab, however, proved himself equal to the emergency and completely asserted his authority throughout the State. During the disturbances Adinzai and the rest of the clans of the Lower Swat on the right bank passed under the control of Saiyid Abdul Jabbar Shah. Nawab Badshah Khan reconquered Adinzai and Shamozai in 1916, but was defeated in Nipki Khel country in an effort to subdue the Upper Swat clans.

17. In the first half of 1916, the Nawab made strenuous efforts to reconquer the other Upper Swat clans; by the end of June he had established his hold on the right bank of the river as far as the Shamozai tract.

18. The relations between Nawab Badshah Khan and the Mehtar of Chitral which had been strained for some time past, considerably, improved towards the end of the year.

19. In 1917, Abdul Matin Khan, eldest son of the late Umra Khan, Khan of Jandul, came from Kabul with some of his brothers to try to regain his patrimony. He began by helping the Nawab to recover Jandul which had passed into the hands of Said Ahmad Khan when Miangul Jan occupied Dir in 1913. The Jandul tract was thus restored to the Dir State. But Abdul Matin Khan was disappointed at not being put in possession of Barwa and disassociating himself from the Nawab's faction, departed to Bajaur.

20. In the same year, owing to the efforts of the Swatis, an alliance was effected between Saiyid Abdul Jabbar Shah of Sitana and the Miangul of Saidu on the left bank of the river, the object being to oust entirely the Nawab's authority from Swat Their joint efforts in the spring of 1917 were unavailing. Dissensions broke out between the Saiyid and the Miangul in which the latter was successful, and in September 1917, it was intimated to Abdul Jabbar Shah by the Swati Elders that his services were no longer required. He accordingly left for his home and his role was assumed by the Miangul.

21 In June 1918, the title of Nawab which till then had been a personal one, was made hereditary, subject to loyalty and good service, and the Nawab's subsidy was raised to Rs 50,000 per annum with effect from 1st June 1918. At the same time Shah Jehan Khan, eldest son of the Nawab, was recognized as Heir-Apparent, and the title of Khan Bahadur was bestowed upon him.

22. During the Afghan War of 1919, the Nawab remained loyal to Government and prevented any outbreak on the part of his tribesmen. His services in resisting Afghan intrigue were rewarded by a grant of Rs. 1,00,000.

23. While attempting to extend his authority in Swat, the Nawab suffered a very severe defeat in August 1919, losing some 500 men killed, and a large number of rifles. As the result of this action all the Swat tribes on the right bank of the river passed from his control.

24. Throughout 1920 and the first half of 1921, the Nawab's efforts were directed to the reconquest of his lost territories, especially the Adinzai tract. He had no success and in December 1920 again suffered a defeat at the hands of Miangul of Swat. Adinzai, however, was returned to the Nawab under official pressure in 1922, under certain conditions binding on both parties.

25. In July 1923, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, passed through Dir on his tour to Chitral and Gilgit.

26. Nawab Badshah Khan died on the 4th February 1925. His second son Alamzeb Khan of Jandul aspired to usurp the Khanate by force of arms and was strongly supported by the Khan of Khar and the Miangul of Swat who hoped for an extension of their territory. At first an armed conflict which would have thrown the whole State into chaos and would have threatened Chitral road, appeared imminent, but a combination of events, frustrated Alamzeb Khan's intentions and finally at a Conference at Chakdarra he acknowledged his brother Khan Bahadur Shah Jehan Khan as ruler of the Dir State and in consequence was granted certain lands and allowances. In June 1928 he was evicted by the Nawab from these lands, after a weak resistance, on grounds of disloyalty to his brother. He took refuge at Jar

in Bajaur. In 1931, the Khan of Khar made an illiance with the Nawab of Dir and Alamzeb Khan therefore left Jar, and went to Utman Khel country.

27. Khan Bahadur Shah Jehan Khan was formally recognised by the Government of India as the Nawab of Dir in a Durbar held by the Chief Commissioner at Chakdarra on the 13th May 1925, when the Nawab received a Khillat of Rs. 15,000.

At the same time, an agreement was executed by the Nawab undertaking certain responsibilities in connection with the Chitral road in return for an annual subsidy of Rs. 50,000.

28. When His Excellency the Viceroy visited the Agency in October 1926, the Nawab with his Jirga was accorded an interview on the right bank of the river.

29. In October 1929, the Nawab was granted an interview at Chakdarra by H. E. the Viceroy and in April 1930, H. E. paid a visit to Kamrani Sar in Dir.

PHULERA.

1. The State of Phulera which comprises some 142 small villages with a population of 5,707 (Census of 1921), is situated in Feudal Tanawal on the western border of the Mansehra Tahsil and its boundaries are defined in Regulation No. II of 1900. The administration of this small State is exactly similar to that of the Chief of Amb with respect to his territory in Feudal Tanawal.

2. The present Chief, Khan Bahadur Atta Muhammad Khan, was born in 1879. He has the following sons, all from a Tanawali wife:—

(1) Abdul Latif—born 12th December 1907.
(2) Abdul Hamid—born 20th July 1909.
(3) Abdul Ghafur—born 5th October 1914.
(4) Abdul Sattar—born 18th August 1916.

His uncles, Muhammad Umar Khan, Muhammad Akbar Khan, Dost Muhammad Khan and Ghulam Haidar Khan, the sons of Abdullah Khan, and other male relatives, hold Guzaras in villages within the estate and gradually have become independent of the Chief. The State gives little trouble to the District Authorities.

3. The Khan of Phulera's income is very small compared with that of his neighbour, the Nawab of Amb. Much of the estate is in the hands of the Guzara Khors. But early in 1912, orders were issued abolishing the feudal tenure under which the Guzara Khors held their lands and substituting the payment of revenue to the Khan. This not only increased his income but also strengthened his almost extinct authority over his tenants.

4. Historically Phulera was a dependancy of Amb State but this subordination has been purely nominal since Painda Khan of Amb delegated all his powers over its lands to Madat Khan, the first grantee. For all practical purposes, it may be regarded as independent of its bigger neighbour. The relations of the two chiefs are not defined specifically in the Regulation, though in the schedule defining the boundaries, the estates of the Khan of Phulera are stated to be held by that Chief from and under the Chief of Amb.

SWAT.

1. The present ruler of the State, Miangul Gulshahzada, is the grandson of the Akhund of Swat, who was the first member of the family to attain prominence The Akhund, whose real name was Abdul Ghafur, was born in 1784 of Safi Mohmand parents, probably in Upper Swat. He emigrated at an early age to the Yusafzai tract of British India, where he acquired a great reputation for sanctity with the title of Akhund Having become implicated in the murder of Khadi Khan of Hund, he migrated to Akora, and after being defeated by the Sikhs in 1829, when he led a large tribal army of the Yusafzai against them, he fled to Bajaur and finally settled at Saidu in Upper Swat, where he married and resided until his death in 1877 at the age of 93. Throughout the 50 years of his residence at Saidu, he was the leading man in Upper Swat, a position he owed rather to his great spiritual reputation than to any attempt to exercise temporal authority. His attitude towards the British Government seems to have been friendly, and it was against his advice that the tribesmen of Buner committed the many depredations, which led to the Ambeyla Campaign of 1863.

2. After his death, the Swat Valley relapsed into the state of chronic faction fighting which had preceded his rise to power, and one of the two principal factions was led by his eldest son Abdul Hanan, who was known as Elder Mian Gul. He and his brother Abdul Khaliq continued to play an important part in tribal politics, allying themselves at one time with Umra Khan of Barwa and later with Rahmatullah Khan of Dir, who were engaged in continual tribal warfare. In 1895, when the Swat Valley was entered by a British expedition to relieve Chitral and punish Umra Khan, the Mian Guls, as the sons of the Akhund were called, took part in the unsuccessful defence of Malakand, but after peace was restored, made overtures to the British Government through the Political Agent These were received coldly, because it was realised that their authority and influence over the tribes of Upper Swat was almost negligible. At the beginning of July 1897, the Full Jirga of Upper Swat came in for the first time to express their friendly feelings, but three weeks later, led by the Mian Guls, they joined in the attack on the Malakand inspired by the Sartor Faqir, This necessitated an expedition to Saidu, which was accomplished with only slight opposition. A fine of arms and money was collected, and it was clearly demonstrated that the Mian Guls had no power either to control the tribes of Upper Swat or to protect them from the consequences of their misdeeds. In October, the Mian Guls came in to Malakand with 600 Maliks and tendered complete submission.

3. Soon after this, the two sons of the Akhund of Swat died and the family was then represented by the four grandsons, of whom Said Badshah, eldest son of Abdul Hanan, was murdered in 1904

4. Three years later, the other son of Abdul Hanan was murdered, leaving Gul Shahzada and his brother Shirin Badshah as the sole survivors. The two brothers were on extremely bad terms, and had more than once to be called in to Malakand for a settlement to be arranged between them. This constant strife did more than anything else to destroy their authority and influence.

5. In 1915, the excellent relations which had existed between Government and the tribes of Upper Swat, were endangered by an attempt on the part of the Sandaki Mullah to raise "Jehad". His efforts resulted in a very

half-hearted attack on the Malakand *Moveable Column*, which was easily repulsed; but in order to punish the tribes for this unprovoked aggression, a blockade was established against the whole of Upper Swat, which remained in force till the end of the year.

6. Shortly before this, the tribes of Upper Swat had called in Sayyid Abdul Jabbar Shah of Sittana to be their "King" and to assist them in freeing the tribes on the right bank of the Swat river from the oppressive rule of the Nawab of Dir. Abdul Jabbar Shah aided by the Sandaki Mullah succeeded in ousting the Nawab from Swat, and consolidated his position as ruler by driving out the two surviving Mian Guls, who fled to Adinzai and joined the Nawab. In 1916, the Nawab attacked Abdul Jabbar Shah and reconquered some of his possessions on the right bank, thus enabling the Mian Guls to re-establish themselves at Saidu on the left bank, while Abdul Jabbar Shah was engaged elsewhere. Chaotic anarchy then prevailed in Upper Swat until September 1917, when the Jirga decided that they no longer wanted to retain Abdul Jabbar Shah, who left the country. Miangul Gul Shahzada was left as the most powerful man in Swat and soon after was accepted as "King" in place of Abdul Jabbar Shah.

7. He proceeded with the help of the Sandaki Mullah to organise the tribes on both sides of the river against the impending attempt of the Nawab of Dir to recover his lost territory on the right bank. The Nawab's attack was launched in August 1918 and met with some initial success, in which Miangul Shirin Badshah, younger and only surviving brother of Gul Shahzada, was killed. His death caused great resentment both in Swat and Bajaur against the Nawab, who was unable to follow up his success, and withdrew his lashkars. He renewed his attempt in the spring of the following year but met with very determined resistance from the Mian Gul, whose army was reinforced by detachments from Ghorband and Chakesar. The Swatis finally inflicted a crushing defeat upon the Nawab in August 1919, and not only freed all the right bank of the river from the Nawab, but also captured from him a considerable portion of the Addinzai Valley north of Chakdarra. For the next three years, the Nawab continued to make intermittent but determined efforts to recover Addinzai from the Mian Gul. These attempts were unsuccessful but in the summer of 1922 the Government decided that this state of constant warfare across the first stage of the Chitral road could no longer be permitted, and the Mian Gul was induced by political pressure to abandon Addinzai to the Nawab. A boundary was then settled by formal agreement and although feeling between the two Chiefs remains exceedingly bitter, there has been no open outbreak of hostilities between them since agreement was concluded.

8. The Mian Gul's self-control was severely tested in 1925, when the late Nawab died, and internal disputes as to the Dir succession appeared to offer a golden opportunity of recovering Addinzai. However, the threat of the movement of troops to Chakdarra and his desire to stand well with Government, whose formal recognition as Ruler of Swat he desired to obtain, caused wiser counsels to prevail.

9. Having been freed by the Addinzai agreement from anxiety as to the defence of that border, the Mian Gul devoted his energies in 1923 to the conquest of Buner and Chakesar, where already he had succeeded in forming a strong faction favourable to his rule. His principal opponent in this area was the Nawab of Amb, who had acquired during the preceding years some control over Buner, but had made himself obnoxious to the tribes. The

Nawab of Amb proved no match for the Mian Gul either in displomacy or in military force, and the latter conquered the whole of Buner with hardly any fighting and set up a strong civil administration backed with irregular but efficient troops. So great was the Mian Gul's power and ambition that it was considered advisable to warn him that he would not be permitted to extend his conquests beyond the Indus, and this undertaking he gave without difficulty.

10. The Mian Gul spent the next two years in organising his new territory and in endeavouring to secure formal recognition as Ruler of Swat from the Government. This recognition was finally sanctioned by the Government of India in March 1926, and on the 3rd May 1926, the Chief Commissioner visited Saidu and held a public Durbar, at which the Mian Gul was proclaimed Wali of Swat with an annual allowance of Rs 10,000 from Government. At the time a formal agreement was signed, by which the Mian Gul gave the usual undertakings of loyalty and good service, and promised to abide by the Adinzai agreement and to refrain from any interference or intrigue in certain territories to the east of Buner. The latter condition was imposed in the interest of tribal peace and to protect the Nawab of Amb against his powerful neighbour. This agreement is personal with the Mian Gul, and carries with it no guarantee of Government support for either the Mian Gul or his successors So long however as the arrangement lasts it promises to secure internal peace for Swat and Buner and for Government a strong and friendly Chief with whom to negotiate.

In August 1926, a hereditary seat in the Provincial Durbar was bestowed on the Mian Gul. He has two sons, Mohamad Abdul Haq, commonly known as Jahanzeb, and Fazal-i-Mahmud known as Sultan-i-Rum. Jahanzeb, who is 20 years of age, left the Islamia College, Peshawar, after passing the First Arts Examination. Sultan-i-Rum was born in September 1927.

The strength and efficiency of the Mian Gul's rule has been illustrated already. The whole of Swat and Buner has with his consent and co-operation been surveyed in detail by parties of the Indian Survey Department. In the spring of 1926, Sir Aurel Stein was able to carry out as the guest of the Mian Gul a prolonged archæological survey of Upper Swat and Chakesar and visited places where hitherto no European had penetrated.

When His Excellency the Viceroy visited the Agency in October 1926, the Mian Gul in his capacity of Wali of Swat, was accorded an interview with his sons and Jirga at Chakdarra on the left bank of the river.

In 1927, the Swat forests were inspected by Mr. Parnell, Conservator of Forests, Punjab, and in 1928 Khan Sahib Malik Allayar Khan, Deputy Conservator of Forests, was deputed to demarcate the forests and prepare a working plan in accordance with the recommendations made by Mr. Parnell in the previous year. The forests are now being worked under a contract by Messrs. Spedding, Dinga Singh and Co.

The Mian Gul was appointed a Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire on January 1st, 1930, and was invested with the insignia by H. E. the Viceroy at Saidu in April 1930. His full name and titles are Miangul Gul Shahzada Sir Abdul Wadud, K.B.E., Wali of Swat

Serial No.	Name of state.	Name, titles and salutes of Rulers.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (1921 Census).	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bahawalpur .	Captain His Highness Rukn-ud-Daula, Nusrat-i-Jang, Hafiz-ul-Mulk, Mukhlis-ud-Daula, Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan, Abbasi, Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Nawab of —.	30th September 1904.	19th March 1907.	15,000	7,81,191	Rs. 19,77,000
2	Bilaspur (Kahlur) .	His Highness Raja Anand Chand, Raja of — (Kahlur).	26th January 1913.	18th November 1927.	448	98,000	3,00,000
3	Chamba	His Highness Raja Ram Singh, Raja of — (Rajput).	16th October 1890.	23rd September 1919.	3,216	1,41,867	8,38,000
4	Faridkot .	* His Highness Farzand-i-Saadat Nishan-i-Hazrat-i-Kaisar-i-Hind Barar Bans Raja Har Indar Singh Bahadur, Raja of — (Barar Jat Sikh).	29th January 1915.	23rd December 1918.	643	1,50,661	18,97,000
5	Jind .	† Colonel His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband, Rasikh-ul-Itikad-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajagan, Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh, Rajendra Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of — (Sidhu Jat Sikh).	11th October 1879.	7th March 1887.	1,259	3,08,183	29,32,000
6	Kapurthala	‡ Colonel His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband, Rasikh-ul-Itikad-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajagan, Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Maharaja of — (Ahluwalia Sikh).	24th November 1872.	5th September 1877.	630	2,84,275	37,00,000
7	Loharu .	§ Lieutenant Nawab Amin-ud-Din Ahmad Khan Bahadur, Nawab of — (Afghan).	23rd March 1911.	30th October 1926.	222	20,621	1,30,000
8	Maler Kotla .	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Nawab of — (Sherwani Pathan).	16th September 1881.	23rd August 1908.	168	80,322	14,69,000
9	Mandi .	Captain His Highness Raja Sir Joginder Sen, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Raja of — (Chandra Bansi Rajput).	20th August 1904.	28th April 1913.	1,200	1,85,048	15,39,000

* Title of "Raja" conferred on the 15th April 1846, of "Barar Bans Bahadur" on the 12th July 1858 and of "Farzand-i-Saadat Nishan-i-Hazrat-i-Kaiser-i-Hind" on the 1st January 1879.

† The title of "Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad" was conferred on the 2nd June 1858, the addition "Daulat-i-Inglishia" being sanctioned on 14th January 1860. The title of "Raja-i-Rajagan" was conferred on the 24th May 1881. The title of Maharaja was conferred on the 12th December 1911.

‡ The title of Raja was conferred in 1849 and that of "Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad" in 1858, the addition of Daulat-i-Inglishia being sanctioned on the 6th March 1863. The use of the title of Raja-i-Rajagan in reference to the Prince's position in Oudh was sanctioned on the 12th March 1861. The title of Maharaja was conferred on the 12th December 1911.

§ The local authorities have been authorised to address the Nawab as "Fakhr-ud-Daula".

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand)	Payments		Military Forces						Police Forces	Salutery Guns		
			Regular Troops		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces.					
	Government	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry		Permanent	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs. 49,50,000	Rs	Rs.					96	743	925	11		.
1,90,000	8,000 (Nazrana)		.			59			73	11		.
8,37,000	2,307-4-0 (Nazrana)			3	.		16	153	70	11		..
14,70,000							27	(a) 284	198	11		..
29,00,000	..			27			112	850	329	13	15	15
33,00,000 excluding Oudh estates.	.	.	15	10			32	753	100	13	15	15
1,29,000	..	..		..	..	..		(b) 47	102	9	.	..
13,98,000			..	50	..	.	40	(c) 537	100	11	.	.
15,00,000	1,00,000	.	.	..	..	..	21	(d) 21	139	11	..	

(a) Includes 137 Sappers.
(b) Includes 17 Camel Transport Corps.
(c) Includes 311 Sappers.
(d) Not yet organised.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (1921 Census).	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
10	Nabha . .	* His Highness Farzand-i-Arjumand, Akidat-Paiwand, Daulat-i-Inglishia Barar Bans Sarmur, Raja-i-Rajagan, Maharaja Partap Singh, Malvendra Bahadur, Maharaja of — (Sidhu Jat Sikh).	21st September 1919.	19th February 1928.	928	2,63,394	29,84,000
11	Patiala . .	† [illegible] His [illegible] -i-[illegible] Ma-sur-i-Zaman, Amir-ul-Umra, Maharajadhiraja Rajeshwar Sri Maharaja-i-Rajagan Sir Bhupindar Singh Mahindar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., A.D.C., Maharaja of — (Sidhu Jat Sikh).	12th October 1891.	9th November 1900.	5,932	14,99,739	1,49,83,000
12	Sirmur (Nahan)	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Amar Parkash, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Maharaja of — (Rajput).	August 1888 .	22nd July 1911	1,198	1,40,448	6,05,000
13	Suket . .	His Highness Raja Lakshman Sen, Raja of — (Rajput).	1894 .	13th October 1919.	420	54,328	2,25,000

* The title of Farzand-i-Arjumand Akidat Paiwand was conferred on the 2nd June 1858, the addition of Daulat-i-Inglishia being sanctioned on the 14th January 1860. The title of Maharaja was conferred on the 12th December 1911.
† The title of Farzand-i-Khas was conferred on the 2nd June 1858, and the words Daulat-i-Inglishia were added on the 14th January 1860.

BAHAWALPUR.

1. The dominant race in this State are the Daudputras, to which family the Chiefs belong. They claim descent from Abbas, uncle of the prophet, and emigrated *viâ* Khorasan into Sind. In 1737 the ambition of their Chief Daud Khan, brought them into conflict with Nadir Shah's Governor in Sind and they were driven across the Indus, ultimately obtaining possession of the tract now known as Bahawalpur. Mubarak, son of Daud Khan, finding favour with the local Governor, received a large tract south of the old Beas river in addition to his Bahawalpur possessions. Bahawal Khan, grandson of Daud Khan, was the first Chief who succeeded in bringing the whole tribe under one hand. He gradually consolidated his power and even obtained possession of Dera Ghazi Khan for a short period. In 1833 in order to preserve his dominions from Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Bahawal Khan III entered into a treaty with the British Government by which his independence was recognized. The Chief was granted in 1828 the districts of Sabzalkot and Bhang Bara for services rendered to the army of occupation in Afghanistan, and his valuable assistance in connection with the Multan rebellion of 1848 was rewarded by the grant of a life-pension of one lakh of rupees. Insurrections against the authority of the Chief broke out in 1863 and subsequent years, and in 1866 the management of the State was assumed by a representative of the British Government during the minority of Nawab

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	Payments.		Military Forces.						Police Forces	Salute in guns		
			Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops		Indian States' Forces.					
	Government.	To other States.	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry		Permanent.	Personal.	Local
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs										
24,71,000	.	.	.	4				450	373	13		15
1,10,15,000	.			156			(a) 802	(b)3,330	1,324	17	19	19
6,06,000	..		.	..			31	340 (Sappers)	207	11	13	..
2,25,000	11,000	..	.		5	28			36	11		.

(a) Includes 139 Patiala Horse Guard which has not yet been organised.
(b) Includes 88 Transport Corps and 174 Patiala Horse Foot The latter have notyet been organised

Sadiq Muhammad Khan. Under British management the State was rapidly brought into flourishing condition, and at the time of Sadiq Muhammad Khan's installation in 1879 the revenue had risen to twenty lakhs Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan took an active share in the preparations for the second Afghan War. He died in 1899. During the minority of his son, the administration of the State was carried on by the late Colonel L J. H. Grey, C.S.I., who was Superintendent from February 1899 to April 1903. Bahawalpur ranks second in order of precedence amongst the Indian States of the Punjab.

2. Nawab Muhammad Bahawal Khan V Abbassi, who succeeded Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan, was educated at the Aitchison College for four years. He was invested with full powers by Lord Curzon in 1903. In

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1907. With
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four. The young Chief was present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911. Major H. M. Mackenzie, I.M S., acted as guardian to His Highness from 1st December 1911. In March 1913 the Nawab went to England for the benefit of his health with Mr. C. H. Atkins,

I.C.S., and two State officials and returned to the State in January 1914 to celebrate his birthday. He again left for England in March for the hot weather of 1914, and returned about the middle of December 1914. His Highness received his education at the Aitchison College, Lahore. He was granted a commission as an Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Army on the 24th October 1921, and attached to the 21st King George's Own Central India Horse. His Highness went to Bombay in November 1921 and to Delhi in February 1922, on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to whose suite he had the honour of being attached as an Honorary A.D.C. and in this connection the dignity of a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order was conferred upon His Highness in March 1922. His Highness received his administrative training under Mr. N. Bolster, I.C.S., his Tutor and Guardian from 1920 till March 1923. On the 1st October 1922 on attaining his 18th birthday he was granted limited administrative powers subject to certain safeguards and on the 1st April 1923 became the head of the Council of Regency. His Highness the Nawab was invested with ruling powers on the 8th March 1924, by His Excellency the Viceroy. At the same time he was gazetted as Honorary Captain and attached to the 21st K.G.O., C.I. Horse. The dignities of Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India and Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire were conferred on His Highness in 1929 and 1931 respectively.

3. In May 1903 the State was added to the Phulkian States Agency and in December 1913 it was removed therefrom and placed in the charge of the Bahawalpur Agency which was abolished on the 1st November 1921, when the Punjab States Agency was established.

4. The State furnished a contingent which did service on the line of communications in the second Afghan War, and the Nawab also offered aid in Egypt, during the Tirah Campaign, in Somaliland, and also in connection with the Tibet Mission. The State also offered aid in the operations on the frontier in 1908, against the Mohmand and Zaka Khel tribes, and has made a standing offer of the services of its troops. Immediately on the outbreak of hostilities in Europe in 1914 the Darbar offered all their troops for service abroad. Half of the escort of the Bahawalpur State Camel Corps was accepted and sent to Egypt; later the other half was sent to Basra. The Darbar contributed generously to War Funds.

5. The Nawab is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes. Lord Reading paid a visit to the State in 1924 and Lord Irwin in 1926 and 1927.

6. The late Nawab Bahawal Khan was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905.

7. The State has entered as a partner with the Punjab and Bikaner in the Sutlej Valley Project whereby the waters of the Sutlej River are utilised to provide perennial and non-perennial irrigation to large areas. The Bahawalpur share of the Project is calculated to cost over Rs. 11 crores (lent for this purpose by Government to the Darbar) and to irrigate perennially an area of State waste land measuring approximately 2,000,000 acres.

8. A son and heir was born to His Highness on the 22nd March 1924. (Sahibzada Muhammad Abbas Ali Khan) and a second son was born on the 20th June 1924 (Sahibzada Muhammad Harun-ul Rashid Sahib) and a third son was born on the 10th September 1924 (Sahibzada Muhammad Mamun-ul-Rashid Sahib). A fourth son Sahibzada Abdullah Khan was also born, but

died on 2nd July 1927. His Highness was in England from 21st June 1924 till August 1924, and again for a short time in 1931.

BILASPUR (KAHLUR).

1. Bilaspur, the capital, is situated on the left bank of the Sutlej, about 40 miles above Rupar. The Rulers of this State trace their descent from a ruling Rajput family in the South-west of Rajputana. Nine years previous to the Gurkha invasion most of the Kahlur lands Cis-Sutlej had fallen to the arms of Raja Ram Saran of Hindur. The Gurkhas expelled the Conquerors and restored Kahl Maha Chand He refused to co-operate with . . but was eventually allowed to retain possessio . was granted to him in 1815 confirming him in possession of them under the obligation of supplying troops and transport in time of war and making good roads throughout his State. He was succeeded by his son who died childless in 1836, and the State was given to Jagat Chand, a collateral A rebellion resulted, which was only put down by the advance of British troops For services rendered during the Mutiny Raja Hira Chand was given a salute of 7 guns, subsequently increased to 11 Bilaspur ranks first in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States and eighth among Indian States of the Punjab.

2. His Highness Raja Sir Bije Chand, K.C.I.E., C S.I., succeeded his father, Raja Amar Chand, in 1889, being then about 16 years of age During his minority the State was under a Council of Regency. In 1893 Government sanctioned the investiture of the Raja with full powers The Council was kept on as a consultative body till 1899, when, with the approval of the Superintendent, Hill States, it was abolished, but owing to some partizan feeling in the State it was afterwards re-established for a time. On the outbreak of the War in 1914 the Raja offered his personal services and the resources of his State. The services of Sir Bije Chand in connection with the war were recognised by the conferment of a K.C I E., on the 4th June 1917 and on the 6th August 1918 he was appointed an Honorary Captain, and attached to the 41st Dogras, for his recruiting services. His Highness was promoted to the rank of honorary Major on the 1st January 1921. Settlement operations commenced by Mian Amar Singh the Manager, have been completed. His Highness visited Delhi in February 1922, on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. A sanad conferring the power of capital sentence was conferred by the Government of India on the Ruler of the State 1922 In 1927 the Government of India sanctioned the abdication of His Highness Raja Sir Bije Chand, K.C.I.E., and the succession of his minor son Tikka Anand Chand who was born on the 26th January 1913 During his minority the administration is being carried out by a Council of Administration appointed for the purpose. The young Raja took his diploma at the Mayo College, Ajmer, in 1929 and has completed his studies by passing the post diploma course and is at present receiving administrative training at Gurgaon. He married the daughter of the Raja of Jubbal in the summer of 1931.

3. The land revenue of the State has been assessed with the approval of Government at Rs. 1,70,000. The *ex*-Raja attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 on which occasion he was appointed a Companion of the Star of India. He died at Benares in November 1931.

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The Raja is member of the Chamber of Princes; and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

CHAMBA.

The Chamba Rajas are Rajputs and are said to have come from Merwara in Rajputana. A sanad conferring the State upon Raja Sri Singh and his male heirs in perpetuity was granted in 1848. In 1873 Raja Gopal Singh abdicated in favour of his son, Sham Singh, then only 8 years of age. The administration during Sham Singh's minority was conducted by an officer of the Punjab Commission acting as Superintendent. The rule of succession in this State is that brothers in order of seniority succeed in the absence of direct heirs. The State ranks fourteenth in order of precedence amongst the Indian States in the Punjab. It now pays Rs. 2,307-4-0 annually as tribute to the British Government.

2. Raja Sir Bhure Singh, succeeded his brother, Raja Sham Singh, on the 23rd of January 1904, on the latter's abdication. He was formally installed, with full ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 12th May 1904. For many years previously, he had been associated with his brother in the management of the State which, indeed, since October 1902, had devolved entirely on him owing to the serious illness of the *ex*-Raja. The latter died suddenly on the 10th June 1905. Raja Sir Bhure Singh, who was an able administrator, was decorated with the insignia of a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1901, and in January 1906, the dignity of Knighthood of the Order of the Star of India was conferred upon him. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 His late Highness offered his own personal services and the resources of his State. He contributed liberally to the War Fund and assisted in other ways, especially in recruiting. He was promoted to be Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the war. He died in September 1919 and was succeeded by his elder son the present Raja Ram Singh. The arrangement by which the control of the State forests was restored to the late Raja as an experiment, for a period of five years, came to an end on the 31st March 1913 and as the experiment was a complete success the permanent restoration of control to His Highness was sanctioned, subject to the same conditions as were laid down at the time of the experimental transfer in 1907-08. The forests are being administered by a British officer of the Imperial Forest Service lent to the State. The late Raja did a great deal to improve communications within the State. An officer of the Royal Engineers was for a time lent as Chief Engineer of the State. The works for which he was principally entertained were a cart road to the plains, of which, however, the project is in suspense, a Hydro-Electric scheme and the construction of Water Works for the Capital. A building for a museum has been provided by the Raja, and Dr. Vogel, the Archæological Surveyor and Dr. J. Hutchison, a medical missionary who has devoted his life's leisure to the study of the hill States and their history, have arranged in it a number of interesting antiquities found in the State.

3. The present Ruler. His Highness Raja Ram Singh, was born on the 10th October 1890 and at an Installation Durbar held by the Lieutenant-Governor at Chamba on the 24th April 1920 a public announcement was made that His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor had recognised His

Highness' succession to his late father. Owing to the ill-health of His Highness the administration of the State was temporarily placed in the charge of his brother, Mian Kesri Singh in June 1922. His Highness resumed charge of the administration of his State on the 21st September 1923, and is assisted by a British Officer appointed as his Adviser. A sanad conferring the power of capital sentence was conferred by the Government of India on the Ruler of the State in 1922.

4. His Highness the late Raja Sir Bhuie Singh, K C S I, K.C.I.E., was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905 He was present at the Chapter of Indian Orders held at Agra in January 1907, and also at the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

5. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy A visit was paid to Chamba by Lord Curzon in September 1900

6. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes A son and heir was born to His Highness the Raja on the 8th December 1924

FARIDKOT.

The Faridkot Rajas are sprung from the same stock as the Phulkian Chiefs, having a common ancestor in Barar, more remote by twelve generations than the celebrated Phul. Chaudhri Kapura founded the Faridkot house in the middle of the sixteenth century. Sardar Hamir Singh, grandson of Kapura, became independent a century later having added considerably to the family possessions Maharaja Ranjit Singh took possession of the State in 1809, but was forced to relinquish it with his other Cis-Sutlej possessions by the British Government For services rendered during the First Sikh War the Faridkot Chief, Sardar Pahar Singh, obtained the title of Raja and a grant of territory. His son rendered good service during the Mutiny Faridkot ranks thirteenth in order of precedence amongst the Indian States of the Punjab.

2. Raja Balbir Singh Bahadur was born on the 30th August 1869, and succeeded to the gadi in 1898 on the death of his father, Raja Bikram Singh. As a condition of his succession he agreed to submit to the control of the Commissioner of Jullundur for five years in certain matters such as appointments to the chief offices of the State. In November 1904, however, the Chief took the management of affairs into his own hands After repeated attacks of illness, however, Raja Balbir Singh died on the 11th February 1906, and was succeeded by his nephew, Brij Indar Singh who had been adopted by him as heir. Brij Indar Singh was formally installed as Raja by the Commissioner of Jullundur on the 15th March 1906 During his minority the administration of the State was conducted from February 1906 to May 1914 by a Council of Regency, and then by a Superintendent till November 1916, when Raja Brij Indar Singh was invested with full powers. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the Darbar's offer of their Faridkot State Sappers was accepted. They were sent to British East Africa where they rendered valuable services up to February 1918 when they returned to the State after an absence of a little over 3 years. The Darbar also subscribed liberally and patriotically to the various War Funds For his services in connection with the war the title of Maharaja was conferred upon Raja Brij

Indar Singh as a personal distinction on the 1st January 1918, and he was at the same time gazetted an Honorary Major. He died on the 23rd December 1918 of pneumonia following an attack of influenza and was succeeded by his son Har Indar Singh.

3. As the present Prince Raja Har Indar Singh, is a minor, the administration was conducted by a Council of Regency consisting of a President and four members up to February 1921 when it was replaced by a Council of Administration consisting of a President and four members—three local officials and outside Revenue and Judicial officers. The minor Raja accompanied by his mother and younger brother proceeded to England in April 1923, under medical advice, and returned in February 1924.

4. The sister of the late Maharaja Brij Indar Singh was married in March 1913 to the late Maharaja of Bharatpur but herself died in 1929. The present Prince's younger brother was born on the 22nd February 1916.

5. The revised revenue settlement of the State was completed in 1910.

6. In December 1913 the State was transferred from the charge of the Commissioner, Jullundur Division, to that of the Bahawalpur Agency which was abolished on the 1st November 1921, when the Punjab States Agency was established

7. The Raja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes. A sanad conferring the power of capital sentence was conferred by the Government of India on the Ruler of the State in 1922. The sanad conferring these powers will be handed over when the present Ruler attains his majority and is invested with Ruling powers.

8. Raja Balbir Singh was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905 but was prevented by illness from attending. Maharaja Brij Indar Singh attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar in Delhi in December 1911, and the ceremonies connected with the State entry of His Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on the 23rd December 1912.

JIND.

Jind is one of the three Phulkian States. The family of the Ruling Prince belongs to the Sidhu Jat clan. Phul, the common ancestor of the three Phulkian houses, was descended from Baryam, who was granted the chaudrayat or office of Revenue Collector of the waste country to the south-west of Delhi by the Emperor Babar in 1526 A. D. Phul received a firman from the Emperor Shah Jahan continuing to him this office; he died in 1652. From the eldest of the sons of Phul have descended the families of Nabha and Jind, and from the second the Patiala family. The founder of the Jind State was Gajpat Singh, a great-grandson of Phul. He took part in the Sikh coalition of 1763 against the Afghan Governor of Sirhind and received a large tract of country as his share of the spoil. One of his daughters became the mother of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. In 1772 the title of Raja was conferred upon him by the Emperor Shah Alam. Raja Gajpat Singh's son, Bhag Singh, assisted Lord Lake in his operations against the Mahrattas and was rewarded by the grant of the pargana of Bawana and the Gohana estates. In 1834 the Jind Raja died without issue. Sarup Singh of Bazidpur, a third cousin of the deceased Raja, succeeded to the *gadi* by order of the

British Government, but he was held to be entitled to succeed only to the territory possessed by his great-grandfather, Raja Gajpat Singh, and estates yielding Rs. 1,82,000 revenue were resumed by the British Government as escheats. Raja Sarup Singh's conduct during the First Sikh War was on the whole satisfactory, and he received in reward a grant of land. When the mutiny broke out in 1857 Sarup Singh was not behind the Maharaja of Patiala in active loyalty, and his services on that occasion were of a most valuable nature. He was the only Prince who was present with the army before Delhi. In recognition of his services the Dadri territory, 600 square miles in extent, was made over to him and also thirteen villages close to Sangrur assessed at Rs. 1,38,000; his salute was raised from 9 to 11 guns, and other privileges conferred upon him In 1864 he was created a G C.S.I. His son, Raja Raghbir Singh, was a worthy successor: he died in 1887. Jind ranks third in order of precedence among the Indian States in the Punjab.

2. The present Prince Raja-i-Rajagan Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajindra Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S I., succeeded his grandfather, Raja Raghbir Singh, when a minor and was invested with powers in November 1899. But he was required for a time, in exercising his powers, to follow the advice which the Political Officer thought it necessary to tender to him. The Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal line of Railway, constructed at the expense of the Jind and Malerkotla States, was opened for traffic in 1901. The construction of the Jind-Panipat Railway, financed partly by the Jind Darbar which was commenced during the year 1913-14, was completed and opened.

3. The State furnished a contingent for service during the last Afghan War, and the Jind State forces were utilized during the Tirah Campaign of 1897. The State also offered aid in the operations on the frontier in 1908 against the Mohmand and Zaka Khel tribes On the outbreak of the War in 1914 Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of Government. His Highness's offer of 2 lakhs towards the expenses of the war was accepted. In addition he has contributed largely to War Funds and given generous assistance towards every movement for alleviating distress caused by the war. His State Regiment, which was utilised during the war, returned to the State after $3\frac{1}{2}$ years' active service in East Africa, having rendered excellent service and gained several distinctions. The State troops rendered valuable assistance during the Punjab disturbances of April 1919 and also on the Afghan front.

4. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. His Highness Maharaja Ranbir Singh was appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India on the 1st January 1909, and a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1916. Lord Curzon visited the State in November 1903, Lord Minto in 1906, and Lord Chelmsford in 1919. His Highness attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911, when the title of Maharaja was conferred upon him as a hereditary distinction. For services in connection with the war the permanent salute of the Maharaja was raised from 11 to 13 guns and the title of 'Rajendra Bahadur' was conferred upon him as a hereditary distinction on the 1st January 1918. At the same time His Highness was gazetted an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel and granted a personal salute of 15 guns. A permanent local salute of 15 guns was granted on the 1st January 1921. His Highness was promoted to the rank of Colonel on the 18th June 1926.

5. His Highness was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905. He attended the ceremonies connected with the State Entry of His Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on the 23rd December 1912. A son and heir was born to the Maharaja on the 25th September 1918. His Highness visited England in 1921, 1924, 1925, 1928 and 1931.

KAPURTHALA.

1. The Kapurthala Princes belong to the Ahluwalia family, the original ancestor of which was Sadhu Singh, an enterprising zamindar, who about three hundred years ago founded four villages in the vicinity of Lahore. The real founder of the family was Raja Jassa Singh, a contemporary of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah, who by his intelligence and bravery made himself the leading Sikh of his day. He did more than any contemporary Sikh to consolidate the power of the Khalsa. The conduct of Sirdar Nihal Singh, the Kapurthala Chief, during the First Sikh War resulted in the escheat to the British Government of all his estate south of the Sutlej, and he was only allowed to retain possession of his other territories on payment of an annual nazarana of Rs. 1,38,000. During the Second Sikh War Sardar Nihal Singh rendered valuable service and was created a Raja. During the Mutiny Raja Randhir Singh, his son, took an active part in assisting the British Government. He was rewarded with a grant on istimrari tenure of the two confiscated estates of Baundi and Bithauli in Oudh, yielding a rental of Rs. 4,35,000; the amount of his tribute was reduced, and he was granted an adoption sanad and was made a K.C.S.I. Kapurthala ranks fifth in order of precedence among the Indian States of the Punjab.

2. The present Ruler is Raja-i-Rajagan Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E. He was invested with full powers in 1890, the State having been administered in the interim by an officer of the Punjab Commission. In the latter part of 1901 a Council was appointed which conducted the administration under the general supervision of the Maharaja. Mr. L. French, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., who as Chief Minister ably assisted the Maharaja in the administration of the State for five years, reverted to British Service early in 1915. The Maharaja visited Europe and America during the summer of 1893. In the summer of 1897 he attended the celebrations held in London to commemorate the 60th year of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria's reign. He also paid visits to the Tsar of Russia at Petrograd and the Sultan of Turkey in Constantinople. His Highness again went to Europe in 1899 on account of ill-health. In 1900 he paid a visit to the Paris Exhibition. In 1903, acting under medical advice, he made a voyage to Japan returning to the State in February 1904. Since March 1905, when he proceeded to England to arrange for the education of his sons, His Highness has visited Europe every summer excepting in 1909 and 1911. His Highness has five sons, the Heir-Apparent Tikka Raja Paramjit Singh (born on the 16th May 1892), Maharaj Kumar Mahijit Singh (born 1893), Maharaj Kumar Captain Amarjit Singh, I.A. (born 1893), Maharaj Kumar Karamjit Singh (born 1896), and Maharaj Kumar Ajit Singh (born 1907). All of them received their education in England. Maharaj Kumar Mahijit Singh is a Minister in the Government of the United Provinces. Maharaj Kumar Amarjit Singh is an M.A., of Oxford University and was made an Honorary Captain on the 3rd December 1918.

He is A.D.C. to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. His Highness has been permitted to call his heir apparent the "Yuvraj" instead of the "Tikka Sahib". His Highness attended the Imperial Coronation Darbar at Delhi in December 1911, and the ceremonies connected with the State Entry of His Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on the 23rd December 1912.

3. The State furnished a contingent of 700 men, which did good service during the last Afghan War and the Kapurthala State Forces took part with credit in the operations in Tirah in 1897. On the outbreak of the war with Germany in 1914 His Highness the Maharaja immediately offered the resources of his State to Government. The State forces were sent on active service to East Africa and returned in January 1918 after a campaign of $3\frac{1}{2}$ years, during which they greatly distinguished themselves The Maharaja very generously contributed one lakh of rupees towards their maintenance on field service for a period of one year and in addition he earmarked a sum of Rs. 50,000 for active service allowances and other expenses of the corps His Highness' offer of Rs. 25,000 for the purchase of motor ambulances was accepted and also his offer to forego his claim to the extra expenditure amounting to Rs. 3,76,248 incurred by the Darbar on the State forces above the peace expenditure. In 1924 as a result of the efficiency of the State forces maintained for Imperial Service and the amount of revenue spent upon them, the annual tribute of Rs 1,31,000 was remitted by the Government of India.

4. At the Imperial Coronation Durbar, His Highness was created a G.C.S.I., and granted the title of Maharaja. The salute of 11 guns of the Maharaja was raised to 13 guns permanent and 2 personal on the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the war and a permanent local salute of 15 guns was granted on the 1st January 1921, on which date His Highness was created a G.C.I.E. His Highness was at the same time gazetted an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, and has been attached to the 3rd Battalion, 11th Indian Infantry Group, 45th Rattray's Sikhs. His Highness was promoted to the rank of Colonel on the 18th June 1926 and was created a G.B.E., in November 1927. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes. The State was
ss the Prince of Wales in March
visit to the State in November
: Golden Jubilee of His Highness

5. His Highness represented India on the League of Nations at Geneva in 1926, 1927 and 1929. In 1931 His Highness' Chief Minister, Khan Bahadur Diwan Abdul Hamid, C.I.E., O.B.E., was deputed as one of the members of the Indian Delegation to the Session of the League of Nations at Geneva. His Highness himself was selected as a member of the second plenary session of the Round Table Conference in London in 1931.

LOHARU.

1. Loharu is a small State within the political charge of the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States. The Nawabs exercise full criminal and civil jurisdiction over their subjects. A sanad conferring the power of capital sentence was conferred by the Government of India on the Ruler in 1923. The Nawab's family is descended from a Bokhara Moghal who took service with the Emperor Ahmad Shah and married the daughter of the Governor of

Attock. His son, Ahmad Bakhsh Khan, entered the service of the Raja of Alwar, who employed him as agent to Lord Lake. In recognition of his services Lord Lake granted him a sanad conferring on him a perpetual jagir in the Gurgaon District yielding three lakhs of revenue per annum. This grant, which was subject to the supply of 200 horsemen on demand and an exhibition of manifest zeal and attachment to the British Government, was confirmed by the Government of India. Ahmad Baksh Khan's son and successor was executed for complicity in the murder of Mr. William Fraser, the Resident at Delhi, and part of the Loharu territory was confiscated. Loharu proper was continued to his two brothers; but owing to dissensions the younger brother was eventually compelled to leave the State. The branch of the family descended from him receives allowances of Rs. 12,000 per annum from the Nawab of Loharu. The title of Nawab was revived in favour of Ala-ud-din Ahmad Khan, the grandfather of the present Nawab, by Earl Northbrook in 1874. Nawab Ala-ud-din Ahmad Khan was a gentleman of high literary attainments. A short time before his death he voluntarily agreed to reside at Delhi, leaving the management of the State to his son, as his financial affairs had fallen into confusion. Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, K.C.I.E., succeeded to the State in 1884. He was appointed an additional Member of His Excellency the Governor-General's Council in 1895 and was made a K.C.I.E., in 1897. He was from October 1889 to October 1901 a Member of the Punjab Legislative Council, and Superintendent of the Malerkotla State from 1893 to December 1902. During his absence in Malerkotla the management of the Loharu State was entrusted by the Nawab to his younger brother Sahibzada Aziz-ud-din Ahmad Khan on whom the title of Khan Bahadur was conferred in January 1914. In order to pay off the debts of the State a loan of Rs. 3,11,000 was obtained by Government from the Mamdote Estate and the control of the income of the Loharu State was placed in the hands of the heir-apparent. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 he offered his personal services and the resources of his State. He went to Basra on special duty under the Political Resident in October 1915, but unfortunately had to return to India on account of ill-health. The personal salute granted to the Nawab in January 1903 was made permanent on the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the war. At his own request Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan was permitted to abdicate in April 1920. He was allowed to retain his title after abdication and also his salute of 9 guns as a personal distinction. Loharu ranks eighteenth in order of precedence amongst Indian States in the Punjab.

2. Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan was succeeded by his eldest son Nawab Aiz-ud-din Ahmad Khan who was formally installed as a Ruler of the State at a Durbar held by the Commissioner of Ambala at Loharu on the 20th April 1920. The Honorary rank of Lieutenant was conferred upon the Nawab in recognition of his services on the frontier and he was subsequently promoted to the rank of Captain.

3. Nawab Aiz-ud-din Ahmad Khan died on the 30th October 1926, and was succeeded by his eldest son Nawab Amin-ud-din Ahmad Khan, who is the present Ruler. He received his education in the Aitchison College at Lahore where he appeared in the Diploma Examination. During his minority the State was administered by a Council of Regency, consisting of the Regent, Nawab Sir Amir-ul-Din Ahmad Khan, *ex*-Nawab and two members. He was invested with full ruling powers in November 1931, by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, and at the same time was gazetted as an Honorary Second-Lieutenant in the Indian Army and attached

to the 7th Cavalry. The Nawab married the daughter of Nawab Manzur Jang Bahadur Taluqdar, Asifabad, Hyderabad State, in August 1931.

4. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan, the *ex*-Nawab, was amongst the Rulers of the Punjab States who were invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905, but he was prevented by illness from attending. He was present at the Chapter of the Indian Order held at Agra in January 1907, and also at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911, and at the State Entry in December 1912. The Nawab is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

MALERKOTLA.

1. The Malerkotla family are Sherwani Afghans, and came from Kabul in 1467 as officials of the Delhi Emperors. Their ancester, Shaikh Sadr-ud-din received a gift of 68 villages near Ludhiana when he married the daughter of Sultan Bahlol Lodi. The title of Nawab was conferred in 1657 upon Bazid Khan by Shah Alamgir. The family subsequently suffered many [illegible] by the Sikhs of all their possessions [illegible] of Malerkotla The State assisted the [illegible] War in the Simla Hills, and furnished a contingent of seven hundred foot in the Sutlej Campaign of 1846. Malerkotla ranks tenth in order of precedence amongst the Indian States in the Punjab.

2. The late Ruler, Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, Bahadur, was born on the 13th October 1857, and succeeded by adoption to the *gadi* on the death of his distant cousin, Nawab Sakandar Ali, in 1871 He was insane for many years, and the affairs of the State were until early in 1905 administered by a Superintendent under the supervision of the Commissioner of Jullundur, to whose political control the State was then subject The Nawab of Loharu managed the State with ability as Superintendent up to the end of the year 1902, when, though still retained by the State as an adviser, he made over charge to the Nawab's eldest son, Ahmad Ali Khan, who had received a training in the transaction of State business and had shown an interest in his work and was therefore considered by Government fit to be entrusted with the management of the State. The Nawabzada's administration having proved satisfactory the services of the adviser were dispensed with early in 1905, and Ahmad Ali Khan, with the title of Regent, exercised the powers entrusted to him subject only to the control of the Commissioner of Jullundur. Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan died on the 23rd August 1908

3. The present Ruler, Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., succeeded his father, and was formally installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 5th January 1909 The Nawab was present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911, and at the ceremonial connected with the State Entry of His Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on the 23rd December 1912. On the outbreak of the War the Nawab offered his State Sappers and the resources of his State. The State Sappers were employed in France and subsequently at Basra. His Highness contributed generously to the various War Funds and made a munificent donation towards the expenses of the Indian Expeditionary Force besides helping in various other ways. The Nawab was made a K.C.S.I. on the 3rd June 1915, an Honorary Major on the 14th June 1916, Lieutenant-Colonel on the 31st December 1919, and a K.C.I.E. on the

chaudrayat or office of Revenue Collector of the waste country to the south-west of Delhi by the Emperor Babar in 1526 A.D. Phul received a firman from the Emperor Shah Jahan continuing to him this office; he died in 1652. From the eldest of the sons of Phul have descended the families of Nabha and Jind and from the second the Patiala family. The real founder of the Nabha State was Hamir Singh, a grandson of Phul's grandson, Gurditta. He joined with his Sikh brethren in the capture of Sirhind and received as his reward the parganah of Amloh. He added many villages to the possessions inherited from his grandfather, Gurditta, founded the present town of Nabha, struck coins in his own name, and exercised all the powers of an independent ruler for some years before his death in 1783. Nabha, with the other Cis-Sutlej States, was taken under British protection in 1809. Raja Jaswant Singh, who was then on the *gadi*, was succeeded in 1840 by his son Devindar Singh. During the First Sikh War he was deposed and one-fourth of the Nabha State was confiscated. For service rendered during the Mutiny, however, by Bharpur Singh, the successor of Debindar Singh, lands yielding a lakh of rupees of revenue per annum were made over to the Nabha State and certain privileges conferred upon its Chief. Bharpur Singh was offered a seat in the Legislative Council of the Government of India in 1863. Colonel Raja-i-Rajagan Maharaja Sir Hira Singh, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., succeeded to the *gadi* when Bhagwan Singh died without issue in 1871. He was a member of the Badrukhan family and was second cousin to the grandfather of the present Raja of Jind. He gave repeated proofs of his desire to contribute to the power and prestige of the Empire and proved himself an energetic and able ruler. His salute was raised to 13 guns as a personal distinction in 1877 and to 15 guns in 1898. The dignity of a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India was conferred upon him in 1879, and the title of Raja-i-Rajagan in 1893 in recognition of the excellent administration of his State. He was invested with the Insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire at Delhi in January 1903 and was also at the same time appointed Honorary Colonel of the 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs. He was invited to the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911 and was present at Delhi, but owing to the illness which ended in his death on the 25th December 1911 was unable to do more than attend the private reception by His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor. The title of Maharaja was conferred upon him as a hereditary distinction on the day of the Durbar. Nabha ranks fourth among the Indian States in the Punjab.

2. Tikka Ripudaman Singh went to England in April 1910 on account of ill-health. He was in France at the time of the death of his father Colonel Sir Hira Singh and returned to the State in January 1912. He was formally installed as Ruler of the State by the Political Agent in a Durbar held at Nabha on the 20th December 1912. He was present at the State Entry of His Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on the 23rd December 1912. On the outbreak of the war with Germany in 1914 Maharaja Ripudaman Singh offered the resources of his State to Government. The Maharaja made handsome contributions to unofficial War Funds of different kinds and also gave a donation of 3 lakhs of rupees towards the expenses of the Expeditionary Forces and 2½ lakhs for the construction of additional aeroplanes for the Defence of London.

3. The State furnished a contingent which did excellent service on the frontier during the Afghan War of 1879-80 and its State forces were also employed on the Tirah and Buner Expeditions of 1897. The State also

offered aid in operations on the frontier in 1908, against the Mohmand and Zaka Khel tribes.

4. Lord Lansdowne paid a visit to the State in October 1890. The State was also visited by Lord Curzon in November 1903, by Lord Minto in 1906 and by Lord Chelmsford in 1919.

5. The late Maharaja Colonel Sir Híra Singh was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905 and was present at the Chapter of Indian Orders held at Agra in January 1907.

6. The permanent salute of the State was raised to 13 guns on the 1st January 1921. The Maharaja is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

In January 1928 the late Maharaja, who is still living, was succeeded by *his eldest son Partap Singh, born on the 21st September 1919; and a Council* of Regency consisting of a President and three Members was appointed to act during the minority.

PATIALA.

1. Patiala is the largest of the three Phulkian States. The family of the Ruling Prince belongs to the Sidhu Jat clan. Phul, the common ancestor of the three Phulkian houses, was descended from Baryam, who was granted the chaudrayat or office of Revenue Collector of the waste country to the north-west of Delhi by the Emperor Babar in 1526 A D Phul received a firman from the Emperor Shah Jahan continuing to him this office; he died in 1652. From the eldest of the sons of Phul have descended the houses of Nabha and Jind, *and from the second the Patiala family* The Patiala family has been established as a ruling power south of the Sutlej since 1753, when the present capital was founded by Sardar Ala Singh, a grandson of Phul. Raja Amar Singh, grandson of Ala Singh, made Patiala the most powerful State between the Jumna and the Sutlej, but after his death the administration fell into disorder, and in 1812 it was necessary for the British Government to interfere authoritatively in Patiala affairs. Raja Sahib Singh, succeeded Amar Singh and the State was wisely administered during part of his life-time and during the minority of his son by his wife Rani Aus Kaur, a women of great ability. The title of Maharaja was conferred on the Patiala Prince in 1810 by the Emperor Akbar II on the recommendation of General Ochterlony. For services rendered during *the Gurkha War of 1814* Maharaja Karm Singh *was awarded portions of the Hill States of Keonthal* and Baghat At the time of the first Sikh War, Narindar Singh was on the *gadi*. He helped the British Government more than any of the other Cis-Sutlej Chiefs, and his assistance was acknowledged by the gift of a portion of the territory confiscated from Nabha. During the disturbances of 1857-58 no prince in India showed greater loyalty or rendered more conspicuous services to the British Government than Narindar Singh. On this occasion territory bringing in two lakhs of rupees a year was made over to him, and many other privileges and concessions granted. Maharaja Narindar Singh was invested with the Order of the Star of India in 1861, and about the same time was made a Member of the Legislative Council of the Government of India. He was succeeded by his son Maharaja Mahindar Singh, G.C.S.I., in 1862 who ruled for fourteen years and was succeeded by Maharaja Rajindra Singh, G.C.S I. Patiala was taken under British protection in 1809; it ranks first amongst the Indian States in the Punjab.

2. The present Prince Maharaja Sir Bhupindar Singh, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father Maharaja Sir Rajindar Singh, G.C.S.I., in November 1900. The late Prince was only 28 years of age when he died. The administration during the minority of Maharaja Bhupindar Singh, who was educated at the Aitchison College from October 1904 to February 1908, was conducted by a Council of Regency consisting of three members. With effect from 1st October 1909 the resignation of the Council was accepted, and the Maharaja began to rule the State. The Maharaja was, on the 3rd November 1910, formally invested with full powers by His Excellency Lord Minto. His Highness paid a visit to Europe during the year 1911 and was subsequently present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911, when he was appointed a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire. He attended the ceremonies connected with the State Entry of His Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on the 23rd December 1912. In 1917 the Maharaja and his successors were exempted from presenting *nazars* at Viceregal Durbars. On the outbreak of the war with Germany in 1914 Maharaja Sir Bhupindar Singh placed his individual services and all the resources of his State unreservedly at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor of India. The active assistance rendered by His Highness and the Darbar in connection with the war was in every way worthy of the high traditions of the State. The services of the Rajindar Lancers were utilised at the front. The Maharaja himself was permitted to proceed to the front, and was appointed Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, but owing to illness had to return from Aden. For services in connection with the war His Highness received, on the 1st January 1918, the G.B.E., and his personal salute was raised to 19 guns. The Maharaja went to England in 1918, was appointed Major-General and attended the Imperial War Conference as a representative of Indian States. He was also appointed Honorary Colonel of the 15th (Ludhiana) Sikhs and of the newly raised 1-140th Patiala Infantry; and while in Europe he was also the recipient of certain Foreign Orders. His Highness proceeded on service during the Afghan War in 1919 as special service officer on the staff of Sir Arthur Barrett, and remained on duty till an armistice was asked for by the Amir. He was created a G. C. S. I. and a permanent local salute of 19 guns was given to the State on the 1st January 1921. He was made a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order on the 17th March 1922, on the occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to India. His Highness has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor. His Highness was promoted to the rank of Honorary Lieutenant-General in the Indian Army in 1931.

3. A son and heir, Yuvraj Yadavinder Singh, was born to His Highness on the 7th January 1913.

4. Settlement operations which were commenced under Major Popham Young, C.I.E., in 1901 were completed in 1909. The panchayat system, introduced by the same officer, is working with remarkable success.

5. The State furnished a contingent of 1,100 men which did excellent service during the Kabul War of 1897. The State forces were employed in the Tirah Campaign of 1897. The State also offered aid in the operations on the Punjab disturbances of April 1919, valuable assistance was rendered by the Punjab disturbances of April 1919, valuable assistance was rendered by the State troops on railway lines and on the Afghan front.

6. His Excellency the Marquis of Landsdowne visited Patiala in 1890 and installed the late Maharaja on the *gadi*. Patiala also received the honour of visits from Lord Elgin in 1898, from Lord Curzon in 1903, from Lord Minto in 1906, from Lord Chelmsford in 1919, from Lord Reading in 1923, and from Lord Irwin in 1928.

7. The Maharaja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and is a member of the Chamber of Princes. He was elected as Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes in 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930 and went to Europe in 1928 in connection with the presentation of the Princes case before the Indian States Committee. His Highness was also selected as one of the representatives of the Princes at the Indian Round Table Conference His Highness attended the Conference in person in 1930 but at its resumed sittings held in 1931 deputed his Prime Minister, Khan Bahadur Nawab Liaqat Hyat Khan, O.B.E., to represent him.

8. His Highness was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905.

9. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales paid a visit to Patiala in February 1922.

SIRMUR (NAHAN).

1. Sirmur or Nahan ranks sixth among the Indian States in the Punjab the ruler of Mandi and Sirmur being regarded as of equal rank. The ruling family claims descent from the Jaisalmer house in Rajputana, and has been in possession of the State since A D 1095. The affix " Singh " to the names of the members of this family becomes " Parkash " in the case of the Ruling Prince—" Parkash " signifying in Sanskrit " Came to light ". The country was conquered by the Gurkhas, but, on their expulsion by the British, the State was granted to Fateh Parkash, the eldest son of the Raja. The political charge of the State was transferred from the Superintendent, Hill States, Simla, to the Commissioner of Delhi (now of Ambala) in 1896. It was included in the Punjab States Agency on the formation of that Agency in 1921.

2. The late Ruler, His Highness Raja Sir Surendar Bikram Parkash, Bahadur, K.C S.I., succeeded to the *gadi* with full powers in October 1898 on the death of his father His Highness Raja Sir Shamsher Parkash, Bahadur, G.C.S.I. The latter rendered loyal services during the Mutiny of 1857, in recognition of which he received a dress of honour together with a salute of 7 guns, which was raised to 11 in 1867, and again to 13 in 1886, on the last occasion as a personal distinction. The late Raja was appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India on the 9th November 1901 and was a member of the Imperial Legislative Council. His Highness was also invested with unrestricted power to pass sentence of death upon his subjects in December 1906 as a personal mark of distinction. He died at Mussoorie on the 4th July 1911.

3. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Sir Amar Parkash, K.C.S.I., K C.I.E., succeeded his father the late Raja Sir Surendar Bikram Parkash, the succession being subject to the condition that sentences of death passed

by him should be confirmed by the Commissioner, Ambala Division. He was formally installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 26th October 1911. He was present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911. The Raja was made a K.C.S.I. on the 3rd June 1915. For services in connection with the war the title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction, was conferred upon the Raja on the 1st January 1918 and he was at the same time gazetted an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel. He was invested (in 1919) with unrestricted powers to pass sentences of death upon his State Subjects, as a personal mark of distinction for his life only, and, on the 1st January 1921, he received the K.C.I.E., in further recognition of his services during the War. A son and heir (Tika Rajindra Singh) was born to His Highness on the 10th January 1913. His Highness was granted a personal salute of 13 guns in 1931.

4. The State furnished a contingent for service in Afghanistan and offered aid in Egypt. On the outbreak of the war with Germany in 1914 the offer by the State of their State Sappers was accepted. They did exceptional work in Mesopotamia, but were unfortunately shut up with General Townshend's Forces in Kut, and only a small portion of the Corps which was employed at the base at Basra escaped capture. The Maharaja and his relations made liberal contributions towards the various War Funds.

Lord Dufferin paid a visit to Raja Shamsher Parkash at his capital in the autumn of 1885. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. Lord Irwin paid a visit to the State in October 1928.

5. His Highness the late Raja Sir Surendar Bikram Parkash was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905. He was granted an interview with His Excellency Lord Minto in October 1906. The Maharaja is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

SUKET.

1. The families of the Mandi and Suket Rajas are sprung from a common progenitor, Suket being the senior branch. The ancestor of the Mandi Raja separated off early in the thirteenth century. In 1846 the Suket Raja, Raja Ugar Sen, turned against the Sikhs and joined with the Raja of Mandi in expelling the Khalsa garrisons from the strongholds in the hills. In return for these services he was awarded the rights of a Ruler in his territories by the British Government. Raja Ugar Sen was succeeded in 1875 by his son, Rudra Sen. The Suket State ranks fifteenth in order of precedence amongst the Indian States in the Punjab.

2. Raja Dusht Nikandan Sen, was born on the 18th February 1865 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1879. He was invested with full powers in 1884. He died on the 27th May 1908, and was succeeded by his eldest son Bhim Sen, who was formally installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 28th October 1908. The Raja attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 Raja Sir Bhim Sen offered his own services and all the resources of his State. The Darbar contributed Rs. 30,000 to the War Fund, and for a time paid a sum of Rs. 12,000 per annum towards the expenses of the war. His Highness the late Raja Sir Bhim Sen received the K.C.I.E., on the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the war. He died of double pneumonia on the 12th October 1919.

3. The present Ruler Raja Lakshman Sen, who was born in 1894, succeeded his brother. His succession was recognised by His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor, and the announcement of recognition and confirmation was made by the Lieutenant-Governor at an Installation Durbar held at Suket on the 30th March 1920.

4. The late Raja Dusht Nikandan Sen was invited to the ceremonial functions held in Lahore in November 1905, on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

5. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes. In December 1924 a rebellion took place which necessitated the calling in of a small body of troops from Dharamsala to restore order. The Raja voluntarily departed to Dehra Dun and the administration of the State was temporarily taken over by a lent officer of the P. C. S. under the general control of the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States. A loan of a lakh of rupees was taken from the Government of India, to set the finances of the State in order and this was finally repaid in 1928 The Raja returned in June 1925 and resumed the administration of the State

A Sanad conferring capital powers upon the Ruler was granted in 1922 by the Government of India.

service in China in August 1900. On the outbreak of the war (1914-19) the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government and the Alwar Imperial Service Infantry and one squadron of the Alwar Lancers proceeded on active service. Also, on hostilities breaking out with Afghanistan in May 1919 the Darbar placed the resources of the State at the disposal of Government and the Alwar State Forces proceeded to the frontier.

10. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Alwar:—Lords Lytton, Dufferin, Landsdowne, Elgin, Curzon, Minto, Hardinge, Chelmsford, Reading and Irwin.

11. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

12. On the 1st January 1921 a personal salute of 17 guns and a permanent local salute of 17 guns were granted to His Highness.

BHARATPUR.

1. The rulers of Bharatpur and Karauli claim common descent from a Rajput ancestor names Sind Pal. But while Karauli is still a Rajput State, the rulers of Bharatpur are Jats. The story is that Bal Chand, a descendant of Sind Pal, having no family by his own wife, seized a Jat woman of the village of Sinsini, and by her had sons, whose descendants founded Bharatpur. The ruling family have thus always been known as *Sinsinwar* Jats.

2. The State was founded probably about the beginning of the eighteenth century by one Brij, who, with his successor Churaman, were noted freebooters owing allegiance to the Emperor of Delhi.

3. In 1803, the British concluded a treaty with Ranjit Singh, who assisted General Lake in the defeat of the Marhattas at Agra, in return for which service he received a grant of certain districts. Immediately afterwards, however, while still in alliance with the English Government, Ranjit Singh entered into secret correspondence with the Marhattas, and at the battle of Dig his treachery displayed itself by an open attack upon the British troops with whom his own were supposed to be in co-operation. This incident fed to the memorable and unsuccessful seige of Bharatpur by Lord Lake. Four assaults were made and repelled with a loss of the besiegers of 3,000 men. Ranjit Singh, however, found it advisable to make overtures of peace which were accepted in 1805. A new treaty was concluded by which he agreed to pay an indemnity and was guaranteed in the territories previously held. Ranjit Singh died in the same year.

4. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Randhir, who died in 1823, leaving the *gadi* to his brother, Baladeva, who died after reigning for eighteen months. His son, Balwant Singh, then six yeas old, was recognised as heir by the British Government, but he was opposed and imprisoned by his cousin, Durjan Sal, who also advanced claims to the *gadi*.

5. The disputed succession threatened a protracted feud, and eventually the British Government consented to the deposition of the usurper. Bharatpur was besieged a second time by a British force, this time under Lord Combermere. The fort was successfully stormed on 18th January 1826, and Durjan Sal carried off as a prisoner to Allahabad. The young Maharaja was put on the *gadi* under the superintendence of a Political Agent. He died in 1853 and was succeeded by Jaswant Singh, who died in 1893, after a rule of

40 years. Jaswant Singh remained faithful to the British Government during the Mutiny and rendered such assistance as was in his power. He was succeeded by his son, Ram Singh. In 1895 it was found necessary to take the administration out of the Maharaja's hands, and the control of affairs was vested in a Council working under the general supervision of the Political Agent.

6. In June 1900, Maharaja Ram Singh was deposed and was succeeded by his infant son, Kishan Singh. The *Ex-Maharaja* died at Agra in September 1929.

7. During the minority of Maharaja Kishan Singh, the administration of the State was conducted by a Council under the control of the Political Agent. Maharaja Kishan Singh was invested by His Excellency the Viceroy with full powers of administration of the State on the 28th November 1918. He died on the 27th March 1929, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Brijindra Singh who was born on the 1st December 1918 During the minority of the young Maharaja, who with his three brothers is receiving his education in Europe for reasons of health, the State, which is heavily in debt, is being administered by an officer nominated by the Government of India.

8. The State offered the services of its troops for the frontier troubles in 1897 and for the China War in 1900, and for Somaliland in 1903. The State Transport Corps proceeded to the Tibet expedition in September 1904 and returned in December 1904

9. On the outbreak of the War (1914-19) the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government and four companies of the Bharatpur State Infantry and the Transport Corps, proceeded on active service. The Transport Corps on return from overseas was again despatched for service on the North-West Frontier in May 1919 Maharaja Kishan Singh also offered his personal services, which, however, could not be accepted owing to His Highness' youth.

10. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Bharatpur; Lords Dufferin (1885 and 1887), Lansdowne (1890), Curzon (1902 and 1903), Hardinge (1912), Chelmsford (1918 and 1920) and Reading (five times). Lords Curzon and Hardinge also paid visits to Dig in 1902 and 1912 respectively.

The State was also visited by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (1921), and Their Majesties the King and Queen of Belgians (1925). Lord Curzon exchanged visits with Maharaja Ram Singh at Agra in 1899.

11. In recognition of services in connection with the War (1914-19) a permanent local salute of 19 guns was conferred on the Ruler of the State.

DHOLPUR

1. According to local tradition Dholpur derives its name from the Rajput Raja Dholun Deo Tonwar (an off-shoot of the reigning family at Delhi), who about 1005 A.D. held the land between the Chambal and Bangunga rivers

2. The family of the Ruling Prince belongs to the Deswali tribe of Jats, who are said to have acquired lands south of Alwar in the 11th century. They rose to honour under the Tonwar dynasty of Delhi and settled at Bamrali, from which place they take their family name. Driven from Bamrali by the Subadar of Agra after an occupation of nearly two hundred

years, they emigrated first to Gwalior and then to Gohad, which was assigned to them in 1505 by Raja Man Singh of Gwalior. The head of the house, Surjan Deo, then assumed the title of 'Rana'. After the overthrow of Maharattas at Panipat, the Rana Bhim Singh seized Gwalior, but lost it six years later. In order to bar the encroachment of the Maharattas the British made a treaty with the Rana in 1779, and in execution of the treaty Gwalior was retaken. In 1781 another treaty was made which stipulated for the integrity of Gohad, but in consequence of the subsequent events the treaty was withdrawn and Sindhia repossessed himself of Gohad and Gwalior. Under the British Treaty of 1803 with Scindia, Gohad was restored to the Rana, but in 1805 this territory was exchanged for the Parganas of Dholpur, Bari and Rajakhera, which form the existing State of Dholpur.

3. The late Ruling Prince, Maharaj Rana Ram Singh, K.C.I.E., who held the honorary rank of Captain in His Majesty's Army, and succeeded his father Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh Bahadur on the 20th July 1901, died suddenly on the 29th March 1911. The administration of the State was placed in the hands of a Superintendent, assisted by selected officials, under the general direction of the Political Agent, from 1901 to 1905, when the late Ruler was invested with ruling powers, and again from 1911 to 1913, when the present ruler received his powers. The late Ruler was succeeded by his full brother His Highness Maharaj Rana Udaibhan Singh, who was born on the 25th February 1893. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the diploma examination and won several prizes. After a short course of training at the Imperial Cadet Corps, His Highness paid a short visit to Europe, from where he returned in September 1912. He was invested with full ruling powers on the 9th October 1913. His Highness is married to the daughter of the Sardar of Badruko in Jind. A daughter was born to His Highness on the 5th May 1924.

4. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Dholpur; Lords Dufferin (1885) and Irwin (1928).

5. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

6. On the outbreak of the War (1914-19) the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government. The Darbar also lent their house at Agra to the Military authorities for the use of the Army Clothing Factory.

7. His Highness was created a K.C.S.I., on the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the war (1914-19) and a K.C.V.O., on the 17th March 1922 in connection with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to India.

A personal salute of 17 guns and the Honorary rank of Major in the Indian Army was conferred on His Highness on the 1st January 1921. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian Army on the 24th October 1921.

KARAULI.

1. The Jadon Rajputs, who are represented by the ruling families of Karauli and Jaisalmer, claim descent from the Yadu or Jadon Kings of Allahabad and Muttra, of whose early history very little is known. The name is said to be derived from Yadu, the patronymic of the descendants of Bhuda, the progenitor of the Lunar race. On the death of Sri Krishna, the defied hero of the house, the tribe was dispersed. According to the Karauli

authorities Maharaja Bijai Pal came from Muttra in A.D. 995 and built a fort on the hill Mani near the well-known town of Bayana in Bharatpur. He ruled the country for fifty-one years, till it was conquered by the Muhammadans under Abu Bakar Shah.

2. In 1772 the State was much harassed by the Marhattas, and Sabalgarh was lost. In 1804, during the rule of Har Bakhsh Pal, Karauli came into relations with the British Government and a treaty was concluded in 1817, which rid the country of the Marhattas.

3. In 1852 Maharaja Narsingh Pal died without leaving an heir. The Government of India, however, decided that the State should be continued and Madan Pal Rao, of Hadoti, one of the leading nobles, was placed on the *gadi* in 1854. During his rule the State rendered loyal assistance to the Government in the Mutiny. For his services Madan Pal was made G.C S.I., his salute was raised from 13 to 17 guns, a debt of Rs 1,17,000 owing to Government was remitted and a dress of honour was conferred upon him.

4. The present Ruling Prince is His Highness Maharaja Bhom Pal Deo Bahadur Yadukul Chandra Bhal who succeeded to the *gadi* on the 21st August 1927. His Highness was born on the 18th June 1866 His father was Thakur Sugan Pal of Pardampura. His Highness has been married (1) to the daughter and (2) to the sister of the late Raja Bahadur Bhagwan Singh, a leading nobleman of the State, and (3) to the daughter of Thakur Chiman Singh, a Tamar Rajput of Mundia in Alwar. His Highness has one son Maharaj Kumar Ganesh Pal, who was born on the 3rd February 1906.

5. The administration of the State is carried on by a Council of which His Highness is the President.

6. Owing to financial difficulties in the State the Chief's authority was vested in a Council under the general control of the Political Agent from 1881-1889, when all debts were fully liquidated. Direct financial control by the Political Agent had to be exercised for similar reasons from 1906 to 31st August 1917.

7. No Viceroy has yet visited Karauli.

8. On the outbreak of the War (1914-19) the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government.

KOTAH

1. Kotah and Bundi together constitute the tract called *Haraoti*, the country of the Haras, to which race the Ruling Princes of the two States belong. Kotah is an off-shoot from Bundi. Its growth from the parent stem dates back to 1579, when Madho Singh, second son of Rao Rattan, of Bundi, acquired Kotah by a direct and independent grant from the Emperor Jehangir. The limits of the State were subsequently gradually extended to the east and south. The Haras form the most important of the twenty-four branches of the Chohan clan of Rajputs, one of the thirty-six royal races of India, and their Ruling Princes who trace descent from Manika Rai, King of Ajmer (A.D. 685), rank among the first in Rajputana.

2. There are thirty-six principal estates subordinate to Kotah. Of these, eight are Kotris or fiefs, *viz*, Indargarh, Balwan, Khatoli, Gainta, Karwar, Pipalda, Phusod and Antarda. After being successively subject to Bundi and Jaipur, the allegiance of these Kotris was in 1823 transferred to Kotah.

through whom their tribute is now paid to Jaipur. They form an integral portion of the Kotah State.

3. The history of Kotah is inseparably bound up with the name of its great Minister and Regent, Zalim Singh. Having twice rendered signal services to the Ruling Prince of Kotah, he became so much in favour that Mahrao Guman Singh on his death-bed entrusted his young son, Umed Singh, to his care. Zalim Singh promptly assumed the title of Regent, and for more than fifty years in a period of great warfare and dissension wielded the destinies of the country. His foreign policy, except with Mewar, was most successful, and he was able to bring Kotah to a position of unbounded prosperity. It was in 1804 that Zalim Singh first had dealings with the British, and the Kotah troops afterwards rendered memorable services to Colonel Manson in his disastrous retreat through Kotah territory, when hard pressed by Jeswant Rao Holkar. The Minister also co-operated with General Malcolm in his operations against the Pindaris. The State came under the protection of the British Government in 1817, when a treaty was concluded with the Kotah Chief through Zalim Singh. During the time of the present Maharao's predecessor the State was under administration from 1874 to 1876 through an Indian Minister nominated by Government and from 1876 to 1896 by a British Political Agent assisted by a Council. During this period all State debts were completely liquidated.

4. The present Ruling Prince Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharao Sir Umed Singh who was born on the 15th September 1873 and educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, received full powers in December 1896. The administration of the State prospered in his hands up to the time of the late famine of 1900 which led to temporary financial embarrassment. His Highness, however, by careful management repaid the Government famine loan and the finances of the State are now in good order.

5. His Highness was created a K.C.S.I., on the 23rd May 1900, a G.C.I.E., on the 28th June 1907, a G.C.S.I., on the 12th December 1911 and a G.B.E., on the 1st January 1918 in recognition of services connected with the War (1914-19). He was made an Honorary Major of the then Deoli Irregular Force in January 1903, and an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian Army on the 1st January 1915.

5A. A son, Maharaj Kunwar Bhim Singh Bahadur, was born to His Highness on the 14th September 1909.

6. The chief event of Maharao Umed Singh's rule has been the restoration to Kotah of a portion of the territory which in 1838 was separated to form the principality of Jhalawar. Zalim Singh's heirs and successors having failed on the deposition of Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh II all the detached territory was restored, except a portion which was retained to form a new State for the descendants of the family from which the Regent Zalim Singh had originally sprung.

7. The State maintains 29 hospitals and dispensaries and 130 schools, 10 of which are for girls. The Nagda-Muttra and the Bina-Baran-Kotah Railways traverse the State from south to north and east to west, respectively. There are seven stations of the Nagda-Muttra and nine stations of the Bina-Baran-Kotah Railway located in the State.

8. Kotah abounds in places of interest. The city, containing a population of 31,644 persons, is situated on a very picturesque stretch of the river Chambal and is enclosed on three sides by a high crenellated wall pierced by three large gates, with bastions at frequent intervals. The Chambal forms

the boundary on the fourth side from south-west to north-east.. At three places along the river boundary there are strong fortified bastions.

9. The State contributes a sum of rupees two lakhs for the maintenance of the Mina Corps stationed at Deoli. Prior to the establishment of this Corps, the contribution was utilised for the up-keep of the late 42nd Deoli Regiment formed after the old auxiliary force, known as the Kotah Contingent, mutinied and was disbanded.

10. In addition to this contribution the State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 2,34,720 to the British Government

11. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Kotah: Lords Curzon (1902), Lytton (1925), Reading (1926) and Irwin (1929)

The State was also honoured with a visit by Her Majesty the Queen Empress in December 1911.

12. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

13. On the outbreak of the war (1914-19) the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government. His Highness also offered to proceed to the front with the 42nd Deoli Regiment in which he held the rank of Honorary Major and to provide 2 machine guns with 12 mules and in addition to contribute Rs 50,000 in cash to be spent on the Regiment if it should be despatched to Europe. A personal salute of 19 guns was conferred on His Highness the Maharao on 1st January 1921

Serial No. 1	Name of State or Estate. 2	Name, title and caste of Ruler. 3	Date of birth. 4	Date of succession. 5	Area in square miles. 6	Population. 7	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand). 8
							Rs.
1	Bundi . .	His Highness Maharao Raja Ishwari Singh Bahadur, Maharao Raja of —, (*Chauhan Hara Rajput*).	8th March 1893.	8th August 1927.	2,220	216,772	16,12,000
2	Jhalawar . .	His Highness Maharaj-Rana Rajendra Singh Bahadur, Maharaj-Rana of —, (*Jhala Rajput*).	15th July 1900.	13th April 1929.	810	107,890	7,89,000
3	Shahpura .	Rajadhiraja Sir Nahar Singhji, *K.C.I.E.*, *Raja* of —, (*Sisodia Rajput*).	7th November 1855.	11th June 1870.	405*	74,219	5,31,000
4	Tonk . .	His Highness Said-ud-Daula Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan Bahadur, Saulat-i-Jang, Nawab of —, (*Pathan*).	13th January 1879.	23rd June 1930.	2,553	317,360	22,54,000

* *Excluding Kachola Pargana of Mewar.*

BUNDI.

1. The Ruling family belongs to the Hara clan of Chauhan Rajputs, and the country which they ruled up to about the year 1625 included, besides Bundi, the territory of the modern States of Kotah and Jhalawar, the whole tract being styled to this day "Haraoti" after the dominant family. The present ruler of Kotah is descended from a cadet of the same house.

2. The Bundi State suffered much during the supremacy of the Mahrattas, but in 1818 Maharao Raja Bishen Singh concluded a treaty with the British Government under which, in return for the protection of the latter and the remission of the tribute paid to Holkar, it was arranged that the State should pay to the British Government the tribute formerly paid to Scindia, and should furnish troops on the requisition of Government in accordance with its means. The tribute annually paid by the Bundi Darbar to Government amounts to Rs. 1,20,000.

3. His Highness Maharao Raja Ishwari Singh Bahadur, who was born on the 8th March 1893 succeeded his uncle Maharao Raja Sir Raghubir Singh on the 8th August 1927 and was invested with full ruling powers on the 26th September 1927.

4. His Highness the Maharao Raja is assisted in the administration by a Dewan and Secretaries.

5. The capital is 22 miles from Kotah on the Nagda-Muttra Railway, which passes through Bundi territory near Patan and Kapren.

6. The Bundi family is connected by marriage with the Ruling families of Jodhpur, Jaipur, Kishengarh, Banswara, Jaisalmer, Rewa, Jhabua and Nagod. His Highness is married to two daughters of Thakur Lal Radhakeshwar Prasad Singh of Durjanpur in Baghelkhand.

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand)	Payments		Military Forces						Police Forces	Salute in guns.		
			Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces					
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry		Permanent	Personal	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs	Rs.										
16,26,000	1,20,000	*Nil.*	25	243	40	421		.	398	17		-
7,28,000	30,000	*Nil.*	24	126	.	..	..	.	430	13	.	.
5,22,000	10,000	3,000	23	47	.	.	.	.	236	9	..	..
24,96,000	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	308	955	135	282		..	874	17	.	-

7. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Bundi, Lords Curzon (1902), Lytton (1925), Reading (1926) and Irwin (1929).

The State was also visited by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress in December 1911.

8. On the outbreak of the War (1914-19) the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government and made generous contributions to various Funds connected with the War.

9. Under an agreement, dated the 29th April 1924, the Government of India transferred to the Bundi Darbar the sovereignty of the two-thirds of the Keshorai Patan district, originally transferred to the former under the treaty of 1860 with Scindia. The tribute payable in respect of the district Rs. 80,000 remains unaltered and is included in the total tribute of Rs. 1,20,000 payable to Government.

JHALAWAR.

1. The Jhalawar State was created in 1838 from a part of the territories then belonging to Kotah.

2. To the Treaty of 1817 between the British Government and the Kotah State the famous Regent of Kotah, Zalim Singh, succeeded in getting a supplementary article added, by which the administration of the State was vested in perpetuity in him, his heirs, and successors Madan Singh, the grandson of Zalim Singh, who had succeeded in due course to the Regency, was very unpopular with all classes and became involved in constant disputes with the Maharao Ram Singh. There was a danger of a popular rising to expel the Ministers and it was, therefore, resolved in 1838 with the consent of the Kotah Ruler to repeal the supplementary article of the Treaty of 1817, and to create

out of 17 parganas of Kotah yielding a revenue of 12 lakhs of rupees, the principality of Jhalawar, as a separate provision for the descendants of Zalim Singh. After the deposition of Maharaj-Rana Zalim Singh of Jhalawar in 1896, the Government of India restored to the Kotah State the greater portion of the ceded tracts, and from the remainder constituted a new State which was bestowed on a descendant of an ancestor of the Regent Zalim Singh. On the 1st January 1899 the actual transfer of territory was effected, from which date the new State of Jhalawar came into existence and the title of the Ruling Prince was at the same time changed from "Maharaj-Rana" to "Raj-Rana" and the salute reduced from 15 to 11 guns.

3. The new Jhalawar State consists of the area known as the Chaumehla, which comprises the four parganas of Pachpahar, Awar, Dag and Gandhar, the Patan Pargana in which are situated the town of Jhalrapatan and the Chaoni, and a portion of the Suket pargana. There is also a small detached area Kirpapur, situated between Mewar and the Gwalior district of Neemuch which belongs to the State. The State pays Rs. 30,000 tribute to the British Government.

4. The first Ruling Prince of the newly constituted State was His Highness Maharaj-Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who was descended from an ancestor of Raj Rana Zalim Singh, the Regent of Kotah. His Highness was born on 2nd September 1873 and was educated at the Mayo College at Ajmer. He was installed and invested with powers on the 6th February 1899. He died on the 13th April 1929 and was succeeded by his only son Rajendra Singh, who was born on the 15th July 1900. His Highness Maharaj-Rana Rajendra Singh was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and at Oxford. His Highness has one son, who was born at Oxford on the 27th September 1921. The State maintains five dispensaries and 42 Schools 6 of which are Girls' Schools.

5. The Nagda-Muttra Railway runs through or near to the State from south to north and there are three railway stations actually located in the State.

6. No Viceroy has yet paid a visit to Jhalawar.

7. The Administration of the State is carried on through a Prime Minister and Dewan and two Ministers.

8. On the outbreak of the War (1914-19) the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government. The late Ruler also offered his personal services. For services in connection with the War the title of Maharaj-Rana was conferred on His Highness as an hereditary distinction on the 1st January 1918. The salute of the State was raised from 11 to 13 guns on the 1st January 1921.

SHAHPURA.

1. This State was formed by the grant in Jagir of the pargana of Phulia from the Crown lands of Ajmer by the Emperor Shah Jahan in 1629 to Sujan Singh, a cadet of the ruling house of Udaipur (Mewar) Sisodia Rajput by caste.

2. In 1768 a descendant of Sujan Singh was granted the pargana of Kachhola in Mewar by the ruling Maharana, and in 1796 a later descendant was granted the title of "Rajadhiraja" by another Maharana.

3. In 1848, Rajadhiraja Jagat Singh received a sanad from the British Government fixing the amount of tribute at Rs. 10,000 per annum with certain provisos and concessions The fief of Kachhola held under Mewar consists of seventy-four villages, for which a tribute of Rs 3,000 is paid annually to the Mewar Darbar. The Raja is required to send his usual quota of troops for three months every year to Udaipur and is himself required to attend there for one month every alternate year generally at the Dasehra festival.

4. The present Ruler Rajadhiraja Sir Nahar Singhji was selected in 1870 from among the nearest of kin to succeed the late Chief, who had died without adopting an heir. He was born on the 7th November 1855 and was entrusted with the management of his estate in 1875. He has two sons, the elder of whom, Umaid Singh, was born on the 7th March 1877. Rajkumar Umaid Singh has a son Bhanwar Raguraj Singh, born in 1915 by the daughter of late Raja Samrat Singh of Ralaota in Kishengarh, whom he married in 1914.

5. In July 1921 the Ruler was granted a personal salute of 9 guns which was made permanent in December 1925. The status of the Chiefship was raised to that of a State, and the Ruler is now designated " Raja "

6. The Ruler was created a K.C I E on the 1st January 1903

7. No Viceroy has ever visited the State The present Ruler attended the Durbar of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Agra in 1876, and also the Durbars of Lord Mayo at Ajmer in 1870 and Lord Northbrook at Delhi in 1875, and the Coronation Durbars at Delhi in 1903 and in 1911 and was also present on the occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to Ajmer in 1921.

8. On the outbreak of the war (1914-19) the Raja placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of Government and offered the personal services of himself and his two sons, and made generous contributions to various Funds connected with the War.

TONK

1. The Tonk State has three parganas Tonk, Aligarh and Nimbahera in Rajputana and three parganas, Sironj, Chhabra and Pirawa, in Central India. It is the only State in Rajputana ruled by a Muhammadan Prince

2. The State was formed about the beginning of the last century by the famous Pathan predatory leader Amir Khan, the companion in arms of Jaswant Rao Holkar, who played a most conspicuous part in all the distractions which preceded the British settlement of Malwa.

3 Amir Khan came into alliance with the British Government in 1817 at the commencement of the operations undertaken against the Pindaris, when the possession of all his Estates within the territories of Holkar was permanently guaranteed to him by Government.

4. Nawab Wazir Muhammad Khan who succeeded his father Amir Khan in 1834 did good service during the Mutiny. He died in 1864.

5. His late Highness Nawab Sir Mohammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, G C.S I., G C.I.E., was placed on the *Masnad* by Government in 1867, on the deposition of his father, Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan, for complicity in the attack on the uncle of his tributary, the Thakur of Lawa. In connection with this affair the estate of Lawa was made a separate Chiefship, and the deposed Nawab was kept under surveillance at Benares until his death in 1895.

6. Nawab Sir Mohammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., v ruled the State for over 60 years died on 23rd June 1930 and was succee by his eldest surviving son, His Highness Said-ud-Daula Wazir-ul-M Nawab Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan born on the 12th February 1879.

7. His Highness the Nawab is assisted in the Administration by a St Council consisting of four members. A consultative Committee consisting 18 official and 13 non-official members has also been inaugurated in the St since 1923, which body has no executive functions but serve to keep Administration in touch with public opinion.

8. The nearest railway station is Niwai, 20 miles from Tonk, by metal road on the Jaipur-Sewai-Madhopur Railway.

9. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Tonk; Lords Minto (190 Hardinge (1912) and Chelmsford (1916).

10. On the outbreak of the War (1914-19) the Darbar placed all th resources at the disposal of Government and made generous contributions various funds connected with the War.

11. His Highness has contributed Rs. 5,000 a year since the 1st April 19 towards the maintenance of the Mina Corps at Deoli.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Aver- annu- reve- (to near- thous-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Jaipur . .	Lieutenant His Highness Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Hindustan Raj Rajindar Sri Maharajadhiraja Sawai Man Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of —. (*Kachhwaha Rajput*).	21st August 1911.	7th September 1922.	16,682	2,630,977	1,30,00,
2	Kishangarh .	His Highness Umdae Rajahai Baland Makan Maharajadhiraja Yagyanarain Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of —. (*Rathor Rajput*)	26th January 1896.	24th November 1926.	858	85,823	7,50,
3	Lawa . .	Thakur Bans Pardeep Singh (*Narooka Rajput*).	24th September 1923.	31st December 1929.	19	2,790	50,000

JAIPUR.

1. The Jaipur Ruling Prince is the head of the Kachwaha or Kushwaha clan of Rajputs and is of the solar line tracing his descent from Kush, one of the sons of Rama, King of Ayodhya.

2. The family flourished for eight hundred and fifty years at Narwar near Gwalior. Subsequently one Tej Karan of the ruling race early in the twelfth century carved out a small State near the present Jaipur and moved his capital thither. The State remained comparatively unimportant until the time of Mirza Raja Jai Singh, who was a famous General of the Moghal Empire. Jaipur suffered much from the Mahrattas, but the conclusion in 1818 of a treaty with the British Government stopped further molestation.

3. The present capital of Jaipur (population according to the Census of 1921, 120,196) was founded by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh in A.D. 1728 and is named after him. Thanks to its broad streets, its free supply of water, its school of arts, its museum, and its public gardens, it occupies a very high place amongst the great cities of India.

4. His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sawai Man Singh Bahadur succeeded to the *gadi* on the 7th September 1922 on the death of Maharajadhiraja Sawai Sir Madho Singh, who ruled from 1880 to 1922. His Highness, who was born on the 21st August 1911 is the second son of the Thakur of Isarda, a noble belonging to the Rajawat sect of the Kachwahas, and was adopted on the 24th March 1921 by the late Ruler, who himself had also been adopted from the same family. On the 30th January 1924 the Maharaja married the sister of His Highness Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, the present Maharaja of Jodhpur. Her Highness gave birth to a daughter on the 14th June 1929 and to a son and Heir-Apparent on the 22nd October 1931. On the 20th July 1929, after passing the Diploma Examination of the Mayo College, Ajmer, His Highness accompanied by his European Guardian left India to receive a course of training at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand)	Payments		Military Forces.						Police Forces	Salute in guns		
			Regular Troops		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces					
	To Government	To other States.	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry		Permanent	Personal	Local
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs	Rs										
1,05,00,000	4,00,000	Nil			84	512	526	1,342*	1,976	17		19
1,30,000	Nil	Nil			36	127			102	15		—
42,000	225	Nil										

* Including Transport Corps 570

returned in October 1930 and was invested with full ruling powers on the 14th March 1931 His Highness was appointed Honorary Lieutenant in the King George's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners in May 1931

The administration of the State is carried on by His Highness assisted by a Council of given members.

5. The Maharaja enjoys a permanent salute of 17 guns and a local salute of 19 guns.

6. Of late years Jaipur has been visited by each successive Viceroy, by two Commanders-in-Chief, by the Governor of Madras and Bombay, and by nearly every distinguished traveller who has toured through India.

The State has also been visited by Their Royal Highness the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in February 1903 for the third time; Their Royal Highness the Prince and Princess of Wales in November 1905; the German Crown Prince in 1910; Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress in 1911; Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught in January 1925 and Their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Sweden in January 1927.

7. In population, wealth and general advancement, Jaipur is well to the fore amongst the States of Rajputana. The Public Works Department which was for many years under the general superintendence of the celebrated Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob has many important works to its credit. A large water-work scheme for Jaipur City was completed in 1931.

8. On the outbreak of the War (1914-19) the Darbar placed the entire resources of the State at the disposal of the British Government and a portion of the State Transport Corps proceeded on active service out of India in November 1914. The corps also saw active service during the Chitral campaign in 1895, the Tirah campaign in 1897-98 and during the War (1919) on the North-West Frontier.

KISHENGARH.

1. The founder of the State was Kishen Singh, the second son of Maharaja Udai Singh of Jodhpur, who leaving his patrimony conquered the tract of country which now comprises Kishengarh, and became its ruler under the sign manual of the Emperor Akbar in 1594. In 1818 a treaty was concluded by the British Government with Kishengarh.

2. Maharaja Madan Singh who was born on the 1st November 1884, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1900. Until he was invested with full powers in 1905 the administration of the State was conducted by a State Council under the supervision of the Resident at Jaipur. He died at Rupnagar on the 25th September 1926, leaving no male issue. A decision as to the succession was postponed, so long as there was a possibility of a posthumous heir being born to the late Ruler. Subsequently His Excellency the Viceroy approved the succession of Maharaj Yagyanarain Singh, first cousin of the late Ruler. The succession was announced by the Resident at Jaipur, in a Durbar held at Kishengarh on the 24th November 1926. His Highness Maharaja Yagyanarain Singh who was born on the 26th January 1896, was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

3. His Highness was married to the sister of the Raja Bahadur of Maksudangarh in Central India in 1915 and a son Maharaj Kumar Yetendra Singh who was born of this marriage on the 5th May 1916 died on the 24th May 1930. His Highness visited Europe in 1921.

4. No Viceroy has yet visited Kishengarh.

5. The State is administered by a Council consisting of a Prime Minister and four members of Council presided over by His Highness the Maharaja.

6. On the outbreak of the War (1914-19) the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government.

LAWA.

1. Lawa was declared a separate Chiefship under the protection of the British Government owing to the murder of the uncle of the Chief in 1867, in which Mohammed Ali Khan, then Nawab of Tonk, was implicated.

2. The Thakur's family belong to the Kachwaha Rajputs and is an offshoot of the Jaipur ruling house.

3. Thakur Raghubir Singh of Lawa died on the 30th December 1929, and was succeeded by his son Bans Pardeep Singh, who was born on the 24th September 1923. During his minority the estate is being managed under the guidance of the Resident at Jaipur.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Banswara	His Highness Sri Rai-i-Rayan Maharwal Pirthi Singh Bahadur Maharawal of —, (*Sisodia Rajput*).	15th July 1888	8th January 1914.	1,606	225,106	Rs. 6,98,000
2	Dungarpur	His Highness Rai-i-Rayan Maharawal Sri Lakshman Singh Bahadur Maharawal of —, (*Sisodia Rajput*).	7th March 1908.	15th November 1918.	1,447	227,939	6,87,000
3	Kushalgarh	Rao Ranjit Singh, Rao of —, (*Rathor Rajput*).	2nd May 1882	13th January 1916.	340	33,564	1,59,000
4	Partabgarh	His Highness Maharawat Ram Singh Bahadur, Maharawat of —, (*Sisodia Rajput*).	12th April 1908.	18th January 1929.	886	76,537	5,82,000
5	Udaipur (Mewar).	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Bhupal Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Maharana of—, (*Sisodia Rajput*).	22nd February 1884.	24th May 1930.	12,915	1,563,575	Rs. 52,09,000

BANSWARA.

1. The communications of the State are by unmetalled roads only, the nearest railway station being Namli on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, distant 52 miles from Banswara.

2. The Ruling family are Sisodia Rajputs and belonged to the Dungerpur family, from which they separated in 1528 on the death of the Maharawal Udai Singh of Dungerpur, whose elder son succeeded to the State of Dungerpur and the younger to Banswara. Towards the close of the eighteenth century the State fell under the sway of the Mahrattas, who levied heavy exactions from the Ruling Princes, while the country was subjected to plunder. By a treaty concluded in 1818, the State came under the protection of the British Government, to whom all arrears of tribute due to Dhar were made payable in addition to a tribute of $\frac{3}{8}$ths of the revenue. Subsequently, however, the tribute payable was fixed at Rs. 35,000 Salim Shahi, converted in 1904 to Imperial Rs. 17,500.

3. After the famine of 1900 it was found necessary to place the State under the administration of a Political Officer assisted by a Council selected by Government. This arrangement terminated when Maharwal Shambhu Singh was invested with ruling powers in 1906. The present Ruling Prince, His

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand)	Payments.		Military Forces.						Police Forces.	Salute in Guns.		
			Regular Troops		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces.					
	To Government.	To other States	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry		Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs	Rs										
6,93,000	17,500	Nil			18	110		.	239	15		-
6,74,000	17,500	Nil	.		28	129		.	257	15		.
1,28,000	Nil	Rs 550 Imperial to Banswara Rs 1,205 Salim shahi to Rutlam		.	5				42			.
6,19,000	36,350	1,150			20	19			245	15		.
46,23,000	2,66,000*		501†	1,543†	12†	633†			517†	19	.	21

* Include contribution to local corps.
† Figures given in columns 12, 13, 14, 15 and 18 represent the sanctioned strength of each unit

Highness Rai-i-Rayan Maharwal Sri Pirthi Singh was born on 15th July 1888, and succeeded on 8th January 1914, as the eldest son of the late Maharawal Shambhu Singh. His Highness has been married four times, namely, to the daughters of (1) His Highness Sir Kesri Singh Bahadur, the late Maharao of Sirohi, (2) the Rana of Danta, (3) the Thakur of Malia, and (4) to the sister of His Highness Maharaja Daulat Singh of Idar. He has two sons, the 1st, Maharaj Kumar Chandra Veer Singh, was born on the 26th November 1909, and the second on the 15th May 1921. His Highness was invested with full powers on 18th March 1914 The eldest daughter of His Highness was married on the 27th January 1928, to His Highness the Maharaja of Charkhari in Central India

4. A land revenue settlement on regular lines is in force.

5. No Viceroy has yet visited Banswara

6. In December 1911 His Highness Maharawal Pirthi Singh, when he was Maharaj Kumar, accompanied by the Kamdar and some representative Jagirdars, attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi.

7. On the outbreak of the War (1914-19) His Highness offered his services to Government.

DUNGARPUR.

1. The distance by fair-weather road from Udaipur is 67 miles, and from Ahmedabad, 75 miles.

2. The Ruling Family are Sisodia Rajputs and are an elder branch of the house of Udaipur, from which they are said to have separated in the twelfth century. Some time previous to the fifteenth century one of the descendants of the elder brother of the Mewar Ruling Princes, who had been supplanted by the younger brother at Chitor, emigrated from Mewar and possessed himself of Galiakot, now a prosperous and rising town situated on the river Mahi in the south-east corner of the State, and gradually driving back the Bhil Chiefs, became master of the province, called Bagar, which included Banswara as well as Dungarpur. Whether this is true or not, it is certain that the first Ruling Princes of Dungarpur resided at Galiakot, as their ruined castle still stands there in a commanding position on the banks of the Mahi river. After the death of Maharawal Udai Singh, who was killed fighting against the Emperor Babar in 1528 A.D., his territory was split up, one Division of Dungarpur going to the elder son, and the other (now forming the State of Banswara) to the younger son.

3. On the fall of the Moghal Empire the Dungarpur State paid a tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 35,000 to the Maharattas. By the treaty of 1818 the State came under the protection of the British Government, to whom was transferred the tribute, converted in 1904 to Imperial Rs. 17,500. The present Ruling Prince His Highness Rai-i-Rayan Maharawal Lakshman Singh Bahadur succeeded his father Maharawal Sir Bijaya Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., on the 15th November 1918. He was born on the 7th March 1908. His Highness was married to the grand daughter of the Raja of Bhinga on the 8th February 1920. He joined the Mayo College, Ajmer, in November 1919, and left it in March 1927, after passing the Diploma Examination and studying up to the 1st year of the Post Diploma Course there. In May 1927 he proceeded on a short visit to England whence he returned in October 1927. Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba Biswanji presented His Highness with a daugther on the 16th January 1928. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers on the 16th February 1928. He was married a second time to the daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Madan Singh Bahadur of Kishengarh on the 8th March 1928. This second marriage resulted in the birth of another daughter on the 25th July 1929 and a son, the Heir-Apparent on the 4th August 1931. He has three brothers. From 1918 to 1928 a Political Officer, stationed at Dungarpur, supervised the administration which was carried on by a State Council of which he was President.

4. No Viceroy has yet visited Dungarpur.

5. On the outbreak of the War (1914-19) His Highness the late Maharawal placed the entire resources of his State and his person at the disposal of Government. His Highness the late Maharawal also offered to raise 2 signalling sections during 1915 and 1916 as his contribution towards Imperial defence and supplied 100 men to Government for garrison duty from May 1918 till the end of the War. He also contributed a sum of about Rs. 1,30,000 to War Funds.

6. The State possesses a good modern Hospital and two dispensaries and the School at the Capital has recently been raised to the status of a High School.

KUSHALGARH.

1. The Chiefship of Kushalgarh is a feudatory of Banswara and not an independent State.

2. In 1868, as a result of disputes between Banswara and Kushalgarh, the Government of India decided after an enquiry that the Banswara Darbar should refrain from all interference in the Kushalgarh estate and that the Rao, though continuing to render certain specified acts of allegiance and to pay an annual tribute of Rs. 1,100 Salim Shahi (converted in 1904 to Imperial Rs 550) to the Banswara Darbar, should in accordance with the custom observed in former years, correspond direct with the Political Agent. This tribute is paid through the Political Authorities, but the Chiefship also pays an annual tribute of Rs. 1,205 Salim Shahi direct to the Rutlam Darbar.

3. The Kushalgarh family belongs to the Rathor clan of Rajputs. It is closely connected with the ruling family of Jhabua in Central India, and is descended from Rao Jodha of Marwar, whose great grandson Askaran obtained a grant of Kushalgarh from the Emperor Aurangzeb.

4. The present Chief Rao Ranjit Singh was born on 2nd May 1882, and succeeded to the Estate on the death of his father Udai Singh on 13th January 1916.

5. The Chief is not entitled to any salute. The estate has not been visited by any Viceroy

6. The Rao of Kushalgarh attended the Delhi Coronation Durbar in December 1911.

7. He has five sons, the eldest Brij Behari Singh, was born on the 13th February 1905, and a grandson was born on the 11th May 1924

8. On the outbreak of the War (1914-19) the late Rao placed all the resources of his estate at the disposal of Government and offered his personal services and also those of his sons.

PARTABGARH.

1. The Maharawat of Partabgarh is descended from Khim Singh, second son of Maharana Mokul, and younger brother of Rana of Kumbhu who held the *gadi* of Mewar from 1419 to 1474. Khim Sing's second son, Suraj Mal. possessed himself of the Sadri and Danawad districts.

2. Bikaji, the great grandson of Suraj Mal, is said to have left Mewar in 1553 with a few Rajput followers and defeating the local Bhil proprietors carved out for himself an independent State on the border of Sadri with his Capital at Deolia. The town of Partabgarh was founded by Maharawat Partab Singh at the commencement of the eighteenth century From the time of the establishment of the Marhatta power in Malwa the Ruling Prince of Partabgarh paid tribute to Holkar. In 1818, Partabgarh was taken under the protection of the British Government. Under the Treaty of Mandsaur, the British Government acquired a right to the tribute levied by Holkar in Partabgarh. In consideration, however, of the political influence lost by Holkar under that treaty, it was resolved to account to him annually for the amount of the tribute (Imperial Rs. 36,350), which is, therefore, paid to him from the British Treasury.

3. On Sawant Singh's death in 1844 he was succeeded by his grandson, Dalpat Singh. The latter had previously succeeded to the State of Dungarpur on the deposition of Jaswant Singh by whom he had been adopted. On his succession to Partabgarh he relinquished Dungarpur. Dalpat Singh was succeeded by his son Udai Singh who died without issue in 1890. The suc-

cession of his nearest male relative Raghunath Singh, Maharaj of Amod, was recognised by Government. Some financial control of the State had to be exercised through Political Officers after the famine of 1900.

4. The present ruler is His Highness Maharawat Ram Singh Bahadur, who was born on the 12th April 1908, and succeeded to the *gadi* on 18th January 1929, on the demise of his grandfather Maharawat Raghunath Singh. His Highness was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. His Highness was married to the eldest daughter of late Rao Raja Madho Singh of Sikar in Jaipur who died on the 3rd January 1931. His Highness has one sister and two daughters born on 26th August 1912, 16th February 1925 and 18th May 1929, respectively. The nearest relative to His Highness on the male side is his uncle Maharaj Gordhan Singh of Arnod.

5. Partabgarh possesses a good modern dispensary, and is connected with the Railway at Mandsaur in Gwalior territory, a distance of 20 miles, by a telegraph line and a metalled road.

6. A land revenue settlement on regular lines has been carried out in all except Bhil villages, in which a summary assessment has been imposed.

7. No Viceroy has yet visited Partabgarh.

8. On the outbreak of the War (1914-19) the Darbar placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of Government. The late Ruler also offered his and his son's personal services.

UDAIPUR (MEWAR).

1. The Udaipur family is the hihest in rank and dignity among the Rajput Princes of India. The idus to be the representative of Rama, one of whose descendants, Kanak Sen, A.D. 144.

2. No State in India made a more courageous or prolonged resistance to the Muhammadans than Udaipur. It is the boast of the family that they never gave a daughter in marriage to any of the Muhammadan Emperors. They belong to the Sisodia sect of the great Gehlot clan The foundation of the Gehlot dynasty in Rajputana was affected by Bapa Rawal (the ancestor of the present Maharana) who on being driven out of Idar by the Bhils and having wandered for some years over the wild country to the north of Udaipur, eventually established himself in Chitor and Mewar in A.D 734 Since that time Mewar has, with brief interruptions arising from the fortunes of war, continued in the possession of the present house.

3. Chitor was besieged and captured with great slaughter by the Mohammadans on no less than three occasions by Ala-ud-in Khilji in 1303, by Bahadur Shah of Gujerat in 1534 and by Akbar in 1567, but the Udaipur house succeeded in regaining the possession of Chitor each time it was wrested from it. During the rule of Rana Udai Singh when Chitor was sacked for the third time, the Maharana retired to the valley of the Girwa in the Aravali hills, where he founded the City of Udaipur, the present capital of Mewar. Udai Singh survived the loss of Chitor only four years and was succeeded in 1572 by his famous son, Partab, who disdained submission to the conqueror. After sustaining repeated defeats Partab was about to fly into the deserts towards Sind when fortune suddenly turned in his favour, and by the help of some money supplied by his Minister he was enabled to collect his adherents, and surprised and cut to pieces the Imperial forces at Dewair. He followed up his success with such energy, that in a short campaign he recovered nearly all Mewar, of which he retained undisturbed possession until his death. The country continued to enjoy tranquility for some years afterwards, but in 1806 Udaipur again sustained severe reverses and was laid waste by the armies of Scindia, Holkar and Amir Khan and by many hordes of Pindari plunderers. To such distress was the Maharana reduced that he was dependent for his maintenance on the bounty of Zalim Singh, the Regent of Kotah, who gave him an allowance of Rs. 1,000 a month In this State of degradation Maharana Bhim Singh was found in 1818, when the British Government extended its protection to the State.

The finances of the State were restored by Captain Tod, the first Political Agent, accredited to the State, between 1818 and 1821. Full powers were restored to the Maharana in 1826. From 1861 to 1865 the State was administered by a Council advised by the Political Agent, during the minority of Maharana Sambhu Singh, who was then entrusted with the management of the State. There was a similar minority administration from 1874, till Maharana Sajjan Singh received his powers.

4. On the death of the late Ruling Prince Maharana Sir Fateh Singh Bahadur on the 24th May 1930, His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Bhupal Singh Bahadur succeeded his father on the *Gaddi* of Mewar. The Viceroy's *Kharita recognising* his succession was presented *to him by the* Agent to the Governor General on the 22nd August 1930. His Highness was created a K.C.I.E. on the 3rd June 1919, and a G C.S.I., on 1st January

1931. A permanent local salute of 21 guns was sanctioned on the 1st January 1921.

5. His Highness married the sister of the Thakur of Auwa in March 1910, who died in June 1910. He again married in February, 1911, the daughter of Thakur Kesri Singh of Achrol in the Jaipur State. His third marriage took place on the 17th January 1928, with the daughter of the Thakur of Khudala in the Marwar State.

6. The administration of the State is carried on under the personal supervision of His Highness the Maharana assisted by a Musahib Ala and two Ministers.

7. A proportion of the expenses connected with the maintenance of the Mewar Bhil Corps is debited to the Mewar Darbar.

8. The State maintains a squadron of Silladar Cavalry for Imperial Defence.

Serial No.	Name of State	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Bikaner	Lieut.-General His Highness Maharajadhiraja *Raj Rajeshwar Shiromani Maharaja Shri Sir Ganga Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., LLD., A.D.C., Maharaja of —, (*Rathor Rajput*).	13th October 1880.	31st August 1887.	23,315·12	936,218	1,21,66,000
2	Sirohi	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharao Sir Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharao of—, (*Deora Chauhan Rajput*).	27th September 1888.	29th April 1920.	1,964	216,528	10,03,000

* The title of Maharajadhiraja was recognised as a hereditary distinction on the 19th May 1925.

BIKANER.

1 The Rulers of Bikaner are Rathor Rajputs. The State was founded in 1465 by Rao Bikaji (born in 1439), a son of Raoji Jodhaji of Marwar, the founder of Jodhpur. A Treaty was concluded on the 9th March 1818, with the British Government. In 1869 an extradition treaty was executed with the British Government which was subsequently modified in 1887. Owing to the confusion in the State caused by rebellious Thakurs in 1883 the Maharaja had to be assisted by a small British Force to restore order. Subsequently a resident Poitical Agent was appointed to Bikaner.

2. The present Ruler His Highness Maharaja Sir Ganga Singhji, 21st Prince of his line, was born in October 1880, and was invested with full ruling powers on the 16th December 1898. During his minority the State was administered by a Council of Regency under the Presidentship of the Political Agent.

His Highness was created a K.C.I.E., in 1900 (for services in connection with the China campaign), a K.C.S.I., on the 24th June 1904; a G.C.I.E., on 1st January 1907; a G.C.S.I., in December 1911; a K.C.B., on the 1st January 1918 [for services in connection with the war (1914-19)]; a G.C.V.O., in January 1919, and a G.B.E., on the 1st January, 1921. He received the Kaiser-i-Hind Decoration, 1st class, for services in connection with the famine of 1899-1900; the China Medal in 1900 and the Gold Durbar Medal in January 1903.

In 1902, His Highness was appointed an Honorary A.D.C. to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (now His Majesty King George V): an Honorary Colonel in the Indian Army and an Honorary A.D.C. to His Majesty the King Emperor on the 3rd June 1910. He was promoted to the rank of Honorary Major-General on the 1st August 1917 [in recognition of his personal services at the Front on the War (1914-19)]. He was gazetted Hono-

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand)	Payments.		Military Forces.						Police Forces	Salute in guns		
			Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Indian States' Forces					
	To Government	To other States	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry		Permanent	Personal	Local
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs	Rs.										
95,75,000	.						342	1,431†	1,330	17	19	19
10,00,000			.	100	18	40			346	15	.	

† Including Artillery 236, Camel Corps 465, Motor Machine Gun Sections 75 and Band 35 The band has not yet been organized

rary Colonel of the 2nd Lancers on the 30th December 1919. His Highness was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General in September 1930.

His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1903 and 1911

A personal salute of 19 guns was granted to His Highness on the 1st January 1918, and a permanent local salute of 19 guns on the 1st January 1921.

His Highness has visited Europe on the following occasions:—

August 1902 (to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the late King Emperor); 1907; 1917 (as representative of India at the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference); November 1918 (to attend the Peace Conference); May 1922; August 1924 (to attend the meetings of the Assembly of the League of Nations); August, 1930 (to attend the meetings of the Assembly of the League of Nations and Imperial Conference of the Indian Round Table Conference); August, 1931 (to attend the resumed sessions of the Indian Round Table Conference).

His Highness is a Freeman of the cities of London, Edinburgh, Manchester and Bristol; a Vice-President of the Royal Empire Society, a First Member of the Indian Red Cross Society; and a Patron and Chancellor and Doctor of Laws of the Cambridge and Benares Hindu Universities.

3. On the inauguration of the Chamber of Princes in February 1921, His Highness was elected the first Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes and was re-elected to this office on three consecutive occasions

4. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Bikaner; Lord Curzon (November 1902); Lord Minto (November 1906 and 1908); Lord Hardinge (November 1912, October 1913 and November 1915), Lord Chelmsford (November 1920); Lord Reading (December 1921 and January 1925); and Lord Irwin (January 1927, October 1927 and January-February 1929).

The State was also visited by Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse in February 1903; Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales (now

Their Imperial Majesties the King and Queen) in November 1905; His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in December 1921 and Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught in December 1924.

5. Maharaj Kumar Shri Sadul Singhji Bahadur, son and Heir to His Highness was born on the 7th September 1902. He was made an Honorary Captain on the 1st January 1921 and a Companion of the Royal Victorian Order on the 17th March 1922 on the occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to India. A son was born to the Maharaj Kumar on the 21st April 1924, and a second son on the 11th December 1925. His Highness' second son Maharaj Kumar Sri Bijey Singhji Bahadur was born on the 29th March 1909.

6. Sir Manubhai Nand Shankar Mehta, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., LL.B., was appointed by His Highness the Maharaja to be Prime Minister and Chief Councillor in January 1927.

7. The opening ceremony of the Gang Canal was performed by His Excellency the Viceroy in October 1927.

8. The Bikaner State is in direct Political relations with the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana as a tentative measure.

9. On the outbreak of the War (1914-19) the Darbar placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of the British Government. His Highness also offered his personal services. He was appointed to Sir John French's staff and joined the appointment on the 7th December 1914. The Bikaner Camel Corps proceeded shortly afterwards with an Indian Division to Egypt. The Maharaja returned to India on the 20th February 1915.

SIROHI.

1. The Ruling Family are Deora Rajputs, a branch of the Chauhan clan, and are said to be descended from Prithwi-Raj, the Chauhan King of Delhi. The founder of the Sirohi house was one Deoraj, the first of the Deora clan of Rajputs, who lived in the thirteenth century, but the Chauhans are said to have appeared in this part of the country (*i.e.*, at Jalor in Jodhpur to the northwest) about 1152. The present capital, Sirohi, was built in 1425. About this time the Rana of Chitor is said to have taken refuge at Mount Abu from the army of Kutbud-din of Gujarat and, when that force retired, he refused to leave having learnt how strong the place was. He was, however driven out by a force under the Sirohi Prince's son, and no other Ruling Prince was allowed on the hill till 1836, when the prohibition was withdrawn. A treaty was concluded with the Rao of Sirohi in 1823, and in 1845 the Rao made over to the British Government, under certain conditions, certain lands on Mount Abu for the establishment of a sanitorium. These lands together with a surrounding portion amounting to about 6 square miles were made over to the British Government under a permanent lease on an agreement concluded on the 1st October 1917.

2. The present Ruler of Sirohi, His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharao Sir Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur, was born on the 27th September 1888. He was educated under the tuition of a Political Officer and conducted the administration of the State for 10 years as Musahib Ala prior to his accession to the *gadi*. He succeeded his late father Maharao Sir Kesri Singh on the 29th April 1920, the latter having abdicated the *gadi* on account of old age.

His Highness has been married (1) to the youngest daughter of His Highness the Maharao of Cutch-Bhuj by whom he has three daughters, (2) to the sister (since deceased) of His Highness the Raja of Rutlam, (3) to a daughter of the Thakur of Kuwar in Gujarat and (4) to the daughter of the Thakur of Junian (Ajmer-Merwara). His Highness has no male issue. The titles of "Maharao" and of "Maharajadhiraja" were conferred on the Ruler of Sirohi as hereditary distinctions on the 1st January 1889 and on the 12th December 1911, respectively. His Highness was created a K.C.S.I. on the 3rd June 1924 on the occasion of His Majesty the King Emperor's birthday and a G.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1932. At the present time His Highness is carrying on the administration of the State with the help of a Chief Minister.

The only ruling families of note connected with Sirohi are those of Bundi and Kotah. Marriages have taken place in recent times with the Kuchhwana family of Jaipur, the Rathor families of Jodhpur and Kishengarh, the Jadon families of Karauli and Jaisalmer, the Sisodia families of Dungarpur and Banswara and the Jadeja family of Cutch.

3. The Rajputana Malwa Railway passes through the State, the length in Sirohi territory being about 40 miles.

4. No Viceroy has yet visited the Capital of Sirohi, but Lord Lansdowne in 1890 and Lord Curzon in 1902 visited Mount Abu, which is the most notable place in Sirohi, some 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. The highest peak is known as Guru Sikhar (the Saint's pinnacle) 5,650 feet high. Abu is the headquarters of the Governor General's Agent and is famous for its Jain temples at Delwara, about two miles from the station

5. The Sirohi State is in direct political relations with the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Jaisalmer .	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharawal Sir Jawahir Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharawal of — (*Jadon Bhati Rajput*).	18th November 1882.	26th June 1914	16,062	76,225	3,79,000
2	Jodhpur (Marwar).	Major His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharajadhiraja Sir Umaid Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Maharaja of — (*Rathor Rajput*).	8th July 1903	3rd October 1918.	35,066	2,126,429	1,37,94,000

JAISALMER.

1. The Ruling Family are Jadon Bhati Rajputs, and claim descent from the Yadon or Jadon Kings, whose power was paramount in India 3,000 years ago. The real founder of the Jaisalmer family is held to be Deoraj, who was the first Rawal and was born about the middle of the tenth century. Jaisalmer, the present capital, was built in 1156 by Rawal Jaisal.

2. The first Ruling Prince with whom the British Government entered into political relations was Maharawal Mulraj, and a treaty was concluded in 1818. The late Ruler Maharawal Saliwahan succeeded to the *gadi* by adoption in 1891 at the age of 5. During his minority the administration was conducted by the Resident at Jodhpur assisted by a Dewan and Council. He died on the 14th April 1914, leaving no heir by blood or adoption, and was succeeded by His Highness Maharawal Sir Jawahir Singh Bahadur who was the adopted son of Thakur Man Singh, the senior member of the Ruling Family. His Highness was born on the 18th November 1882 and was educated at the Mayo College and with the Imperial Cadet Corps. He was created a K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1918. Maharaj Kumar Girdhar Singhji, son and heir to His Highness, was born on 13th November 1907. He was educated at the Mayo College and is married to the sister of His Highness the Raja of Narsinghgarh in Central India. A second son Maharaj Kumar Hukam Singhji was born on 14th February 1927. His Highness has a grandson Bhanwar Raghunathji.

3. The greater part of the State is desert, and the nearest railway station is Barmar in Marwar territory, some 90 miles from the capital, Jaisalmer. No Viceroy has yet visited this State. Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford visited Jaisalmer in November 1920.

4. His Highness Maharawal Saliwahan attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

5. On the outbreak of the War (1914-19) the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government. His Highness also offered his personal services.

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand)	Payments		Military Forces						Police Forces	Salute in guns.		
			Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Indian States' Forces					
	To Government	To other States	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry		Permanent	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs	Rs										
3,17,000	.	.	.		214	257				15		..
1,06,01,000	2,13,000*	..	.		469 Mail runners' Guards.	102 Jagir Contingent—foot 16, Central Jail guard 87.	637	881†	3,616	17	..	

* Includes Contribution to Local Corps
† Including Transport Corps 70

JODHPUR (MARWAR).

1. Jodhpur is one of the three principal States of Rajputana, and the Maharajadhiraja is the head of the Rathor clan of Rajputs Off-shoots from Jodhpur are the States of Bikaner and Kishengarh in Rajputana, Idar in the Bombay Presidency and Ratlam, Jhabua, Sitamau and Sailana in Central India.

2. The Marwar State may be said to have been founded in 1459, when the seat of Government was transferred to the present capital (Jodhpur), but a first footing was acquired in the thirteenth century, when Siahji, a grandson of Jai Chand, the last King of Kanauj, conquered Mallani and the neighbouring tract, and planted the standard of the Rathors amidst the sand hills of the Luni in 1212.

3. A treaty with the British Government was concluded in 1818 Maharaja Takhat Singh did good service during the Mutiny of 1857 and was created a G.C.S.I. During the rule of Maharaja Jaswant Singh, the State prospered. The Civil jurisdiction of the District of Mallani was restored to the Darbar in 1891, and the entire administration of the District in 1898. Maharaja Sardar Singh who succeeded Maharaja Jaswant Singh died in 1911 and was succeeded by Maharaja Sumer Singh. The latter proceeded to the Front in the War (1914-15) and was created a K.B E.

4. The present Ruler, Major Sir Umaid Singh Bahadur, was born on the 8th July 1903, and succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his elder brother, the late Maharaja Major Sir Sumer Singh Bahadur, K.B.E., on the 3rd October 1918. During the minority of His Highness, the administration of the State was conducted by a Council consisting of a President and five members and working under the general control of the Resident. In addition a Committee of three members, representing the great body of Thakurs in Marwar, was formed to constitute an Advisory body.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Umaid Singh was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and was invested with full ruling powers by His Ex-

the Viceroy on the 27th January 1923. He was made an Honorary Captain in the Indian Army on the 24th October 1921, and was promoted to the Honorary rank of Major on the 2nd June 1923. He was married to the daughter of Thakur Jey Singh of Umaidnagar (Osian) in Marwar on the 11th November 1921; Maharaj Kunwar Hanwant Singh, his son and heir, was born on the 16th June 1923. A second son Maharaj Kunwar Himmat Singh was born in London on the 21st June 1925.

His Highness was created a K.C.V.O. on the 17th March 1922; a K.C.S.I. in June 1925 and a G.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1930.

His Highness has visited Europe on the following occasions:—

March 1925 (accompanied by Her Highness) and August 1928.

5. Lieutenant-General Maharaja Sir Partap Singh, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., A.D.C., LL.D., D.C.L., great uncle of the present prince, who had abdicated the Idar *gadi*, in order to be appointed Regent of the Jodhpur State during the minority of the late Maharaja Sumer Singh, was appointed to the same position during the minority of the present Ruling Prince. He was the President of the Council of Regency until his death, which occurred on the 4th September 1922.

6. The State Council consists of five members to whom definite portfolios are allotted by the Maharaja.

7. The State Forces have seen much active service. The 1st Regiment of Cavalry served with distinction on the China Expedition (1900-1901) and in the Tirah Campaign (1897-1898). The State Military organisation has recently been changed. There are now four classes 'A' units, the Jodhpur Sardar Risala, the Jodhpur Sardar Infantry, the Jodhpur Transport Corps, and the Jodhpur State Military Band attached to the Sardar Infantry.

The Sardar Risala served with distinction in the War (1914-19) first in France from 1914 to 1918, and thereafter in Palestine till the end of War. The fact that His Highness Maharaja Sumer Singh and His Highness Maharaja Sir Partap Singh were with them in person, the former from September 1914 to June 1915, and the latter with one short interval from September 1914 to October 1918 was an inspiration to all. In Palestine, the Risala performed an exploit unprecedented in War, when they captured the fortified town of Haifa at the gallop, killing many Turks and capturing 700 prisoners and machine guns which now decorate the bastions of the Fort.

8. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Jodhpur: Lords Northbrook, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, Curzon, Minto, Hardinge, Chelmsford, Reading, Irwin and Goschen.

The State was also visited by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in November 1921 and by Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught in January 1925.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief also paid a visit to Jodhpur in March 1923.

9. The present length of the Jodhpur Railway in Marwar territory is 753 miles.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and religion of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Sikkim.	His Highness Maharaja Sir Tashi Namgyal, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of —— (*Buddhist*).	1893.	5th December 1914.	2,818	1,09,651	5,10,000

SIKKIM.

1. In ancient times the country was inhabited by the Lepchas under the rule of Chiefs. The present ruling dynasty claims to be of Tibetan origin and connected with the ruling dynasty of China through its ancestor Guru Tashi. Guru Tashi settled and died at Chumbi. His third son, Mipon Rab, Leader of Men, married a Tibetan lady and settled at Gangtok. He had four sons, from whom the four chief families in Sikkim trace their descent. His fourth son was Guru Tashi, whose great grandson, Pinchu Nam-gye, said to have been born in 1604 A.D. became the first Raja of Sikkim and his accession to the *gadi* is said to have occurred in 1641. The present Maharaja of Sikkim, Sir Tashi Namgyal, K.C.I.E., was born in 1893, and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 5th December 1914 on the death of his half-brother Sidkeong Namgyal. His formal accession to the *gadi* according to Sikkim custom took place on the 15th May 1916. The Sikkim State suffered various encroachments from Bhutan, Tibet and Nepal. The Chumbi Valley, which originally belonged to Sikkim, was annexed to Tibet after the war between Tibet *cum* China and Nepal. Our relations with Sikkim commenced at the time of the outbreak of the war with Nepal in 1814-15, and at the conclusion of the war we restored to Sikkim the country which had been wrested from it by successive Gurkha invasions dating from 1780.

2. In 1834-35 a further inroad into the Sikkim Terai by the Lepcha refugees in Nepal in which the British Government intervened, led to negotiations by which the British Government acquired the unconditional cession by the Maharaja of Sikkim of the Darjeeling tract. A compensation of Rs. 3,000 per annum was at first granted for this cession. It was raised in 1846 to Rs. 6,000.

3. The settlement in Darjeeling advanced rapidly from a population of 100 in 1839 to about 10,000 in 1849, chiefly by immigration from Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal. This increased importance of Darjeeling was viewed with jealousy by the Sikkim Darbar, resulting in 1849 in their seizure and imprisonment of Drs. Hooker and Campbell, the latter the Superintendent of Darjeeling, who were travelling in Sikkim with the permission of Government and the Maharaja.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Payments. To Government.	To other States	Military Forces. Regular Troops. Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Irregular Troops. Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Indian States' Forces. Cavalry.	Infantry	Police Forces.	Salute in Guns. Permanent	Personal	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs	Rs.										
4,72,000	..	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	68	15	.	..

4. This led to the expedition of 1850, and the annexation of the Sikkim Terai and a certain portion of the Sikkim Hills to the Darjeeling district, and to the stoppage of the annual grant of Rs. 6,000. There was another small expedition into Sikkim in 1860 ending in the Treaty of 1861. By the 22nd Article of the Treaty the Maharaja agreed to remove the seat of his Government from Tibet to Sikkim, and to reside there for nine months in the year, and a Vakil was accredited by the Sikkim Darbar to reside at Darjeeling. The annual allowance of Rs. 6,000 forfeited in 1850 was restored in 1862, and raised to Rs. 9,000 in 1868, and to Rs. 12,000 in 1873.

5. After the abandonment of the proposed Mission of 1886 the Tibetans advanced into Sikkim and built a fort at Lingtu. Intrigues followed. In 1888 the Sikkim expeditionary force was sent against Lingtu, and in September the campaign ended with the complete expulsion of the Tibetans across the Jelap La.

6. In December 1888 negotiations for the settlement of the Sikkim-Tibetan dispute were unsuccessfully opened with the Chinese Resident, who came to Gnatong for the purpose. The negotiations were re-opened in 1889 through Mr. James H. Hart of the Chinese Imperial Customs Service, and resulted in the Sikkim-Tibet Convention, signed in Calcutta on the 17th March 1890. The boundary between Sikkim and Tibet was fixed. The British Protectorate over Sikkim and its exclusive control over the internal administration and foreign relations of the State was recognised and the questions of increased facilities for Trade, pasturage on the Sikkim side of the frontier, and of the arrangement for official communications between the British Government and Tibet were reserved for discussion.

7. In December 1893 the regulations regarding trade communication and pasturage to be appended to the above mentioned Convention of 1890 were drawn up. They included the establishment of a trade mart at Yatung on the Tibetan side of the frontier. The import and export of certain goods were prohibited, or permitted subject to such restrictions as either Government might impose; and other goods were to be exempt from duty for a period of five years, after which period a tariff might be mutually agreed upon. During this period of five years trade in Indian tea was not to be engaged in.

Up to the present date no further agreement on the question of a tariff on the importation of Indian tea has been arrived at. The mart in Yatung was opened in 1894. In May 1895 a Boundary Commission was appointed but with no satisfactory results. The Tibetans and the Chinese authorities both refused to recognise the line of demarcation fixed by the Convention of 1890, and the matter rested for the time.

8. In May 1902 the Government of India decided to assert their Treaty rights in respect of the boundary by expelling any Tibetan posts and officials found at Giaogong, or elsewhere on the Sikkim side of the frontier described in Article I of the Sikkim-Tibet Convention. Mr. White, the then Political Officer, was accordingly directed to proceed to Giaogong. He left Gangtok for the frontier on the 15th June 1902, accompanied by a military escort and expelled the Tibetan outposts and officials stationed at Giaogong, and destroyed the Tibetan walls and blockhouses on the British side of the frontier without any opposition. The party returned in August 1902, after having traversed and surveyed the whole of the boundary line north of Giaogong and the Donkya La and Lho-nak, and having taken a complete and careful survey of the country on both sides of the frontier. The Tibetan graziers and traders were permitted to remain, but were informed that they had no rights within that area.

9. In June 1903, the Government of India deputed a Mission to Tibet under Colonel (now Sir Francis) Younghusband, K.C.I.E., to meet Chinese and Tibetan representatives in order to settle long-pending questions relating to the Sikkim-Tibet boundary and trade facilities. The Mission stayed for some months at Khamba Jong. As it was impossible to induce the Tibetans to negotiate there the Mission was forced to proceed to Chumbi and eventually towards the close of March 1904, to Gyantse. During the year the Tibet Mission, owing to the obstructive attitude of the Tibetans, was compelled to proceed to Lhasa and after successfully concluding a treaty with the Tibetan authorities returned to India without hindrance.

10. The Tibet Mission bulked very large in the history of the State during the year, 1903 and 1904, and has in many ways exercised a very considerable influence on the State. In December 1903, a cooly corps was raised in which the late Maharaja took a keen interest and which did very good work for the Tibet Mission. The corps was disbanded in October 1904. The State helped largely with labour for the maintenance of the new road and improvement of the existing one.

11. In October 1905, the Tashi Lama stayed a few days at Gangtok on his way to India as the guest of the late Maharaja. This visit created great interest throughout the country and the Buddhists flocked into Gangtok in large numbers to receive the Pontiff's blessing. On his return from India the Tashi Lama again stayed at Gangtok.

12. With the sanction of the Government of India Maharaj Kumar Tsotra Namgyal visited Sikkim for three months during 1917. The Dalai Lama passed through Sikkim on his flight from Lhasa in February 1910. The journey and the circumstances attending it aroused a deep and abiding interest. An extradition arrangement was concluded (1910) between Sikkim and Bhutan through the medium of the Political Officer and it is now possible to prevent bad characters from one country from taking refuge in the other.

13. In October 1918 His Highness Maharaja Sir Tashi Namgyal married Kunzang Dechen, daughter of the Rakashar Depon, a General in the Tibetan

Army. Her Highness is grand-daughter of the late Lonchen Shokang, who was Prime Minister of Tibet. Their Highnesses have three sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Kunzang Chholey Namgyal, was born on the 20th November 1921. The following are his relations:—

(1) Raja Tsotra Namgyal (still in Tibet), born in 1879 (half brother). The Government of India conferred the title of Raja upon him as a personal distinction on the 2nd January 1922.

(2) Kumari Choni Wangmo La born in 1897 (sister). She was married to Raja T [illegible] Agent to His Highness the [illegible] (also Assistant for Bhutan t[illegible] he 5th April 1918.

14. The present Maharaja was educated at the Mayo College in Ajmer (1909 and 1910) and at St. Paul's School in Darjeeling (1911 and 1914). He accompanied his father the late Maharaja Sir Thotub Namgyal, K C I.E , to Calcutta on the occasion of the visit to India of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1905, and to the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in 1911. His Highness visited Bombay in 1916. He also visited Delhi on the occasions of the visits to India of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in 1921 and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in 1922. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers on the 5th April 1918.

15. The State is administered by the Maharaja with the help of a Council. The Maharaja is entitled to a salute of 15 guns and resides at Gangtok. During the last few years the trade and revenues of the State have increased greatly. A survey for a railway connecting Gangtok with Bengal has been made.

16. There are no regular troops in Sikkim, but a force of armed police consisting of 68 men including 2 Sub-Inspectors.

17. On the outbreak of war in Europe, Sikkim was quick to respond to the call of Empire. The late Maharaja offered his personal services to His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor and placed all the resources of his little State at the disposal of the Government. Many Sikkimese fought in the ranks of Gurkha Regiments during the war. During the European war nearly eight hundred men joined the Army and more than three hundred the Military Police, the enlistments in each being many times larger than during peace. A few also joined ambulance companies. Subscriptions were made to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund and to the St. John's Ambulance Fund.

18. In 1920 Her Highness the Maharani of Sikkim was educated at the Hampton Court College, Mussoorie.

19. For services in connection with the war the Maharaja was appointed a C.I.E. on the 1st January 1919. On the 1st January 1923, His Highness the Maharaja was promoted to be a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Akadia	Four Shareholders (*Kathi*)	..	..	2	140	3,000
2	Alampur (Devani).	One Shareholder (*Rajput*)	..	..	1	570	6,000
3	Amrapur	Three Shareholders (*Rajput-Mahomedans*).	..	..	8	1,529	20,000
4	Anandpur	Six Shareholders (*Kathi*)	..	..	130	6,745	31,000
5	Ankevalia	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	17	2,516	22,000
6	Babra	Six Shareholders (*Kathi*)	..	..	10	7,217	80,000
7	Bagasra (Majmu).	Six Shareholders (*Vala Kathi*).	..	..	56	10,153	2,20,000
8	Bajana	Malek Kamalkhan Jivankhan of—(*Mahomedan*).	6th January 1908.	10th March 1920.	183·12	13,481	2,82,000
9	Bamanbor	One Shareholder (*Kathi*)	9th December 1869.	2nd August 1906.	12	793	4,000
10	Manavadar (Bantwa).	Khan Shri Gulam Moinuddin Khanji (*Pathan*).	22nd December 1911.	19th October 1918.	221·8	29,061	6,13,000
	Sardargadh (Bantwa).	Khan Shri Hussein Yavarkhan (*Babi Pathan*).	14th July 1880.	4th June 1903.		10,133	1,73,000
	Two other Divisions.		.	..		9,201	2,00,000
11	Bhadli	Five Shareholders (*Kathi*)	..	..	15	2,485	62,000
12	Bhadwa	Jadeja Natwarsinhji Balsinhji of—(*Rajput*).	23rd July 1915.	28th July 1926.	7	1,401	17,000
13	Bhadvana	Three Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	15	623	6,000
14	Bhalala	Three Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	6	313	1,000
15	Bhalgam Bhaldoi.	Two Shareholders (*Kathi*)	..	..	1	724	7,000
16	Bhalgamda	Three Shareholders (*Hindu*)	..	..	19	1,648	10,000
17	Bhandaria	Four Shareholders (*Ahir*)	..	..	3	658	5,000
18	Bharejda	Two Shareholders (*Kathi*)	..	..	2	421	3,000
19	Bhathan	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	4	435	2,000
20	**Bhavanagar**	**His Highness Maharaja Shri Krishna Kumarsinhji Bhavsinhji, Maharaja of — *Gohil Rajput*).**	**19th May 1912**	**17th July 1919**	2,860	499,892	1,04,65,000
21	Bhimora	Two Shareholders (*Kathi*)	..	..	..	1,168	7,000
22	Bhoika	One Shareholder (*Rajput*)	..	..	30	3,013	24,000
23	Bhojavadar	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	3	853	5,000
24	Bildi	Baunbai (*Sindhi*)	..	..	3	400	4,000
25	Bodanoness	One Shareholder (*Ahir*)	..	..	·88	167	1,000
26	Chanchana	One Shareholder (*Rajput*)	..	..	6	484	3,000
27	Chamardi-Vachhani.	Twenty-four Shareholders (*Rajput*).	..	..	7	1,998	10,000
28	Charkha	Four Shareholders (*Kathi*)	..	..	10	1,369	17,000

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Payments.		Military Forces.						Police Forces.	Salute in guns		
			Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces					
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry	Infantry		Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs	Rs										
2,000	129	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,000	..	1,397	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
8,000	511	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
30,000	715	205	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21,000	1,300	226	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60,000	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
2,00,000	..	4,098	..	..			..	..	25		..	..
4,08,000	7,880	57	..	..	7	31	..	..	40	..	..	..
2,000	76	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,37,000	14,821	2,346			11	37	..		70	..	..	..
49,904	7,410	10,93,210	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
1,50,000	7,410	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20,000	1,101	256	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15,000	1,394	238	..	..	..	..		..	5	..	..	..
1,000	998	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	474	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,000	204	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,000	1,400	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,000	..	307	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,000	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,000	441	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86,94,000	1,28,060	24,429	..	..	52	698	270	219	750	13	..	15
8,000	308	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
27,000	1,759	378	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,000	..	550	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	..	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,000	318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14,000	..	858	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17,000	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
29	Chalala	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	5	720	2,000
30	Chitravav (Devani).	One Shareholder (*Rajput*)	..	..	2	200	1,000
31	Chobari	Six Shareholders (*Kathi*)	..	..	13	423	5,000
32	Chok	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	4	1,430	7,000
33	Chotila	Nine Shareholders (*Kathi*)	..	..	108	7,125	22,000
34	Chuda	Thakore Bahadursinhji Jorawarsinhji of — (*Jhala Rajput*).	3rd April 1909.	20th January 1921.	78·2	12,942	1,02,000
35	Cutch	His Highness Maharajadhiraj Mirza Maharao Shri Sir Khengarji Savai Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharao of — (*Jadeja Rajput*).	23rd August 1866.	1st January 1876.	7,616†	513,829	32,00,000
36	Dahida	Six Shareholders (*Kathi*)	..	..	2	914	8,000
37	Darod	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	4	200	1,000
38	Dasada	Six Shareholders (*Mahomedan*).	..	..	129·76	13,269	1,04,000
39	Datha	Two main Shareholders (*Rajput*).	..	..	68·9	10,731	23,000
40	Dedan	Four Shareholders (*Kotila*)	..	..	49·5	4,984	38,000
41	Dedarda	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	2	876	4,000
42	Deodar	Waghela Khanji Anandsinhji, Talukdar of — (*Rajput*).	8th April 1872.	8th September 1902.	Survey not made.	4,422	13,000
43	Deodar	Waghela Himatsinhji Vajesinhji, Talukdar of — (*Rajput*).	12th January 1908.	2nd May 1918	Do.	3,868	16,000
44	Derdi-Janbai	Three Shareholders (*Charan*)	..	..	2	823	9,000
45	Devalia	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	11	537	7,000
46	Dhola (Devani).	One Shareholder (*Rajput*)	..	..	1	305	1,000
47	Dholarva	One Shareholder (*Kathi*)	..	..	4	478	5,000
48	Dhrafa	Nine Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	44	8,941	80,000
49	Dhrangadhra	His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Ghanshyamsinhji Ajitsinhji, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja Raj Saheb of — (*Jhala Rajput*).	31st May 1889	February 1911	1,156·5	88,760	25,00,000
50	Dhrol	Thakor Saheb Daulatsinhji Harisinhji, Thakor Saheb of — (*Jadeja Rajput*).	22nd August 1864.	2nd September 1914.	283	27,653	2,78,000
51	Dhudhraj	Three Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	12	2,419	13,000
52	Gadhali	Three Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	5	1,409	15,000
53	Gadhia	Two Shareholders (*Kathi*)	..	..	11	442	3,000
54	Gadhka	Jadeja Shri Shivsinhji (*Rajput*).	26th November 1868.	18th October 1889.	23	2,392	26,000

† Exclusive of the Rann of Cutch.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand)	Payments		Military Forces.						Police Forces.	Salute in guns.		
			Regular Troops		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces.					
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry		Permanent.	Personal	Local
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs.	Rs										
1,000	971	151	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..
2,000	..	529	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,000	154	45	..	..		..		..	..		..	..
4 000	..	417	..	..						..	..	..
29,000	652	222	..	..	..	..		..		..	..	
88,000	6,324	820	..	..	9	2	..	..	101		..	..
20,00,000	82,237-15	..	..	..	..	..	35	359	865	17	..	19
9,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	366	50	..	..		..		..	..		..	..
1,47,000	12,968	16,214	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32,000	..	5,398	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
39,000	..	4,157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,000	..	103	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..
10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
15,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
6,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
6,000	467	56	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
1,000	..	384	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,000	..	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
59,000	3,706	1,165	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22,00,000	40,671	6,006	..	†	..	..	66	443	176	13	..	..
2,17,000	..	10,231	..	..	11	..	..	..	207	9	..	..
13,000	1,102	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,000	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,000	..	295	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25,000	643	202	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..

† (a) Two Companies with two platoons (b) Two Troops Body Guards.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
55	Gadhula	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	1	274	3,000
56	Gandhol	One Shareholder (*Rajput*)	..	..	·53	154	2,000
57	Garmali (Moti).	One Shareholder (*Kathi*)	..	..	2	349	3,000
58	Garmali (Nani).	One Shareholder (*Kathi*	..	..	2	239	1,000
59	Gavridad	Jadeja Shri Dipsinhji Pratapsinhji of — (*Rajput*).	19th June 1870.	30th March 1911.	27	2,115	23,000
60	Gedi	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	11	600	4,000
61	Gigasaran	Four Shareholders (*Kathi*), one Shareholder (*Muhammadan*).	..	..	6	717	4,000
62	**Gondal**	**His Highness Maharaja Sir Bhagwatsinhji Sagramji, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of —** (*Jadeja Rajput Hindu*).	**24th October 1865.**	**14th December 1869.**	**1,024**	**206,166**	**50,00,000**
63	Gundiala	One Shareholder (*Rajput*)	..	..	15	1,858	16,000
64	Halaria	Two Shareholders (*Kathi*)	..	..	6	1,080	10,000
65	Iavej	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	7	947	5,000
66	Itaria	One Shareholder (*Kathi*)	..	..	6	506	20,000
67	**Jafrabad**	**Belongs to the Nawab of Janjira.**	..	..	**53**	**12,092**	**1,60,000**
68	Jakhan	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	3	487	1,000
69	Jalia-Devani	Jadeja Shri Mohobatsinhji of — (*Rajput*).	6th August 1910.	26th October 1919.	36	3,133	30,000
70	Jalia-Kayaji	One Shareholder (*Rajput*)	..	..	1	485	2,000
71	Jalia-Manaji	Ditto	..	..	1	214	2,000
72	Jasdan	Khacher Shri Ala Vajsur of — (*Kathi*).	4th November 1905.	10th June 1919.	283	34,056	5,00,000
73	Jetpur	Twenty-five Shareholders (*Vala Kathi*).	..	..	566·87	93,910	10,47,000
74	Jhamar	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	4	516	3,000
75	Jhamka (Velani).	Two Shareholders (*Kathi*)	..	..	7	526	4,000
76	Jhampodad	Three Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	4	550	3,000
77	Jhinjhuwada	Nine Shareholders (*Koli*)	..	..	164·6	12,411	1,02,000
78	**Junagadh**	**His Highness Nawab Sir Mahabat Rasulkhan, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Nawab of** —(*Babi Pathan*).	**2nd August 1900.**	**22nd January 1911.**	**3,336·9**	**544,889**	**83,63,000**
79	Junapadar	One Shareholder (*Koli*)	..	..	·31	177	11,000
80	Kamadhia	Mir Julfikar Ali (*Muhammadan*).	..	..	4	718	10,000
81	Kamalpur	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	4	1,102	10,000
82	Kaner	One Shareholder (*Kathi*)	..	..	2	327	2,000
83	Kanjarda	One Shareholder (*Rajput*)	..	..	·08	283	3,000

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Payments. To Government.	Payments. To other States.	Military Forces. Regular Troops. Cavalry.	Military Forces. Regular Troops. Infantry and Artillery.	Military Forces. Irregular Troops. Cavalry.	Military Forces. Irregular Troops. Infantry and Artillery.	Military Forces. Indian States' Forces. Cavalry	Military Forces. Indian States' Forces. Infantry	Police Forces	Salute in guns. Permanent	Salute in guns. Personal	Salute in guns. Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs	Rs.										
3,000	..	196	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	..
1,000	..	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
3,000	..	220	..	..	.	..	.	.	.	..	..	..
1,000	..	194	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..
17,000	1,011	610	..	..	.	..	..	..	5	..		..
4,000	1,200	139	..	..	..	..	.	.	.	.	..	..
4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.		.	..	..
36,00,000	49,096	61,625		..	..	.			1,387	11	.	..
16,000	1,408	..	.	..		..	..		..	.	..	..
10,000	..	179	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..		..
3,000	..	290	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
12,000	252	83	..	..	..	..	.		..	.	..	..
61,000	..	.	..	..	..		.	..	25		..	..
1,000	242	46	..	..	..	..	..	.		.	..	..
28,000	1,181-12-0	370	..	..	..	.			8		.	..
2,000	..	136	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
1,000	..	31	.	..	..	..		.	..	..	..	.
4,53,000	7,694	2,966	..	..	.	..	.	..	83	..	..	..
9,57,000	36,031	6,475	..	..	34	289	..	..	131	.	..	..
3,000	464	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
4,000	..	185	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,000	138	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76,000	11,073	653	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30,03,000	28,394	37,210	..	57	..	1,154	173	201	1,109	13	15	13
1,000	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,000	377	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,000	676	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,000	..	195	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	..	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
84	Kankasiali .	One Shareholder (*Rajput*) .	..	..	76	249	2,000
85	Kanpur-Ishvaria.	Four Shareholders (*Kathi*) .	..	..	3	1,358	14,000
86	Kantharia .	Five main Shareholders (*Rajput*).	..	..	14	1,864	12,000
87	Kariana .	Five Shareholders (*Kathi*) .	..	..	10	2,348	40,000
88	Karmad .	Gagubha Jashvatsinh (*Rajput*).	1894	1894	3	454	6,000
89	Karol . .	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	11	979	12,000
90	Katodia (Vachhani).	Ditto .	..	..	1	308	2,000
91	Kathrota .	One Shareholder (*Kathi*) .	..	..	1	188	1,000
92	Kesaria. .	Two main Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	3	216	1,000
93	Khambhala .	Two Shareholders (*Kathi*) .	..	..	6	1,250	12,000
94	Khambhlav .	Three Shareholders (*Rajput*).	..	..	10	922	1,000
95	Khandia .	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*) .	..	..	5	693	5,000
96	Kherali .	Three Shareholders (*Rajput*).	..	..	11	1,828	17,000
97	Khijadia Najani. (Lakhapadar Thana).	One Shareholder (*Kathi*) .	..	..	1	141	2,000
98	Khijadia (Babra Thana).	One Shareholder (*Sayed Muhammadan*).	..	..	2	348	6,000
99	Khijadia Dosaji (Songadh Thana).	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*).	..	..	1	381	2,400
100	Khirasra .	Jadeja Shri Shivsinhji Balsinhji (*Rajput*).	26th September 1890.	24th February 1920.	47·5	4,663	70,000
101	Kotda-Nayani	Four Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	3	1,069	9,000
102	Kotda Pitha .	Five Shareholders (*Kathi*) .	..	..	25	6,895	80,000
103	Kotda-Sangani.	Thakor Shri Pradumansinhji (*Jadeja Rajput*).	5th December 1920.	24th February 1930.	90	10,397	1,68,000
104	Kotharia .	Jadeja Shri Shivsinhji (*Rajput*).	26th May 1895	25th September 1925.	27	2,407	33,000
105	Kuba . .	Three Shareholders (*Nagar Brahman*).	..	..	2·5	299	4,000
106	Lakhapadar .	One Shareholder (*Kathi*) .	..	..	5	500	2,000
107	Lakhtar (Thana Lakhtar).	Thakor Balvirsinhji Karansinhji, Thakor of — (*Jhala Rajput*).	11th January 1881.	8th August 1924.	247·43	23,758	1,80,000
108	Laliad . .	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	4	803	6,000
109	Lathi . .	Thakor Prahladsinhji Pratabsinhji, Thakor of — (*Gohil Rajput*).	31st March 1912.	14th October 1918.	41·8	9,407	1,58,000
110	Limbda .	Three Talukdars (*Rajput*) .	..	..	7	2,186	30,000

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand)	Payments.		Military Forces.						Police Forces	Salute in guns.		
			Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops		Indian States' Forces					
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry		Permanent	Personal	Local
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs.	Rs										
2,000	84	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12,000	230	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11,000	1,491	297-1-7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12,000	850	307	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,000	140	91-6-7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,000	703	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,000	..	221	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,000	406	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	780	139	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,000	506	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16,000	678	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,000	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	427	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60,000	2,366	350	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..
9,000	..	687	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
*	4,850	728	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
1,52,000	10,189	1,427	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..
30,000	845	298	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,000	..	178	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,40,000	6,763	588	..	..	16	25	..	..	53	..	..	..
6,000	362	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,53,000	..	1,857	..	..	8	25	..	..	41	..	..	..
28,000	..	1,212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Not known as the Taluka is divided among many shareholders.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
111	Limbdi . .	Thakor Saheb Sri Daulatsinhji Jasvatsinhji, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Thakor Saheb of — (*Jhala Rajput*).	11th July 1868.	14th April 1908.	343·96	40,084	7,00,000
112	Lodhika	Jadeja Shri Mulwaji (*Jadeja Rajput*).	22nd August 1912.	9th November 1917.	15	2,579	33,000
		Jadeja Shri Vijaysinhji .	24th March 1909.	1st December 1918.		2,449	34,000
113	Malia . .	Thakor Shri Harishchandrasinhji (*Jadeja Rajput*).	2nd March 1909.	20th March 1930.	103	12,143	1,45,000
114	Manavav .	One Shareholder (*Kathi*) .	..	..	5	348	3,000
115	Matra-Timba	Kachar Devia Pitha (*Kathi*).	17th February 1859.	17th August 1900.	6	352	2,000
		Khacher Bokra Pitha (*Kathi*).	9th September 1864.				
116	Mengani .	Jadeja Raghavsinhji Narsinhji (*Rajput*).	13th August 1888.	6th June 1909.	34·5	3,644	35,000
117	Mevasa .	Two Shareholders (*Kathi*) .	..	..	24	786	5,000
118	Monvel .	Ditto .	..	..	31	2,373	22,000
119	Morchopna .	One Shareholder (*Ahir*) .	..	..	·83	472	1,000
120	Morvi . .	His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Lakhdhirji Waghji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of — (*Jadeja Rajput*).	26th December 1876.	11th June 1922.	822	112,987	40,00,000
121	Mowa (Mahuva).	Three Shareholders (*Rajput*).	..	..	·76	337	2,000
122	Muli . .	Thakor Harischandrasinhji (*Parmar Rajput*).	10th July 1899.	3rd December 1905.	133·2	17,129	2,11,000
123	Mulila-Dery .	Five Shareholders (*Rajput*).	..	..	15	2,622	16,000
124	Munjpur .	Three Shareholders (*Rajput*).	..	..	3	587	2,000
125	Nawanagar .	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Maharaja of — (*Jadeja Rajput*).	10th September 1872.	11th March 1907.	3,791	408,851	1,12,59,000
126	Nilvala .	One Shareholder (*Kathi*) .	..	..	2	517	4,000
127	Pachhegam (Devani).	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	10	3,452	38,000
128	Noghanvadar	Two Shareholders (*Kathi Deria*).	..	..	1	313	3,000
129	Pah . .	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	1	227	3,000
130	Pal . .	Jadeja Shri Jaswantsinhji (*Jadeja Rajput*).	29th August 1884.	23rd May 1931.	21·2	1,433	17,000
131	Palali . .	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	4	450	1,000
132	Pallad . .	Seven Shareholders (*Kathi*)	..	..	185	6,917	60,000

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand)	Payments		Military Forces.						Police Forces.	Salute in guns		
			Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces					
	To Government	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry.		Permanent	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs	Rs										
9,00,000	55,901-1-4	Nil	..	.	.	..	..	36*	401	9	..	.
31,000	643-8-0	202-8-0							7			
34,000	643-8-0	202-8-0	..	.	..	..	..		6		.	..
1,42,000	..	1,367	..		..		.		60	.	.	..
3,000	..	172	.	..	..	.	..		.	.		..
2,000	290	72	.		.	.	.	.	..	.		..
30,000	3,412	457	.	.	.	.	..	..	8	.	.	..
6,000	445	116	..	.	..	..		.	..	..	.	..
22,000	..	313	..	.	.	.	.	..	.	.		..
1,000	..	167	..	..	..	.		..	.	..	.	..
28,00,000	9,263	52,296	35	..	35	..	..	.	764	11	..	..
2,000	120	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
2,04,000	7,501	1,853	..	..	6	29	.		146	.	.	..
18,000	1,279	175	.	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	.	..
2,000	603	..	..	..	..	..	..	.		.	.	..
1,15,84,000	50,312	69,781	284	207	59	..	317	237	2,161	13	15	15
2,000	511	154	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24,000	.	2,802	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..
2,000	..	319	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18,000	1,253	494	.	..	.	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
1,000	357	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25,000	907	306	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Not yet organised.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
133	Palanpur .	Major His Highness Nawab Sir Talemahomed-khan Shermahomedkhan, G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., Nawab of — (*Lohani Pathan*).	7th July 1883	28th September 1918.	1,768·89	263,711	10,90,000
134	Palitana .	Thakor Saheb Shri Sir Bahadursinhji Mansinhji, K.C.I.E., Thakor Saheb of — (*Gohil Rajput*).	3rd April 1900.	29th September 1905.	288·8	62,150	10,67,000
135	Panchavda (Vachhani).	One Shareholder (*Rajput*) .	..	..	·78	345	1,000
136	Patdi . .	Desai Shri Raghuvirsinhji	8th January 1926.	26th October 1928.	39·4	2,579	97,000
137	Porbandar .	His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Natawarsinhji Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja Rana Saheb of — (*Jethja Rajput*).	30th June 1901.	10th December 1908.	642·25	115,741	22,25,000
138	Radhanpur .	His Highness Nawab Jalaluddin Khan Bismillah Khan, Babi Nawab of — (*Pathan*).	2nd April 1889	27th November 1910.	1,150	70,521	7,72,000
139	Rai Sankli .	....	..	..	6	659	30,000
140	Rajkot . .	Thakor Saheb Shri Dharmendrasinhji Lakhajiraj, Thakor Saheb of — (*Jadeja Rajput*).	4th March 1910.	2nd February 1930.	282	75,566	10,00,000
141	Rajpara (Chok Thana).	Two Shareholders (*Gohil Rajput*).	..	..	1	605	3,000
142	Rajpur .	Chandrasinhji Mansinhji (*Rajput*).	18th October 1910.	1st April 1918	22·8	2,135	65,000
143	Rajpura (Halar).	Jadeja Shri Lakhaji Ashaji (*Rajput*).	30th July 1869	22nd December 1903.	15·5	2,672	30,000
144	Ramanka .	Two Shareholders . .	..	..	..	600	3,000
145	Ramparda .	Two Shareholders (*Kathi*) .	..	..	5	621	1,000
146	Randhia .	Gulam Haider (*Muhammadan*).	..	..	3	704	10,000
147	Ranigam .	Two Shareholders (*Rajput and Kathi*).	..	..	3	933	15,000
148	Ranparda (Chok Thana).	Two Shareholders (*Kathi*) .	..	..	5	506	1,000
149	Ratanpur-Dhamanka.	Three Shareholders (*Rajput*).	..	..	8	621	6,000
150	Rohisala .	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	1	454	3,000
151	Sahuka .	One Shareholder (*Rajput*) .	..	..	6	735	12,000
152	Samadhiala (Chok Thana).	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	1	655	8,000
153	Samadhiala .	Two Shareholders (*Charan*)	..	..	6	300	2,000

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand)	Payments.		Military Forces						Police Forces	Salute in Guns.		
			Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops		Indian States' Forces					
	To Government	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry		Permanent.	Personal	Local
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs.	Rs.										
11,10,000	..	38,462	..	..	..	.	66	131	385	13	..	..
9,86,000	.	10,364	..		.	..	..	.	267	9	.	..
1,000	..	241		..	.	.		.	..		..	..
83,000	7,916*	3,000	.	.	..	..	..	..	23	.		..
22,20,000	21,202	12,302		.		200 (Militia)	32	236	329	13	.	..
7,05,000	..	..	.	..	25	78		..	209	11	..	..
21,000	536	382	.	.	..	.	.		..	.	.	..
9,40,000	18,991	2,330	..	.	18	..		.	337	9	..	.
1,000	..	274	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	.	..	
54,000	2,412	186	..	..	2	7	.	..	13			..
30,000	2,922	241	..	..	..	.	.	.	6	.		..
.	..	672	.	.	..	.		.		.	.	..
1,000	75	..	..	..	.		.	.	.	.	.	.
6,000	..	..	..	.	..	.	..	.	..		.	.
5,000	..	714	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
4,000	.	903	..	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	..	..
2,000	..	111	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,000	519	65	.	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
2,000	.	518	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..

* This includes Rs. 2,651 paid in Viramgam Treasury for certain Desai Giri Haks.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
154	Samadhiala Chhabhadia.	Five Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	·62	1,421	6,000
155	Samla . .	Four Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	13	1,313	1,000
156	Sanala . .	Two Shareholders (*Sarvaiya Rajput*).	..	..	51	545	3,000
157	Sanosra .	Two Shareholders (*Kathi*) .	..	..	1	862	6,000
158	Santalpur in Banas Kantha and Adesar in Cutch.	Jadera Pravinsinhji Rawaji (*Rajput*).	18th July 1909.	17th July 1924.	Not surveyed.	445	3,000*
159	Sata-no-ness .	One Shareholder (*Ahir*) .	..	..	·67	303	1,000
160	Satudadvavdi	Four Shareholders (*Rajput*).	..	..	13	2,507	11,000
161	Sayla . .	Thakor Madarsinhji Vakhatsinhji, Thakor of — (*Jhala Rajput*).	28th May 1868.	25th January 1924.	202·1	15,285	2,00,000
162	Sejakpur .	Three Shareholders (*Kathi*)	..	..	29	864	5,000
163	Sebdi-vadar .	One Shareholder (*Koli*) .	..	..	1	314	1,000
164	Shahpur .	Jadeja Shri Prabhatsinhji Bhupatsingh (*Rajput*).	29th June 1894.	8th November 1907.	10	1,509	27,000
165	Silana . .	Two Shareholders (*Kathi*) .	..	..	4	585	2,000
166	Sisang-Chandli.	Five Shareholders (*Kathi*) .	..	..	1	1,710	8,000
167	Songadh (Vachhani).	Three Shareholders (*Rajput*).	..	..	1	1,755	2,000
168	Sudamada Dhandhalpur.	Four Shareholders (*Kathi*) .	..	..	135	5,359	40,000
169	Sulgam .	Twenty-one Shareholders (*Rajput*).	..	..	220	8,925	18,000
170	Talsana .	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	43	1,679	9,000
171	Tavi . .	Ditto .	..	..	12	582	5,000
172	Terwada .	Twelve Shareholders (*Baloch*).	..	..	6,178	6,491	24,000
173	Thana Devli .	D. S. Wala Amra Laxman (*Vala Kathi*).	28th November 1895.	12th May 1922.	117·32	15,998	3,00,000
174	Thara . .	Six Shareholders (*Rajput*) .	..	..	65½	10,660	36,000
175	Tharad .	Thakor Shri Bhimsingji Dolatsingji, Thakor of — (*Waghela Rajput*).	28th January 1900.	19th February 1921.	1,262½	52,839	99,000
176	Toda-Vachhani.	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	1	460	4,000
177	Untdi . .	Ditto .	..	..	6	281	2,000
178	Vadal Bhandaria.	Two Shareholders (*Ahir*) .	..	..	2	435	3,000
179	Vadali . .	Jadeja Vawaji Verabhai (*Rajput*).	25th November 1874.	4th December 1900.	2	662	3,000
180	Vadod (Devani).	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	2	829	3,000
181	Vadod (Jhalawad).	One Shareholder (*Rajput*) .	..	..	14	1,264	16,000

* This figure appertains only to his Santalpur estate in Banas Kantha.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand)	Payments: To Government.	Payments: To other States	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery.	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Cavalry.	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery.	Military Forces: Indian States' Forces: Cavalry.	Military Forces: Indian States' Forces: Infantry	Police Forces	Salute in guns: Permanent.	Salute in guns: Personal	Salute in guns: Local
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs 7,000	Rs .	Rs. 2,280	.	..	.	..	..	..	.	.	..	..
10,000	979	104	..	.	..	..	.	.	.	.	.	..
1,000	..	322	.	..	..	.	..	.	.	.	..	..
4,000	186	51	.	.	..	..	.	.	.	.	.	..
3,000*	..	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	..
1,000	..	109	..	..	.	..	.	.	.	3	.	..
14,000	1,466	461	.	..	.	.	..	.	.	.	..	..
2,00,000	15,001	501	.	.	8	.	18	.	.	200	..	..
5,000	316-8	116	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	..
1,000	..	60	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
26,000	464	146	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	..
4,000	..	102	.	..	.	.	.	.	..	..	..	..
9,000	720	226	..	..	.	.	.	.	..	..	.	..
3,000	..	572	..	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
35,000	2,381	743	..	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	..
18,000	..	..	.	..	..	.	.	.	.	..	.	..
9,000	913	139	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	.	.	..
5,000	310	25	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	.	.	..
26,000	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	.	..	.	..	..
2,80,000	6,940-11-9	760-2-4	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	20	.	..
36,000	..	2,381-14-6	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	10	..	..
90,000	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	64	..	..
5,000	.	176	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	493	46	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,000	..	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,000	246	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,000	..	1,102	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
16,000	1,252	278	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..

* This figure appertains only to his Santalpur estate in Banas Kantha.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
182	Vaghavadi (Vaghvori).	One Shareholder (*Kathi*) .	..	..	3	112	1,000
183	Vala . .	Thakor Vakhatsinhji Meghraji, Thakor of — (*Gohil Rajput*).	19th October 1864.	20th August 1875.	109·3	14,069	2,91,000
184	Vana . .	Six Shareholders (*Rajput*) .	..	..	24	3,305	21,000
185	Vanala . .	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	3	248	2,000
186	Vangadhra .	One Shareholder (*Rajput*) .	..	..	·62	480	2,000
187	Vankaner .	Captain His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Amarsinhji Banesinhji, K.C.I.E., Raj Saheb of — (*Jhala Rajput*).	4th January 1879.	12th June 1881.	417	44,307	7,43,000
188	Vanod . .	Khan Saheb Hussain Mahomedkhan Kamaluddinkhan (*Jath Malik*).	7th December 1885.	1st May 1905	57·37	4,672	1,00,000
189	Vasavad .	Eight Shareholders (*Nagar Brahman*).	..	..	16·8	6,237	18,000
190	Vavdi-Dharvala.	Five Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	4	1,995	10,000
191	Vavdi Vachhani.	One Shareholder (*Rajput*) .	..	..	8	309	3,000
192	Vekaria .	One Shareholder (*Kathi*) .	..	..	8	595	4,000
193	Vejanonessa .	One Shareholder (*Koli*) .	..	..	·29	184	500
194	Vichhavad .	Two Shareholders (*Nagar Brahman*).	..	..	3·7	409	3,000
195	Virpur . .	Thakor Shri Hamirsinhji Suraji, Thakor of — (*Rajput*).	8th March 1876.	12th October 1918.	66·6	8,052	1,21,000
196	Vira . .	One Shareholder (*Rajput*) .	..	28th February 1904.	·76	127	1,000
197	Vithalgadh .	Fanse Shri Ramchandrarao *alias* Vijaysinhji of — (*Kayasth Prabhu*).	18th February 1904.	18th March 1908.	51	4,072	79,000
198	Wadhwan (Vadwan).	Thakor Saheb Shri Jorawarsinhji, Thakor Saheb of — (*Jhala Rajput*).	22nd July 1899.	23rd February 1918.	242·6	42,614	6,77,000
199	Wadia (Vadia)	Darbar Shri Vala Surag Bawa, Chief of — (*Vala Kathi*).	15th March 1904.	8th May 1930	90	13,719	2,00,000
200	Warahi .	Malek Shri Jorawarkahn Umar Khan (*Jat Mahomedan*).	14th September 1881.	1st July 1900.	120	2,821	32,000
201	Warahi .	Malek Muridkhan Rawaji (*Jat Mahomedan*).	9th October 1889.	18th August 1911.	40	1,253	15,000
202	Wao . .	Rana Shri Harisingji Chandansingji, Chief of —	19th September 1889.	9th June 1924	537	22,343	49,000

WESTERN INDIA STATES AGENCY.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Payments.		Military Forces.						Police Forces	Salute in Guns		
			Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces.					
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry	Infantry.		Permanent	Personal	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs.	Rs.										
1,000	..	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,10,000	4,090	9,202	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..
21,000	3,715	278	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
2,000	396	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,000	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
5,91,000	17,422	1,437	17	..	11	..	..	..	79	11	..	..
50,000	1,953	773	..	.	3	10	..	..	21	..	..	..
18,000	788	692-7-0 to Junagadh 14-4-8 to Gondal	.	..	..	.		.	5	..	.	..
11,000	.	1,530	.	..	..	..		.	..	..	..	..
3,000		354	..	..	.	..	.	.	..	..	..	..
4,000	.	55	.	..	..	..	.	..	..		..	..
400	..	31	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,000	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,21,000	3,418	696		..	7	.	.	.	44	..	..	..
1,000	149	44	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
73,000	..	..		.	.	14	..		22	..	.	..
7,14,000	26,009-8 8	2,682	..	-	36	.	.	..	118	9	..	..
1,80,000	7,290-15-0	525	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	..	..	..
25,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	15	..	.	..
15,000	..	..		..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
52,000	..	556-10-8*	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	..	..

* Fluctuates

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
182	Vaghavadi (Vaghvori).	One Shareholder (*Kathi*) .	..	..	3	112	1,000
183	Vala . .	Thakor Vakhatsinhji Meghrajji, Thakor of — (*Gohil Rajput*).	10th October 1864.	20th August 1875.	109·3	14,009	2,31,000
184	Vana . .	Six Shareholders (*Rajput*) .	..	..	24	3,305	21,000
185	Vanala . .	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	3	248	2,000
186	Vangadhra .	One Shareholder (*Rajput*) .	..	..	·62	480	2,000
187	Vankaner .	Captain His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Amarsinhji Banesinhji, K.C.I.E., Raj Saheb of — (*Jhala Rajput*).	4th January 1879.	12th June 1881.	417	44,307	7,43,000
188	Vanod . .	Khan Saheb Hussain Mahomedkhan Kamaluddinkhan (*Jath Malik*).	7th December 1885.	1st May 1905	57·37	4,072	1,00,000
189	Vasavad .	Eight Shareholders (*Nagar Brahman*).	..	..	16·8	6,237	18,000
190	Vavdi-Dharvala.	Five Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	4	1,095	10,000
191	Vavdi Vachhani.	One Shareholder (*Rajput*) .	..	..	8	309	3,000
192	Vekaria .	One Shareholder (*Kathi*) .	..	..	8	595	4,000
193	Vejanoness .	One Shareholder (*Koli*) .	..	..	·20	184	500
194	Vichhavad .	Two Shareholders (*Nagar Brahman*).	..	..	3·7	409	3,000
195	Virpur . .	Thakor Shri Hamirsinhji Suraji, Thakor of — (*Rajput*).	8th March 1876.	12th October 1918.	66·6	8,052	1,21,000
196	Viva . .	One Shareholder (*Rajput*) .	..	28th February 1904.	·76	127	1,000
197	Vithalgadh .	Fanse Shri Ramchandrarao *alias* Vijaysinhji of — (*Kayasth Prabhu*).	16th February 1904.	18th March 1908.	51	4,072	79,000
198	Wadhwan (Vadwan).	Thakor Saheb Shri Jorawarsinhji, Thakor Saheb of — (*Jhala Rajput*).	22nd July 1899.	23rd February 1918.	242·6	42,614	6,77,000
199	Wadia (Vadia)	Darbar Shri Vala Surag Bawa, Chief of — (*Vala Kathi*).	15th March 1904.	8th May 1930	90	13,719	2,00,000
200	Warahi .	Malek Shri Jorawarkahn Umar Khan (*Jat Mahomedan*).	14th September 1881.	1st July 1900.	120	2,821	32,000
201	Warahi .	Malek Muridkhan Rawaji (*Jat Mahomedan*).	9th October 1889.	18th August 1911.	40	1,253	15,000
202	Wao . .	Rana Shri Harisingji Chandansingji, Chief of —	19th September 1889.	9th June 1924	537	22,343	40,000

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Payments.		Military Forces.						Police Forces	Salute in Guns.		
			Regular Troops		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces.					
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry		Permanent	Personal	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs										
1,000	..	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,10,000	4,090	9,202	..	..	..	.	..	..	39	..	..	..
21,000	3,715	278	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..
2,000	396	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	..
3,000	..	104		..	..	..	..	..	.	.	.	..
5,91,000	17,422	1,437	17	..	11	.	.	..	79	11	..	..
50,000	1,953	773	.	..	3	10	.		21		.	..
18,000	*788*	*602-7-0 to* Junagadh 14-4-8 to Gondal	..	..	..				5	.		..
11,000	..	1,530	.	..	..	.	.	.	.	..	..	..
3,000	.	354	.	..	..	..	.			..	.	..
4,000	..	55	..	..	..	..	.		.		..	..
400	..	31	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	.	.	..
2,000	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	.	.	.	..
1,21,000	3,418	696	..	..	7	..	.	.	44	..	..	..
1,000	149	44	..	..	..	.	..	.	.	..	..	..
73,000	..	..	..	..	..	14	.	..	22	..	..	..
7,14,000	26,009 8-8	2,682	..	..	36	.	..	.	118	9	..	..
1,80,000	7,290-15-0	525	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..
25,000	.	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	15	..	..	—
15,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
52,000	..	556-10-8*	..	..	..	.	..	..	42	..	—	—

* Fluctuates.

List of Rulers of Western India States Agency in direct relations with the Government of India through the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.

No.	Name.	Title.	Residence.	REMARKS.
1	His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Mirza Maharao Shri Sir Khengarji Savai Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	Maharao of Cutch . .	Cutch.	
2	His Highness Nawab Sir Mahabatkhan Rasulkhanji, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	Nawab of Junagadh . .	Junagadh. .	
3	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.	Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar.	Nawanagar.	
4	His Highness Maharaja Shri Krishnakumarsinhji Bhavsinhji.	Maharaja of Bhavnagar .	Bhavnagar.	
5	His Highness Maharaja Rana Shri Sir Nutvars uhi Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I.	Maharaja Rana Saheb of Porbandar.	Porbandar.	
6	Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Ghanshyamnhji, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	Maharaja Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra.	Dhrangadhra.	
7	ajor His Highness Nawab Sir Talemahomedkhan Shermahomedkhan, G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.	Nawab of Palanpur . .	Palanpur.	
8	His Highness Nawab Jalaluddin Khan Bismillah Khan.	Nawab of Radhanpur .	Radhanpur.	
9	His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Lukhdhirji Waghji, K.C.S.I.	Maharaja of Morvi . .	Morvi.	
10	His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Bhagwatsinhji Sagramji, G.C.I.E.	Maharaja of Gondal . .	Gondal.	
11	His Highness Nawab Sidi Muhamed Sidi Ahmedkhan.	Nawab of Janjira and Jafrabad.	Janjira.	
12	Captain His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Amarsinhji Banesinhji, K.C.I.E.	Raj Saheb of Vankaner .	Wankaner.	
13	Thakor Saheb Shri Sir Bahadursinhji Mansinhji, K.C.I.E.	Thakor Saheb of Palitana	Palitana.	
14	Thakor Saheb Shri Daulatsinhji Harisinhji .	Thakor Saheb of Dhrol .	Dhrol.	
15	Thakor Saheb Shri Sir Dolatsinhji Jasvatsinhji, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	Thakor Saheb of Limbdi .	Limbdi.	
16	Thakor Saheb Shri Dharmendrasinhji Lakhajiraj.	Thakor Saheb of Rajkot .	Rajkot.	
17	Thakor Saheb Shri Jorawarsinhji . . .	Thakor Saheb of Wadhwan	Wadhwan.	

List of Talukas in direct relations with Political Agents.

No.	Name of Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	REMARKS.
	BANAS KANTHA.				
1	Deodar Azam Waghela Khanji	Survey not made.	..	4,422	
2	Deodar, Waghela Himatsinhji	Do. .	..	3,868	
3	Suigam	220	..	8,925	
4	Terwada	6,178	..	6,491	
5	Thara	65½	..	10,660	
6	Tharad	1,260¼	..	52,839	
7	Warahi, Malek Shri Joravarkhan . . .	120	..	2,821	
8	Warahi, Malek Muridkhan	40	..	1,253	
9	Wao	537	..	22,343	

List of Talukas in direct relations with Political Agents—contd.

No.	Name of Taluka	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each	Population	REMARKS
	EASTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY.				
1	Than-Lakhtar	247 43	51	23,758	
2	Sayla	221 1	39	15,265	
3	Chuda	78 32	14	12,942	
4	Vala	109 3	46	14,069	
5	Lathi	41 8	10*	9,407	The State owns 4 swang villages, viz., Valukad, Lakhunka, Negwad, Junapodor and ½ share in Trumbak and Ukharla under the Gogha Taluka
6	Muli	133 2	20	17,129	
7	Bajana	183 12	27	13,481	
8	Patdi	39 4	7†	2,579	
9	Vanod	57 37	13	4,672	
10	Vithalgadh	49 7	9	4,072	
11	Dasada (Zainbad)	‡	4	3,413	
12	Rajpur	§	3	2,135	
13	Anandpur, Khacher Desa Bhoj	‖	5	556	
14	Anandpur, Khacher Dada and Nana Jiwa	‖	9	1,847	
15	Raisankli	¶	2	659	
	WESTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY.				
1	Jasdan	283	59**	34,056	
2	Manavadar	101§§	26§§	29,061	
3	Jetpur (Thana Devli) Darbar Shri Amra Laxman.	117 32	21	15,998	
4	Jetpur (Vadia) Darbar Shri Vala Surag Bawa	90	17	13,719	
5	Virpur	66 6	13	8,052	
6	Malia	103	15	12,143	
7	Kotda-Sangani	90	20	10,397	
8	Jetpur Darbar Shri Vala Mulu Surag, C I E	102	18§§	7,831	
9	Jetpur Bilkha, Darbar Shri Vala Ravat Ram (Swang)	107§§	25§§	16,011	
10	Jalia Devani	36	10	3,133	
11	Kotharia	27	6	2,407	

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No.	Name.	Title.	Residence.	REMARKS.
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10	His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Bhagwatsinhji Sagramji, G.C.I.E.	Maharaja of Gondal . .	Gondal.	
11	His Highness Nawab Sidi Muhamed Sidi Ahmedkhan.	Nawab of Janjira and Jafrabad.	Janjira.	
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13	Thakor Saheb Shri Sir Bahadursinhji Mansinhji, K.C.I.E.	Thakor Saheb of Palitana	Palitana.	
14	Thakor Saheb Shri Daulatsinhji Harisinhji .	Thakor Saheb of Dhrol .	Dhrol.	
15	Thakor Saheb Shri Sir Dolatsinhji Jasvatsinhji, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	Thakor Saheb of Limbdi .	Limbdi.	
16	Thakor Saheb Shri Dharmendrasinhji Lakhajiraj.	Thakor Saheb of Rajkot .	Rajkot.	
17	Thakor Saheb Shri Jorawarsinhji . . .	Thakor Saheb of Wadhwan	Wadhwan.	

List of Talukas in direct relations with Political Agents.

No.	Name of Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	REMARKS.
	BANAS KANTHA.				
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4	Terwada	6,178	..	6,491	
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List of Talukas in direct relations with Political Agents—contd.

No.	Name of Taluka	Area in square miles	Number of villages under each	Population	REMARKS
	EASTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY.				
1	Than-Lakhtar	247·43	51	23,758	
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3	Chuda	78 32	14	12,942	
4	Vala	109 3	46	14,069	
5	Lathi	41 8	10*	9,407	The State owns 4 swang villages, viz., Valukad, Lakhunka, Neswad, Junapudor and ½ share in Trumbak and Ukharla under the Gogha Taluka
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14	Anandpur, Khacher Dada and Nana Jiwa	‖	9	1,647	
15	Raisankli	¶	2	659	
	WESTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY.				
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2	Manavadar	101§§	26§§	29,061	
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8	Jetpur Darbar Shri Vala Mulu Surag, C I E	102	19§§	7,831	
9	Jetpur-Bilkha, Darbar Shri Vala Ravat Ram (Swang).	107§§	25§§	16,011	
10	Jalia Devani	36	10	3,133	
11	Kotharia	27	6	2,407	

List of Talukas in direct relations with Political Agents—concld.

No.	Name of Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	REMARKS.
	WESTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY—*contd.*				
12	Gavridad	27	6	2,115	
13	Pal	21·2	5	1,433	
14	Jadeja Shri Mulwaji	7½	5	2,570	
15	Lodhika (J. S. Vijaysinhji)	7½	5	2,449	
16	Gadhka*	23	5	2,392	
17	Mengani	34·5	8	3,644	
18	Jetpur Vala Shri Bhabhabhai Unad	14§§	6	1,910	
	Jetpur Taluka court	566·57†	18	93,910	
19	Jetpur Darbar Shri Ravat Ram (Ala Vala group Estate).	**	8	2,340	
20	Vasavad	10·65	4	6,237	
21	Bantwa, Khan Shri Sherbulandkhanji	52·2‡§§	12§§	7,838	
	Bantwa court presided over by the Majmu Nyayadhish.	27	8	15,913	
22	Sardargadh	72§§	13§§	10,133	
23	Bagasra Vala Shri Vajsur Valera	25§§	4§§	5,463	
	Bagasra Majmu Nyayadhish	25	4	10,153	
24	Vala Shri Bhan Desa (Jetpur-Barwala)*	45§§	11§§	¶4,855	
25	Shahpur*	10	4	1,509	
26	Bagasra, Vala Shri Ram Harsur*	20§§	6§§	3,194	
27	Bagasra, Vala Shri Ram Mulu	6·5§§	2§§	810	
28	Bagasra, Vala Shri Vira Mulu.	6·5§§	2§§	605	
29	Jetpur, Punjab Vala Taluka	23§§	11§§	3,720	
30	Bhadwa*	7	4	1,401	
31	Rajpura	15	9	2,672	
32	Vala Shri Champraj Jasa, Jetpur	39·3§§	5	3,740	
33	Vala Shri Unad Rana, Jetpur.	12§§	2§§	919	
34	Vala Shri Giga Hipa Jetpur-Sanala	7§§	1§§	644	
35	Vala Shri Bhaya Nathu, Jetpur-Bhayavadar	11§§	2§§	1,106	
36	Vala Shri Naja Mansla, Jetpur-Mendada	9·5§§	3§§	861	
37	Kotda-Pitha, Five shareholders	25	12	6,895	
38	Kotila Shri Unad Bhan, Dedan	24§	6§§	1,778	
39	Vala Shri Desa Nag, Jetpur-Mayapadar	9·5§§	2§§	632	
40	Vala Shri Valera Raning, Jetpur-Khijadia ††	23·5§§	5§§	2,433	
41	Vala Shri Amra Moka, Jetpur-Mendada	23·5§§	5§§	2,409	
42	Vala Shri Ebhal Vajsur, Jetpur	7§§	2§§	1,109	
43	Vala Shri Harsur Vajsur, Jetpur-Harsurpur	7§§	1§§	675	
44	Khirasra	47·5	15	4,663	

* The Estate is under Agency management under Encumbered Estates Rules.
† The area of the whole Jetpur Taluka is shown.
‡ Whole Taluka of Bantva.
¶ Bagasra Majmu was formerly under a Thana which has been abolished. Besides these, both these Talukdars have two joint villages the population of which is 1,867.
** Included in Jetpur Taluka.
†† The Taluka is under Agency management on account of minority.
§§ These figures indicate the area and villages in exclusive ownership of the Talukdars concerned and do not include their shares in joint villages.

List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Talukas under Thana Circles and the villages under each Thana.

No.	Name of State or Taluka.	Area in square miles	Number of villages under	Population	REMARKS
1	Rajkot Civil Station	1 59	1	9,963*	* Together with Military Area.
2	Wadhwan Civil Station	6	1	11,255	
	BANAS KANTHA AGENCY.				
3	Kankrej Thana	810	(Including Thara)	23,760	
4	Deodar Thana	364½		38,386	
5	Santalpur Thana	303	.	16,073	
6	Varahi Thana	About 240	.	14,626	
	EASTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY.				
7	Wadhwan District Thana	196 475	.		
	1 Kesaria	..	1	216	
	2 Vana	..	3	3,305	
	3 Dhudhraj	..	2	2,419	
	4 Kherali	.	2	1,828	
	5 Munjpur	.	1	587	
	6 Gundiala	..	2	1,858	
	7 Devalia	..	2	637	
	8 Bhalala	..	1	313	
	9 Talsana	.	7	1,679	
	10 Palali	..	2	450	
	11 Bhathan	..	1	485	
	12 Tavi	.	1	582	
	13 Bhadrana		2	623	
	14 Jhamar	..	1	516	
	15 Jhampodad	..	1	550	
	16 Laliad	..	1	803	
8	Chotila Thana	367·9	..	..	
	1 Chotila	..	27	7,125	
	2 Bhimora	..	11	1,168	
	3 Chobari	..	3	423	
	4 Anandpur	..	20	1,307	
	5 Bamanbore	..	4	793	
	6 Mevasa	..	6	786	
	7 Ramparda	..	1	621	
9	Dasada Thana	119 76	..	..	
	1 Dasada	..	18	9,702	
10	Bhoika Thana	178·388	..	..	
	1 Samla	..	2	1,313	
	2 Ankevalia	..	3	2,516	
	3 Bhalgamda	..	3	1,648	

List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Talukas under Thana Circles and the villages under each Thana—contd.

No.	Name of State or Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under.	Population.	Remarks.
	EASTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY—*contd.*				
10	Bhoika Thana—*contd.*				
	4 Untdi	..	1	281	
	5 Jakhan	..	1	487	
	6 Khambhlav	..	2	922	
	7 Gedi	..	2	600	
	8 Karol	..	2	979	
	9 Sahuka	..	1	735	
	10 Kantharia	..	2	1,864	
	11 Darod	..	1	200	
	12 Kamalpur	..	1	1,102	
	13 Khandia	..	1	693	
	14 Chanchana	..	1	484	
	15 Chhalala	..	1	729	
	16 Karmad	..	1	454	
	17 Vanala	..	1	338	
11	Pallad Thana	227·3	..	..	
	1 Pallad	..	17	6,917	
	2 Matra-Timba	..	1	352	
	3 Bharejda	..	1	421	
	4 Sudamda-Dhandhalpur	..	27	5,359	
	5 Sejakpur	..	4	864	
12	Jhinjhuwada	164·6	..	..	
	1 Jhinjhuwada	..	18	12,411	
13	Songadh Thana	154	..	..	
	1 Limbda	..	4	2,186	
	2 Vavdi-Dharvala	..	4	1,995	
	3 Bhojavadar	..	1	853	
	4 Samadhiala-Chhabhadia	..	2	1,421	
	5 Vangadhra	..	1	480	
	6 Khijadia (Dosaji)	..	1	381	
	7 Gadhula	..	1	274	
	8 Katodia (Vachhani)	..	1	308	
	9 Songadh (Do.)	..	..	1,755	
	10 Panchavda (Do.)	..	1	345	
	11 Toda (Do.)	..	2	460	
	12 Vavdi (Do.)	..	3	309	
	13 Chamardi (Do.)	..	1	1,998	
	14 Pachhegam (Devani)	..	3	3,452	
	15 Chitravav (Do.)	..	1	290	
	16 Ramanka (Do.)	..	1	600	
	17 Vadod (Do.)	..	1	829	

List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Talukas under Thana Circles and the villages under each Thana—contd.

No	Name of State or Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under.	Population	REMARKS.
	EASTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY—*concld.*				
13	Songadh Thana—*contd.*				
	18 Alampur (Devani)	..	1	570	
	19 Dhola (Do)	..	1	305	
	20 Gadhali	..	3	1,469	
	21 Samadhiala	..	1	300	
	22 Ratanpur-Dhamanka	..	2	621	
14	Chok-Datha Thana	172 8	.		
	1 Datha	..	24	10,731	
	2 Alyavej	..	2	1,167	
	3 Ramgam	..	1	933	
	4 Chok	..	2	1,430	
	5 Morchopna	..	1	472	
	6 Gandhol	..	1	154	
	7 Jalia (Amraji)	..	1	485	
	8 Rohisala	..	1	454	
	9 Pah	..	1	227	
	10 Boda-no-ness	..	1	167	
	11 Sebdivadar	..	1	314	
	12 Sanala	..	1	546	
	13 Samadhiala	..	1	655	
	14 Rajpara	..	1	605	
	15 Chiroda	..	1	270	
	16 Veja-no-ness	..	1	184	
	17 Vadal-Bhandaria	..	1	435	
	18 Debarda	..	1	876	
	19 Jalia (Manaji)	..	1	214	
	20 Kanjarda	..	1	283	
	21 Bhandaria	..	1	658	
	22 Sata-no-ness	..	1	303	
	23 Junapadar	..	1	228	
	24 Ranparda	..	1	506	
	25 Hathasni	..	1	833	
	WESTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY.				
15	Lakhapadar Thana	137 2	..	.	
	1 Kaner	..	1	327	
	2 Kathrota	..	1	188	
	3 Khijadia-Najani	..	1	141	
	4 Garmali Moti	..	1	339	
	5 Garmali Nani	..	1	239	
	6 Gadhia	..	2	548	

List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Talukas under Thana Circles and the villages under each Thana—concld.

No.	Name of State or Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under.	Population.	REMARKS.
	WESTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY—*contd.*				
15	Lakhapadar Thana—*contd.*				
	7 Charkha	..	2	1,369	
	8 Dholarva	..	1	478	
	9 Manavav	..	1	348	
	10 Lakhapadar	..	1	500	
	11 Monvel	..	4	2,373	
	12 Vekaria	..	1	593	
	13 Vaghavdi	..	1	112	
	14 Halaria	..	4	1,089	
	15 Sihan	..	1	585	
	16 Dahida	..	3	914	
	17 Gigasaran	..	1	717	
	18 Dhasa	..	1	1,565	
	19 Shahpur	..	1	667	
	20 Jhamka (Velani)	..	1	526	
16	Dhrafa Thana	207·7	..	..	
	1 Dhrafa	..	23	8,941	
	2 Satudad-Vavdi	..	4	2,507	
	3 Amrapur	..	2	1,529	
17	Lodhika Thana	265·2	..	..	
	1 Sisang Chandli	..	2	1,710	
	2 Vivra	..	1	127	
	3 Kankasiali	..	1	249	
	4 Mulila Deri	..	8	2,622	
	5 Mahuva (Nana)	..	1	337	
	6 Kotda-Nayani	..	1	1,069	
	7 Kanpur-Ishwaria	..	2	1,358	
	8 Bhalgam-Bhaldoi	..	1	724	
18	Babra Thana	293·7	..	..	
	1 Babra	..	6	7,217	
	2 Janbal-ni-Derdi	..	1	823	
	3 Randhia	..	1	704	
	4 Akadia	..	1	140	
	5 Nilvala	..	1	517	
	6 Khijadia	..	..	348	
	7 Bildi	..	1	409	
	8 Kamadhia	..	1	718	
	9 Kotda-Pitha	..	1	2,157	
	10 Bhadli	..	13	3,188	
	11 Karlana	..	5	2,353	
	12 Nonghanvada	..	1	123	

BAJANA.

1. Darbar Shri Malek Kamalkhan Jivankhan succeeded to the *gadi* on the 2nd February, 1920. His estate which lies between the Runn of Cutch and the Ahmedabad Collectorate, is populated by the predatory class of Muhammadans called Jats. The Chief is descended from Malek Hedoji, on whom the Taluka was bestowed by the Sultan of Ahmedabad. The Chief has studied in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot on the 24th November, 1924.

2. The Chief was invested with full powers of the Taluka on the 11th June, 1926. The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs 10,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.

3. The heir-apparent K. S. Bismillakhanji was born on the 24th December, 1925.

BHAVNAGAR.

1. His Highness Maharaja Krishnakumarsinhji Bhavsinhji succeeded to the *gadi* in July 1919, and the State was under a Council of Administration during the minority of the present Chief, who was born on the 19th May, 1912. The minority administration terminated on the 18th April, 1931, when the Maharaja was invested with full powers The late Maharaja left two other sons (1) K. S. Nirmalkumarsinhji, born on the 2nd August, 1914, and (2) K. S. Dharmakumarsinhji, born on the 14th April, 1917.

2. The Gohil tribe is said to have entered Kathiawar about A. D. 1260 under their Chief Sejakji, whose descendant Bhavsinhji founded Bhavnagar in A. D. 1723. The sons of Sejakji were the founders of Bhavnagar, Palitana and Lathi States.

3. The Maharaja is entitled to a salute of 13 guns: and a permanent local salute of 15 guns.

4. The Ruler is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. The personal title of Maharaja, conferred on the late Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji on the 1st January, 1909, was made hereditary on the 1st January, 1917. The Maharaja possesses a sanad of adoption.

CHUDA.

1. Thakore Shri Bahadursinhji is a Jhala Rajput He was born on 23rd April, 1909. His father died on the 20th January, 1921. The present Chief has studied at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot on the 24th November, 1924. He was invested with the powers of the Taluka on the 7th February, 1929. He exercised the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil —Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 20,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 10,000 fine.

CUTCH.

1. Cutch has an extensive seaboard. The ruling family are the descendants of Lakha, the son of Jada, whose ancestors reigned at Tatta in Sind.

Lakha is supposed to have entered Cutch about A. D. 1465 and is looked upon as the founder of the Jadeja tribe, though actually he in no way differed as regards caste or tribe from any of his progenitors who were Samas. The present ruler, His Highness Maharajadhiraj Mirza Maharao Shri Sir Khengarji Savai Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., was born in 1866. He succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father in 1876 and was invested with full powers in 1885. In the same year he received the title of "Savai Bahadur". His Highness was gazetted G.C.I.E. in 1887 after taking part in London in the ceremonies in connection with the Jubilee of Her late Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress Victoria.

2. The title of G. C. S. I. was conferred upon him in June, 1917, and for his services in connection with the war, the title of Maharao as an hereditary distinction was conferred upon him on the 1st January, 1918. A local salute of 19 guns was granted to him on the 1st January, 1921. His Highness attended the Imperial Conference in London in June and July, 1921, as a representative of India. He also attended the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva in September, 1921, in a similar capacity.

3. His Highness the Maharao has two sons. Maharaj Kumar Shri Vijayrajji, the heir-apparent, was born in 1885. The second son Kumar Shri Godji was born in 1888.

4. The Maharao is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

DEODAR—(THAKORE KHANJI ANANDSINHJI).

Thakore Khanji is a Waghella Rajput. He succeeded to the Taluka on the death of his father Anandsinhji. The Talukdar exercises the powers of a 2nd class Magistrate in Criminal matters and hears civil suits up to the value of Rs. 500. His son Kumar Shree Viramji has been educated at the Scott College, Sadra. The State entered into engagements with the British Government in 1820 and 1826. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

DEODAR—(HIMATSINHJI VAJESINHJI).

The estate was owned by Thakores Chimansinhji and Vajesinhji Sardarsinhji. Himatsinhji, a Waghella Rajput, succeeded first to the estate of his father Vajesinhji and later to the estate of Chimansinhji who died heirless.

The Talukdar has the powers of a third class Magistrate in criminal matters and hears Civil suits up to the value of Rs. 250.

The estate entered into engagements with the British Government in 1820 and 1826.

Succession is governed by the rule of equal partition amongst brothers.

DHRANGADHRA.

1. His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Ghanshyamsinhji, the present Maharaja Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra, succeeded to the late Sir Ajitsinhji, K.C.I.E., who died on the 8th February, 1911.

2. The Jhala family is of great antiquity and is said to have entered Kathiawar in about A. D. 1100 from the North and to have established itself first about Patdi, whence it moved to Halvad and then to Dhrangadhra.

3. His Highness received primary education at Dhrangadhra, and was subsequently sent to the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. In 1904, he was sent to England for further study. His Highness has three sons of whom Maharaja Kumar Mayurdhwaj Sinhji, the heir-apparent, was born on the 3rd March, 1923.

4. The Ruler is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. He possesses a sanad of adoption The Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December, 1911. In recognition of the services rendered in connection with the war, the title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction was conferred on the Raj Saheb on the 1st January, 1918, and his permanent salute increased to 13 guns. He received the K.C.S.I. on the 1st January, 1917, and G.C.I.E., on the 3rd June, 1922.

DHROL.

1. The late Thakore Saheb Harisinhji died on the 31st July, 1914, and Thakore Saheb Daulatsinhji was installed on the 2nd September, 1914. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Dipsinhji died on the 14th October, 1918. His eldest son K. S. Jorawarsinhji was born on the 28th May, 1910. A son named Kumar Shri Harindrasinhji was born to K. S Jorawarsinhji on the 19th June, 1928. The founder of this State was Jadeja Hardholji, brother of Jam Raval, who founded Nawanagar.

2. The Thakore Saheb is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. He also possesses a sanad of adoption

3. He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot in November, 1900, and also in November, 1924.

GONDAL.

1. His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Bhagvatsinhji, G.C.I.E , Jadeja Rajput, received his education in the Rajkumar College and studied at the University at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M D and LL D. He is also F.R.C.P. and F.R.S. (Edinburgh), D.C.L (Oxford), M.R.I. (Great Britain) and a fellow of the Bombay University. Himself a scholar and author, he takes a great interest in education and has built a large College on the boarding school system, for the education of the sons of Girassias or landholders. He has established a Girls' High School in his State and was the first to start a Travelling Dispensary and an asylum for the maintenance of the poor who are unable to earn their own living.

2. The State was raised from the 2nd to the 1st class in 1887. The Maharaja who holds a sanad of adoption was appointed K.C.I.E. in the same year and G.C.I E. in 1897. His Highness has been elected a patron of the St John Ambulance Brigade, Hindu Division, Bombay.

3. Some 40 dues have been abolished during the regime of the present ruler Maharaja Shri Sir Bhagvatsinhji. The State is singular in being free from rates, taxes, customs, octroi and export duty. It is the only State in the Western India States Agency where female education is compulsory. Gondal is noted for the number and excellence of its roads and is one of the pioneer of Railway enterprise in Kathiawar. The number of public institutions and schools is a feature of the State.

4 The Maharaja attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot in November 1900 and also the Delhi Coronation Durbar on 1st January, 1903. He attend-

ed the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties in England on the 22nd June, 1911, and the Coronation Durbar, Delhi, on the 12th December, 1911. The heir-apparent, Yuvraj Shri Bhojrajji, was born on the 8th January, 1883. A son was born to the heir-apparent on the 13th October, 1914.

5. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

JAFRABAD.

1. This small property consisting of 12 villages on the south coast of Kathiawar and the port of Jafrabad, belongs to the Nawab of Janjira.

2. The founder was Sidi Hilol of the Janjira House. He conquered Jafrabad from the Muhammadan Thandar about the middle of the 18th century.

3. The present Nawab His Highness Sidi Muhammad Khan Sidi Ahmed Khan succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, Sidi Sir Ahmedkhan, G.C.I.E., in 1922. His Highness, who is a minor, is being educated at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot, and during his minority, the State is administered by his mother Her Highness Kulsum Begum Saheba of Janjira, as Regent with the aid of the Diwan. A Mamlatdar with first class magisterial powers resides at Jafrabad.

4. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

JASDAN.

1. Darbar Shri Khacher Ala Vajsur succeeded his father Khacher Shri Vajsur Odha on 11th June, 1919, and was invested with full powers of the Taluka on the 1st December, 1925. The Chief was born on the 4th November, 1905.

2. Jasdan, conquered by Viko Khacher, the ancestor of the present ruler in A. D. 1665 is the premier Kathi State and succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture in distinction to the usual Kathi custom which provides for equal division of inheritance.

3. The Chief was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

4. The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 20,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 10,000 fine.

JETPUR.

The Jetpur Taluka is owned by 25 shareholders of whom 15 exercise jurisdiction. They belong to the Vala tribe of Kathis. All have a share in the joint town of Jetpur, except Vadia and Thana Devli. Vadia has exchanged its share in Jetpur with Darbar Shri Mulu Surag and Thana Devli has exchanged its share with Darbar Shri Vala Ravat Ram. These two have now no share in Jetput. Of the villages some are held jointly by several Talukdars while others are the exclusive property of individuals. Jurisdiction exercised by each Talukdars varies.

Maximum jurisdiction exercised at present is—

Civil.—Limited to the value of Rs. 10,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.

and the minimum is—

Civil.—Limited to the suits of value Rs. 500.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to three months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine.

Darbar Shri Vala Mulu Surag, C.I.E., Jetpur-Pithadia. Darbar Shri Vala Mulu Surag, C.I.E., is a Kathi of the Jaitani Branch of the Vala-Sub-Division. He was born on 10th September, 1869, and he succeeded to the *gadi* on the 6th February, 1899. He is a shareholder of Jetpur and a Life Member of the Jetpur Taluka Court. The Taluka follows the rule of primogeniture.

2. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Dadubha was born on the 8th September, 1923.

3. The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs 10,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.

Darbar Shri Vala Ravat Ram, Jetpur-Bilkha On the death of Darbar Shri Vala Kanthad Naja on the 21st March, 1923, without a legitimate male issue, His Majesty's Secretary of State for India decided that the rule of primogeniture should be followed in this estate, which accordingly passed to the present Chief Darbar Shri Vala Ravat Ram, who is a Kathi of the Virani Branch of the Vala Sub-Division. He was born on the 10th January, 1906, and succeeded to his estate on the 19th January, 1928. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. The heir-apparent K. S Jasvatsinhji was born on the 14th November, 1928.

2. The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 10,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs 5,000 fine.

He also exercises the above powers as a personal distinction over the Ala Vala *groups of estates in Bilkha of which he is a senior Talukdar.*

JUNAGADH

1. His Highness Nawab Sir Mahabat Khan, Nawab of Junagadh, belongs to a Babi family. He succeeded his father, the late Nawab His Highness Rasulkhan, G.C.S.I., who died on the 22nd January, 1911, and was invested with full powers on the 31st March, 1920 In recognition of the services of the State in connection with the War, the Salute of the Nawab was raised permanently to 13 guns on the 1st January, 1918, and he was granted a personal salute of 15 guns and a permanent local salute of 15 guns on the 15th January, 1921. He was created K.C S.I., on the 1st November, 1926 and G.C.I.E., on the 1st January, 1931 The Nawab visited Europe in 1913-14. The heir-apparent Muhammad Dilawar Khanji was born on the 23rd June, 1922 and a second son Mohamad Himatkhanji on the 16th February, 1924.

2. Junagadh was a Rajput State under the Chudasama Dynasty until A. D. 1472-3 when it was conquered by Sultan Muhammad Begda of Ahmeda-

bad. Under the Emperor Akbar, it became a dependency of the Court of Delhi under the immediate authority of the Subah of Ahmedabad. About 1735 when the Muhammadan Government had fallen into confusion, Sherkhan Babi, a soldier of fortune and officer under the Subah, expelled the Mughal Deputy Governor and established his rule in Junagadh. The present Nawab is a descendant of Babi Sherkhan.

3. The Nawab of Junagadh receives from a large number of the Chiefs of Kathiawar a tribute termed "Zortalbi" which is collected like the Gaekwar tribute by the Agency.

4. This State contains the Gir Forest, the only part of India where the lion is still to be found.

5. Lord Curzon paid a visit to the Capital on the 3rd November, 1900.

6. Similarly His Excellency Lord Reading visited the State on the 26th November, 1924.

7. The Nawab is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. He also holds a Sanad of adoption.

KOTDA-SANGANI.

1. Thakore Shri Pradumansinhji succeeded his father Thakore Shri Himatsinhji who died on 23rd February, 1930. The Chief belongs to the Jadeja clan of Rajputs and was born on 5th December, 1920. The minor Chief is studying at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot and the Taluka is under Agency management on account of the minority of the present Chief.

2. The Taluka exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 10,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.

3. This State is an off shoot of Gondal. The Ruling family has been in possession of this State since A. D. 1750.

LAKHTAR.

1. Thakore Saheb Shri Balvirsinhji of Lakhtar is a Jhala Rajput. The town of Lakhtar is close to the Station on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, north of Wadhwan.

2. The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Unlimited Civil powers.

Criminal.—Full criminal powers except that the State shall not try persons other than its own subjects for capital offences and provided that sentences of death shall require the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India.

3. The Chief is descended from the Dhrangadhra House. Jhala Abhesinhji, son of Raj Saheb Chandrasinhji of Halvad, received Lakhtar in appanage.

4. The Chief attended the Viceroy's Durbar in Rajkot on the 24th November, 1924.

5. The heir-apparent K. S. Indrasinhji was born on the 5th April, 1907. He has studied in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

LATHI.

The proprietor of this Taluka is descended from Sejakji, the ancestor of the Rulers of Bhavnagar and Palitana. Thakore Shri Pratapsinhji died on the 14th October, 1918, at the age of 27 leaving three minor sons. Thakore Shri Prahladsinhji succeeded on the 14th October, 1918. He was born on the 31st March, 1912. The Chief studied at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

2. He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot on the 24th November, 1924.

3. The Chief was invested with the powers of the Taluka on 9th February, 1931.

4. The Taluka exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs 10,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.

LIMBDI.

The present Ruler Thakore Saheb Shri Sir Daulatsinhji, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (Thakore Saheb of Limbdi) ascended the *gadi* on the 14th April, 1908. He was born on the 11th July, 1868 He received his education in the Jamnagar High School and Military training in different British regiments. At the invitation of the Australian Government the Government of India deputed him with others in 1901 to represent India at the celebration of the Australian Federation. He had attended the Delhi Coronation Manœuvres and Durbar in 1903, and the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December, 1911. He travelled over England, France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland Austria Hungary and Germany in 1912. The title of K.C I.E., was bestowed upon him on the 1st January, 1921 and that of K.C S.I. on the 1st January, 1931.

2. The Chief is a Member of the Chamber of Princes He is entitled to a salute of 9 guns and the right of the Ruling Princes of the State to adopt a successor has been recognised by a Sanad

3. The State is in direct political relations with the Government of India through the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India.

4. The eldest son of the Thakore Saheb and heir-apparent Yuvraj Shri Digvijaysinhji was born on the 10th April, 1896. The Thakore Saheb has three other sons

MALIA.

1. Thakore Shri Harischandrasinhji is a Jadeja Rajput and descended from Kanaji of Wagad and Machhu Kantha. He succeeded his grand-father Thakore Shri Raisinhji on 20th March 1930 when the latter abdicated the *gadi* in his grandson's favour. Thakore Shri Raisinhji died on 21st August, 1930. The Chief was born on the 2nd March, 1909 and has been educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He married Bai Shri Jayvantkunverba a niece of the Thakore Saheb of Palitana and has one son K. S. Bhupendrasinhji born on the 2nd April, 1929. The Chief has two brothers who are studying at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

2. Primogeniture governs succession.

3. The Mianas, a predatory tribe from Cutch, who settled many years ago have been a constant source of trouble to this State. The Political Agent, Western Kathiawar Agency, exercises supervision over the Mianas and over the Police of the State.

4. The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 10,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.

MANAVADAR (BANTWA).

1. Khan Shri Fatehdinkhanji died on the 19th October, 1918, and was succeeded by his eldest son Babi Gulammoinudinkhani who was born on the 22nd December, 1911. K. S. Gulam Moindinkhanji was invested with the full powers of the Taluka on the 21st November, 1931. The Chief was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. K. S. Gulam-mahomed Abdulhamidkhanji, the chief's only brother was born on the 10th April, 1914.

2. The Ruling Family has been in possession of the Taluka since about 1733 A. D. When the Chorashi Parganah (which included Manavadar, Bantwa, Gidad now called Sardargadh and other Talukas) was granted by Sherkhan Babi to his brothers Dilerkhan and Sher Zamankhan after their expulsion from Gogha, the grant was held by the two brothers jointly as long as they had to fight for their existence, but when they finally became established they divided it. The elder brother Dilerkhan took Manavadar. The younger brother Sher Zamankhan took Bantwa and Gidad and to equalise the shares Dilerkhan got also a share in Bantwa, which his descendants enjoy to this day. The jurisdiction over the Majmu share of the three Bantwa shareholders is exercised by them through a Majmu Nyayadhish with the following powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 5,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 2,000 fine.

Appeals against the decisions of the Majmu Nyayadhish lie to the District and Sessions Judge, Kathiawar. The Political Agent, Western Kathiawar Agency, exercises powers of revision.

3. The Taluka of Manavadar has the following powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 20,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 10,000 fine.

MORVI.

1. The Maharaja His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Lukhdhirji, K.C.S.I., is a Jadeja Rajput. His Highness was educated in England. He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot in November, 1924. He was created K.C.S.I., on the 1st January, 1930.

2. The Rulers of the Morvi State belong to the same clan of Jadeja Rajput as the houses of Cutch and Nawanagar. Rawaji, the ancestor of the present Chief, was the ruler of Cutch. He was murdered and his younger brother Pragji ascended the *gadi* of Cutch. Rawaji's son Kayaji established

himself at Morvi about 1720 A. D and Morvi still owns a small Taluka called Adhoi in Cutch.

3. Morvi is situated in the District called Machhukantha from the river Machhu, which flows through 30 miles of its territory It possesses a coast line high up the gulf of Cutch with a creek at Navlakhi and Wawania. A British Officer was appointed to record evidence of Cutch and Morvi to report on the best means of effecting a separation of interest between the two States for ending numerous and long pending interstatal disputes. On this report the Secretary of State passed final orders in 1901 restricting Cutch interests to the north side of the Runn of Cutch, Morvi retaining the Adhoi Mahal on the North side.

4. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Mahendrasinhji was born on the 1st January, 1918.

5. His Highness the Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. He also holds a sanad of adoption

MULI.

Muli is the only Parmar State in Kathiawar. The Parmars came to Kathiawar from Tharparkar in 1159 A. D The present Chief Harischandrasinhji succeeded to his father on the 3rd December, 1905. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and passed its Diploma Examination He took his training in administrative matters in Jamnagar State under the care of His Highness Sir Ranjitsinhji Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar. He was selected by Government to represent the third and fourth class States of Kathiawar and was present at the inauguration of the Chamber of Princes by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught

The heir-apparent K S. Dharmendrasinhji was born on the 25th May, 1921.

He attended the Viceroy's Durbar held at Rajkot on the 24th November, 1924.

The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers as a personal distinction:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 20,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 10,000 fine.

NAWANAGAR.

1. His Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji, G.C.S.I G.B.E., was installed on the *gadi* on the 11th March, 1907. He was made an Honorary Major in His Majesty's Army in October, 1914, and served with the Expeditionary Force in France. He was on Field service upto the 15th November, 1915. In recognition of his services in connection with the War, his honorary rank in the Army was raised to that of Lieutenant-Colonel on 1st January, 1918. And his salute was raised permanently to 13 guns with a personal salute of 15 guns. He was at the same time granted the title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction. He was made a G.B.E. on the 30th December, 1919, and received a permanent local salute of 15 guns on the 1st January, 1921. He was created G.C.S.I. on the 2nd June. 1923.

is a flat open plain between hills. The soil is either sandy or black and on the borders of the Runn saltish. Efforts to improve the condition of agriculture and agriculturists are being made. Occupancy rights have been given to cultivators. The Vadhiar tract of this country is famous for its bullocks.

2. The present Nawab Saheb was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, where he received a Diploma for passing the final examination.

4. The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

RAJKOT.

1. Thakore Saheb Dharmendrasinhji was born on the 4th March, 1910. He is a Jadeja Rajput and was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot and High Gate School, England. He succeeded to the *gadi* on the 2nd February, 1930. During his minority the State was administered by a Council of Administration. He was invested with full powers on the 21st April, 1931.

2. The headquarters of the British Agency is established on a plot of land close to the town of Rajkot which is leased from the State. The founder of this State was Jadeja Vibhaji, a cadet of the Nawanagar House.

3. He also holds a sanad of adoption. He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

4. Since the 10th October, 1924, the Rajkot State has been placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India.

SANTALPUR.—ESTATE OF JADEJA PRAVINSHJI RAWAJI OF—IN BANAS KANTHA AND ADESAR IN CUTCH.

The Thakore Saheb is a Jadeja Rajput. He was born on 18th July, 1909, and succeeded on the death of his father Rawaji and owing to his minority the estate is administered by a Manager appointed by the Cutch Darbar. He was at the Talukdari Girassia School, Wadhawan, for two years and is now associated with the Manager in looking after the affairs of his estate.

The jurisdictional powers of his estate in Santalpur are those of a third class Magistrate in Criminal matters and to hear suits of the value of Rs. 250 in civil matters and are restricted to his swang villages of Gadsai and Kalyanpura. These powers are at present exercised by a Kamdas appointed with the approval of the Agency.

The Thakore has also the estate of Adesar in Cutch and there exercises the following powers:—

Criminal.—The Thakore can inflict three months' imprisonment and

Civil.—He can hear suits upto the value of Koris 2,000.

Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

This estate is the most important of all in the Santalpur Taluka.

SAYLA.

1. Thakore Saheb, Shri Madarsinhji is a Jhala Rajput. He succeeded to the *gadi* on the 25th January, 1924. Sesabhai, the second son of Raj Raisinhji of Dhrangadhra, conquered Sayla in 1751 from the Karpada Kathis

and made it his capital. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Karansinhji was born on the 11th May, 1891.

2. The Chief attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot on the 24th November, 1924.

3. The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Unlimited Civil powers.

Criminal—Full criminal powers except that the State shall not try persons other than its own subjects for capital offences and provided that sentences of death shall require the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India.

SUIGAM.

1. This Taluka originally formed part of the Wao Thana Circle which was abolished in 1917 and was subsequently placed in the charge of the Thandar at Deodar.

2. In November, 1917, the Talukdars of Suigam were granted powers of a 3rd class Magistrate in Criminal matters and to hear Civil suits upto the value of Rs. 250. These powers were exercised through a Joint Kamdar approved by the Political Agent. The powers have recently been withdrawn and the Taluka has been placed under Deodar Thana.

3. Engagements were entered into with the British Government in 1820 and 1826.

TERWADA.

This Taluka is owned by many Baloch Mahomedan shareholders. They have the powers of a 3rd class Magistrate in Criminal matters and hear Civil suits upto the value of Rs 250 These powers are exercised through a Joint Judicial Kamdar appointed with the approval of the Political Agent.

2. Agreements with the British Government were entered into in 1820 and 1826.

3. *Successions are governed by the Rule of equal partition amongst* brothers except in the share of Thakore Salimkhanji to which the rule of primogeniture was applied in 1917.

THANA DEVLI.

The Chief Darbar Shri Vala Amra Laxman is a Kathi of the Jaitani Branch of the Vala Sub-Division. He was born on the 28th November, 1895, and he succeeded to the *gadi* on the 12th May, 1922, by adoption. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. The Taluka follows the rule of primogeniture.

2. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Ram Vala was born on the 8th March, 1920.

3. The Chief of Thana Devli was shareholder of Jetpur but he has exchanged his share with Darbar Shri Vala Ravat Ram and has now no connection with the Jetpur Taluka.

4. The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 20,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 10,000 fine.

THARA.

There are two principal shares in this estate; *viz.*, Sardarsinhji's share and Jasubhai's share. The former's share is now held by his two sons Madarsinhji and Jaswantsinhji, while Ratansinhji and Vajesinhji, Gambhirsinhji and Chimansinhji are the shareholders of Jasubhai's share. These Talukdars have jointly the powers of a 2nd class Magistrate in Criminal matters and hear civil suits upto the value of Rs. 500. These powers are exercised through a Joint Judicial Kamdar appointed with the approval of the Political Agent.

2. Jaswatsinhji's son Ranjitsinhji is being educated at the Talukdari Girassia School, Wadhwan. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture in the shares of Waghelas Madarsinhji and Jaswatsinhji.

THARAD.

The Ruling family claims descent from Kanji, one of the supporters of the Babi family. The late Chief died on the 9th February, 1921, leaving three sons of whom Bhimsinhji the eldest succeeded to the State. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. For many years the larger half of the State consisting of what are known as the Jamiya villages was under British administration. The Government of India however affirmed in 1884 the principle that these villages were a part of the Tharad State and that the jurisdiction belonged to the Thakor. This jurisdiction was restored to him in 1904 when the Tharad Thana was abolished. The majority of the holders of these Jamiya villages are Chauhan Rajputs who were in possession before the Musalmans conquered them. A son and heir was born to the Thakor on the 13th March, 1923.

The powers of the State are as under:—

Criminal.—7 years' rigorous imprisonment. Fine to the extent of Rs. 10,000.

Civil.—to the extent of Rs. 20,000.

Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

Engagement were entered into with the British Government in 1820 and 1826.

VALA.

1. Thakore Vakhatsinhji of Vala is a Gohil Rajput. His capital stands on the site of the ancient Valabhi, the seat of an ancient dynasty. Copper plates, coins, rings, etc., are frequently dug up in its vicinity.

2. The Chief has two sons, the elder of whom is Kumar Shri Gambhirsinhji. The Chief was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and his heir was for some years at Harrow School in England, finishing his education with a course of training in the Imperial Cadet Corps.

3. The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 20,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 10,000 fine.

4. The Chief attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot on the 24th November, 1924.

5. The founder of the State was Gohil Visoji, the son of Bhavsinh, the founder of Bhavnagar.

VANKANER.

1. Captain His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Amarsinhji, the present Raj Saheb of Vankaner, was educated at the Rajkumar College and after a tour in India and England was invested with full powers of the State on the 18th March, 1899. He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot in November, 1900. He attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December, 1911, and was made a K C.I.E The temporary rank of Honorary Captain was conferred on him while on special service at the front and was made permanent on the 1st January, 1918. For services in connection with the War, he was granted a personal salute of 11 guns on the 1st January, 1918. He *is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.* He also holds a sanad of adoption. Kumar Shri Pratapsinhji, the heir-apparent, was born on the 12th April, 1907.

2. The ruler belongs to the Jhala clan of Rajputs being descended from Sartanji, son of Prathirajji, the eldest son of Raj Chandrasinhji of Halvad. The State was founded in about 1605 A. D. by the said Sartanji

3. The title of Maharana in favour of the present Ruler and his succession was recognised by Government by an order passed in December, 1924.

VIRPUR.

1 Thakore Shri Hamirsinhji of Virpur is a Jadeja Rajput. He was born in 1876. This State is an off-shoot of Nawanagar. The founder of this house was Bhanji, son of Jam Vibhaji, who received this Taluka in appanage in 1635 A. D. The heir-apparent K. S Dilipsinhji was born on the 19th September, 1899.

The present Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers as a personal distinction:—

Civil —Limited to suits of the value of Rs 20,000

Criminal —Sentences restricted to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs 10,000 fine.

WADHWAN.

1. The Thakore Saheb Shri Jorawarsinhji assumed full powers of the State on the 16th January, 1920, after completing his education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He belongs to the Jhala clan of Rajputs.

2. He attended the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught at the inauguration of the Chamber of Princes, of which he is a member in his own right. He also attended the Viceroy's Durbar held at Rajkot on the 25th November, 1924.

3. He holds the sanad of adoption.

The heir-apparent Surendrasinhji was born on the 4th January, 1922.

4. The Wadhwan State was founded in about A. D. 1630 by Rajoji, the son of Prathirajji, the eldest son of Raj Chandrasinhji of Halvad.

5. Wadhwan Civil Station which is the headquarters of the Political Agent, Eastern Kathiawar Agency, is established on the plot of land leased from the Wadhwan State.

WADIA (VADIA).

1. The Chief D. S. Vala Suraj Bawa is a Kathi of the Virani Branch of the vala Sub-Division. He succeeded his father D. S. Vala Bawa Jiwna who died on 7th May, 1930. The Chief was born on 16th May, 1904. He was married in 1922 and has two daughters and a son who was born on 23rd April, 1931. The Chief was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

2. The Chief of Vadia was a shareholder of Jetpur, but he has exchanged his share in Jetpur with Darbar Shri Mulu Surag and has now no connection with the Jetpur Taluka.

3. The heir-apparent K. S. Surag Vala was born on the 16th May, 1904. He has received secondary education and is now being trained in the general administration of the Taluka.

4. The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 10,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.

WARAHI (MALEK SHRI JORAWARKHANJI).

Malek Shri Jorawarkhanji is a Jat Mahomedan. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. During his minority the State was under Agency management until 1901. For his services during the great famine of 1899-1900 A. D. he was awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, 2nd class. Powers of the Taluka are of a 1st Class Magistrate in Criminal matters and to hear civil suits upto the value of Rs. 5,000. But his personal powers have been raised as under:—

Criminal.—3 years' rigorous imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 5,000.

Civil.—to the extent of Rs. 10,000.

The Heir-apparent was born on the 1st May 1930.

Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

WARAHI (MALEK MURIDKHANJI).

After a period of Agency management Malek Muridkhanji succeeded to the State in 1911. He exercises the powers of a 2nd class Magistrate in Criminal matters and hears civil suits upto the value of Rs. 500 through a Kamdar

appointed with the approval of the Political Agent. A son and heir was born to Malek Muridkhanji on the 29th March, 1923.

Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

WAO.

1. The ruling Chief claims descent from Shambhar and Nandol in Merwara and also claims kindred with Prathiraj the Chauhan King of Delhi. Rana Vajaji built the town of Wao.

2. The present Chief succeeded to the *gadi* in 1924 on the death of his father.

Jurisdiction over the Bhayati estates which were under the Wao Thana was restored to the State on the 1st April, 1917, and the Thana was abolished.

The powers of the State are as under:—

Criminal.—Three years' rigorous imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 5,000.

Civil.—to the extent of Rs. 10,000.

The personal powers of the present Chief are as under:—

Criminal.—7 years' rigorous imprisonment. Fine to the extent of Rs. 10,000.

Civil —to the extent of Rs. 20,000.

The Heir-apparent K S. Takhatsinhji *was born on the* 25th June 1923.

Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

Engagements were entered into with the British Government in 1820 and 1826.

No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title, and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	**Manipur** .	**His Highness Maharaja Chura Chand Singh, C.B.E., Maharaja of —, (*Kshatriya*).**	**15th April 1885.**	**18th September 1891.**	**8,456**	**445,606**	**8,03,000**
	Khasi and Jaintia Hills.						
2	Bhawal .	U Jepshon Siem (*Khasi*) .	1912 . .	4th April 1929	Not known. Approximate 3,900.	757	640
3	Cherra . .	U Joinmanick Siem (*Khasi*)	1883 . .	10th April 1919.		9,738	43,780
4	Khyrim .	U Olim Singh Siem (*Khasi*)	1903 . .	11th February 1919.		43,558	48,470
5	Langrin .	U Borba Singh Siem (*Christian*).	1890 . .	31st October 1910.		1,344	9,870
6	Maharam .	U Rubin Singh Siem (*Khasi*)	1883 .	7th February 1929.		15,003	6,290
7	Malaisohmat .	U Hiba Singh Siem (*Khasi*)	1879 . .	6th August 1909.		483	785
8	Mawiang* .	....	..	..		3,218	690
9	Mawsynram .	U Babon Singh Siem (*Khasi*)	1855 . .	13th April 1905.		2,007	1,330
10	Mariaw .	U Burom Singh Siem (*Christian*).	1864 . .	5th May 1888		3,192	1,610
11	Mylliem .	U Kmuin Manik Siem, M.B.E. (*Christian*).	1866 . .	1st July 1914		29,895	45,740
12	Nobosohphoh	U Sune Singh Siem (*Khasi*)	1907 . .	28th November 1927.		2,546	1,540
13	Nongkhlaw .	U Bidor Singh Siem (*Christian*).	1866 . .	12th October 1911.		14,273	10,340
14	Nongspung .	U Pyrba Singh Siem (*Christian*).	1861 . .	11th November 1885.		3,953	1,300
15	Nongstoin .	U Sib Singh Siem (*Christian*)	1890 . .	30th January 1926.		11,547	7,970
16	Rambrai .	U Josingh Siem (*Khasi*) .	1921 . .	4th August 1928.		2,685	2,420

* U Sokitrai Siem of Mawiang died on the 25th October 1929 and his successor has not yet been appointed.

MANIPUR.

1. Area, 8,456 squares miles, of which 7,700 square miles are mountainous and the remainder level land at an elevation of about 2,600 feet above the sea. The total population at the last census was 4,45,606. The only town is Imphal, which contained at the last census 86,061 persons. The town is

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Payments.		Military Forces.						Police Forces.	Salute in Guns.		
			Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces					
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery		Permanent	Personal	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs	Rs.										
8,12,000	‡5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233 (Military) 47 (Civil).	11	..	..
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‡ Reduced to Rs. 5,000 for the period up to 1932-33

really only an overgrown village, as each house stands in its own compound, which is surrounded by a bamboo hedge.

2. The earliest reliable information we have of the country is from a Shan account, quoted by Captain Pemberton, dated 777 A.D., describing the visit of Samlong, a brother of the Pong King, who found the people in a miserable state. For the next 700 years little is known of what went on, but the Meitei Chief consolidated his power and conquered all the other tribes in the valley.

In 1475 A.D., Manipur combined with Pong and defeated the Khumbat Chief and absorbed his dominions. In 1714 Pamheiba, afterwards known as Gharib Nawaz, accidentally shot his father, Raja Churai Romba, and succeeded him. Hinduism began to be introduced shortly before this King's reign, but it made little progress until he gave it the royal support. Gharib Nawaz made several inroads into Burma, but was finally forced to retire. He was murdered by one of his sons, who in turn was expelled by a younger brother. In the last portion of the 18th and the first portion of the 19th century the country was constantly overrun by the Burmese, who carried off many captives and drove the rest of the inhabitants into Cachar and the hills adjoining the Manipur valley. In 1823, when the first Burmese War broke out and the Burmese invaded Cachar, the East India Company made an alliance with Gambhir Singh, and a Manipuri contingent, which afterwards reached 3,000 men, was taken into British pay and, under command of Captain Grant, drove the Burmese not only out of Manipur, but also out of the Kabaw valley as far as Kale. Subsequent negotiations with the King of Burma ended, however, in the return of the Kabaw valley to Burmese hands, an annual payment of Rs. 6,270 being made to Manipur as compensation. This payment is still continued. By the treaty of Yandaboo Gambhir Singh was declared independent ruler of the country gained with the assistance of the British Government. On Gambhir Singh's death in 1834 his cousin, Nar Singh, placed Gambhir Singh's son Chandra Kirti Singh on the *gadi* and declared himself regent during his nephew's minority. Gambhir Singh's widow, however, in 1844, having failed in a plot to murder Nar Singh, fled to Cachar with the youthful Raja, and Nar Singh then took the throne and held it till his death in 1850, when he was succeeded by Chandra Kirti Singh. This prince twice gave proof of his loyalty to the British power, firstly, by sending troops with Sir J. Johnstone, the Political Agent, to the rescue of the beleaguered garrison of Kohima, and secondly, by sending a force with the same officer in 1885-86 to rescue the Europeans in the Kabaw valley, at the outbreak of the last Burmese War. For these services he was rewarded with the title of K.C.S.I.

3. His successor, Sura Chandra, was more occupied with religious observances than with the governing of his country. On the 23rd September 1890 there was a revolution and Sura Chandra took refuge in the Residency and subsequently abdicated and set out for Brindaban, but on reaching Calcutta he applied to be reinstated, saying that he had been misunderstood as regards the abdication. The matter was under consideration till the following spring, when the Chief Commissioner of Assam visited Manipur with an escort of 400 rifles to announce and enforce the Government of India's order recognising Kula Chandradhaja Singh as Raja, but deporting Tikendrajit Singh, his brother, who had been the moving spirit in the revolution. Tikendrajit Singh refused to surrender and an attempt to capture him by force failed, the troops having to retire. The Chief Commissioner, accompanied by Colonel Skene, Mr. Grimwood, Lieutenant Simpson and Mr. Cossins, the Assistant Secretary, entered the fortified enclosure to discuss matters, but were murdered, and the escort made its way back to Cachar. For this outrage, those immediately responsible were executed or transported, and the family of Gambhir Singh was debarred from the *gadi*. The State was declared forfeited, but as an act of mercy was regranted to the present Maharaja His Highness Chura Chand Singh, a descendant of Nar Singh. Chura Chand was declared the ruler of Manipur with the title of Raja and a salute of 11 guns. The Political Agent administered the State as Superintendent during

the min ness was educat-
ed at tl Imperial Cadet
Corps. (Ibemacha), in
March am Priya Sakhi
and in bati, thus completing the number of wives which Manipuri custom enjoins for the Maharaja. In February 1925, His Highness married Maisnam Subadani Debi. The Maharani has three daughters living, the second Rani three sons, the third two daughters and one son, the fifth one son and the sixth one daughter and one son. The Maharani having no son of her own, has adopted the son of her sister, the third Rani. His Highness' eldest son, Budha Chandra Singh, was born in 1908. He was sent to the Rajkumars' College at Raipur on 7th November 1919 and left the College in April 1927. The second son Priyabarta Singh, who was born in 1911, joined the same College on the 22nd June 1920 and left the College in April 1929 and joined the Allahabad University in July 1929. In April 1922 they were sent to England by His Highness the Maharaja for about six months. Lokendra Singh, son of the fifth Rani, who was born in 1913, joined the College in July 1925, and transferred to the Mayo College, Ajmere, in July 1931.

4. The important changes were made during the Superintendency. One of these was the abolition of *lalup*, a system of enforced labour, by which the whole Meitei population was divided into four pannas or divisions, which worked for ten days in rotation, so that every male over 16 years came on duty for 10 days out of every 40. The other change was the substitution of a regular cash assessment throughout the valley for the old system of land revenue payment in land in
the valley was made a . Many
other minor reforms a troduced
and the finances of the State were put on a sound basis.

5. His Highness the came
to an end on May 15th, on the
gadi by Sir Lancelot L al and
Assam, on the 4th February 1908. Since then the administration has been in the hands of His Highness, supported by an advisory Darbar consisting of a Vice-President, who is a member of the Indian Civil Service and whose services are lent to the State by the Local Government and six nominated Manipuri Members. His Highness the Maharaja was at first President of the Darbar, but since 1916 he has preferred to exercise a merely supervisory control and the Vice-President has become President. The control of the various departments of the administration is distributed among His Highness the Maharaja, the President and four of the members of the Darbar. The President is responsible for all matters concerning revenue and finance, while under orders of the Government of India, the Hill Tribes dependent on the State of Manipur are administered by him on behalf of the Maharaja and are not amenable to the ordinary jurisdiction of the Darbar and other Manipuri Courts. In cases where both parties are Manipuris the Darbar is the Supreme Court, assisted in the administration of justice by subordinate Courts. In all cases in which both parties are Manipuris, His Highness the Maharaja exercises supreme appellate and revisionary powers. The Political Agent deals with all civil and criminal cases in which British subjects are parties, and also exercises powers similar to those of a Sessions Judge in cases in which the parties are hill-men committed to his court by the President who has only powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

6. His Highness' administration has been marked by many important reforms. In 1913 water works were completed, supplying some 35,000 inhabitants of the town of Imphal with filtered pipe-water from the hills. In the same year the *pothang* system, under which each village was obliged to carry the baggage of touring State officials and to maintain roads, school-houses, etc., within its boundary, was abolished at the request of the people, new taxes being imposed, mainly on land, to meet the consequent extra charges on the State revenues. The Police and Judicial Departments have also been reorganised. In 1910 a Veterinary Department was instituted. Manipuris are being educated outside the State, with State assistance, to take their place in the various branches of the administration, notably teaching, medical, public works and surveying. The revenue of the State collected in the year 1930-31 was Rs. 7,82,720 of which Rs. 4,61,886 was land revenue.

7. On the outbreak of war in August 1914, His Highness the Maharaja placed his personal services and the resources of his State at the disposal of the King Emperor and loyally supported the Government to the utmost of his ability. In addition to his personal subscriptions to various war funds, he contributed four motor ambulances at a cost of Rs. 28,000 and an aeroplane at a cost of Rs. 22,500. He raised 50 men for service with the Assam Military Police, and a double company for active service, which was attached to a regiment of the Indian Army for training, and served in Mesopotamia. His Highness also recruited a labour corps of 2,000 hillmen for service in France and offered to raise two others. Rs. 1,00,000 of the State funds were invested in the Indian war loan and Rs. 3,38,000 in the Loan of 1915-16. For his valuable services in connection with the great European War, His Highness was made a "Maharaja" and the title of Maharaja was made hereditary. He was also appointed a Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

8. Unfortunately, determined opposition on the part of some of the Kuki tribes among the hillmen to going with the Labour Corps to France developed in December 1917 into open rebellion against the British Government. Although several columns of Assam Rifles under British Officers operated against the rebel Kukis in the cold weather of 1917-18, the rebellion was not suppressed until the hills in which the rebel villages lie had been occupied in the cold weather of 1918-19, by large forces of Assam Rifles and Burma Military Police operating under the control of the General Officer Commanding, Burma, and a Brigadier-General with headquarters at Imphal. As a result of the operations a large number of unlicensed guns were withdrawn from the rebel Kukis and communications in the hills were improved. The leaders of the rebellion were deported from the State. It was also decided to strengthen the administration of the Hill area by dividing it into four subdivisions, one to be directly administered by the President of the Darbar as heretofore, and the other three through subdivisional officers who were lent by the Assam administration. With effect from the 1st January 1930, the three hill subdivisions were abolished as an experimental measure for a period of three years, and one of the three subdivisional officers was withdrawn from the Manipur State. The remaining two officers have been appointed Assistants to the President of the Manipur State Darbar, with headquarters at Imphal. In consideration of the additional expense involved, the annual payment has been reduced to 5,000 for the period up to 1932-33 and the State will no longer be asked to contribute towards the maintenance of the cartroad from Imphal to Kohima as heretofore.

9. His Highness the Maharaja attended the Delhi Durbars of 1903 and 1911. Lord Curzon visited the State in 1901, Lord Kitchener in 1904, Sir W. R. Birdwood in 1926 and Lord Irwin in 1931. Lord Hardinge intended paying the State a visit in October 1914, but was compelled to cancel his arrangements by the outbreak of war. His Highness the Maharaja visited Lord Chelmsford at Delhi in January 1917. His Highness the Maharaja attended the ceremonies and receptions in connection with His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught's visit to Delhi in February 1921. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes in India. In December 1921, His Highness the Maharaja visited H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in Calcutta.

10. His Highness is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Cooch Behar.	His Highness Maharaja Jagaddipendra Narayan, Bhup Bahadur, Maharaja of —, *Hindu*.	15th December 1915.	20th December 1922.	1,318	590,866	37,75,000
2	Tripura	His Highness Maharaja Manikya Bir Bikram Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur, Maharaja of — Hindu (*Kshatriya*).	19th August 1908.	13th August 1923.	4,116	382,219	33,50,000

COOCH BEHAR.

Nripendra Narayan succeeded his father as Raja in 1863. During his minority the State was managed by the Commissioner of Rajshahi and Cooch Behar. The young Raja was made a Maharaja Bahadur in February 1880, and came of age in 1883, when he was installed as Ruler. His Excellency the Viceroy granted a *sanad* declaring the titles of Maharaja and Bahadur conferred in 1880 to be hereditary and the assumption of the distinctive titles of "His Highness" and "Bhup Bahadur" was also sanctioned, the latter title to be considered a family distinction. In February 1892, His Excellency the Viceroy visited Cooch Behar.

2. Nripendra Narayan was present as Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty at the Coronation in England of His late Majesty as well as that of the present King-Emperor. He died on the 18th September 1911 at Bexhill-on-Sea while on a visit to England, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Maharaja Raj Rajendra Narayan, who died in England on the 1st September 1913.

3. Raj Rajendra Narayan was succeeded by his brother, Maharaja Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, on the 1st September 1913. The latter's succession was confirmed by Government on the 13th September 1913, and he was formally installed on the ancestral *gadi* as Maharaja on the 17th November 1913 by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal. The K.C.S.I. was conferred upon him on the 1st January 1917.

4. Jitendra Narayan visited England in 1911 and attended His Majesty King George's Coronation as an Honorary A. D. C. to his father Maharaja Sir Nripendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur. He was also present at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911, and was presented on each of these occasions with Coronation Medals.

5. Maharaja Jitendra Narayan also attended the inauguration of the chamber of Princes held at Delhi by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in February 1921.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Payments.		Military Forces						Police	Salute in Guns.		
			Regular Troops		Irregular Troops.		Indian State Forces					
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry		Permanent.	Personal	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs A	Rs.										
37,84,000	67,700-15-0	..	..	.	..	141*	.	.	214	13	..	..
33,40,000	..	..	..	332 (excluding Indian State Forces Unit.)	..			164	§ 312	13	..	..

* 132 Infantry, 5 Camp followers, 4 Artillery § 276 Civil, 36 Armed.

6. He visited England for a few months in 1913 and during his stay there married in August Shrimati Raj Kumari Indira Raja, the eldest daughter of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda A daughter was born on the 1st October 1914. A son and heir was born on the 15th December *1915*. He was named Jubraj Jagaddipendra Narayan. Another son was born on the 6th July 1918 and was named Maharaj Kumar Indrajit Narayan. On the 23rd May 1919 another daughter was born and a third daughter on the 5th June 1920. The late Maharaja died on the 20th December 1922. His Highness Maharaja Jagaddipendra Narayan returned to India from England with the Maharani Regent in January 1923. His Highness with the Maharani Regent proceeded to England in April 1927 returning to India again in November 1929. In October 1930 His Highness with the Maharani Regent proceeded to England returning thence to India in February 1931 His Highness again proceeded to England to resume his studies in April 1931

7. Maharaja Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur succeeded his father Jitendra Narayan on the 20th December 1922. His succession to the *gadi* of the Cooch Behar State was recognised by Government on 5th January 1923 and the *Kharita* conveying the recognition of the succession by His Majesty the King-Emperor of India was presented to His Highness by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division on the 16th of May 1923.

8. The State was managed by the late Maharaja with the assistance of a Council of which he was himself the President. But as the present Chief is a minor the administration of the State is now conducted by the Council of Regency approved by the Government of India with Her Highness Maharani Indira Devi, Regent, as the President of the Council of Regency, the State Council having been dissolved with effect from 21st May 1923. Major K. A. G. Evans-Gordon, I. A. of the Foreign and Political Department is the Vice-President of the Council and Sreejut Jatindra Mohan Sen Gupta, B.L., is the Revenue Officer. There is a Legislative Council consisting of

were in special danger from Lushai raids. In 1878, the Political Agency as a separate post, was abolished, but it was revived again in 1910. The Magistrate of Tippera is now *ex-officio* Political Agent of the Tripura State.

11. The British Government has no treaty with Tripura, nor does it receive any tribute. A sanad dated the 21st June 1904, was granted to Raja Radha Kishore Manikya by the Viceroy settling the question of succession to the State and its appurtenances. It was presented to the Raja by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on his first visit to Tripura, at a Durbar held in the palace of Agartala in July 1904. The first visit paid to the State by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal was in February 1913.

12. The Maharaja is entitled to visit the Viceroy and enjoys the privilege of a return visit.

13. The title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction was conferred upon His Highness the late Maharaja Manikya Birendra Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur on the 18th January 1919. His Excellency the Governor of Bengal invested the late Chief with this title at a Durbar held in Ujjayanta Palace at Agartala on the 22nd August 1919.

14. The State was known as "Hill Tippera" till 1920 when its name was changed to "Tripura" at the request of the late Maharaja.

15. Under sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Tripura State has been placed in direct political relations with the Government of India with effect from the 15th November 1922. The Governor of Bengal in Council acts as Agent to the Governor General of India for the Tripura State.

16. The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of the letter, is as follows:—My esteemed friend—I remain, with much consideration Your Highness' sincere friend.

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Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Athgarh .	Raja Srikaran Radhanath Bebarta Patnaik, Raja of —, (*Kayasth*).	28th November 1909.	22nd June 1918.	168	50,148	1,55,000
2	Athmallik .	Raja Kishor Chandra Deo Samant, Raja of —, (*Kshatriya*).	10th November 1904.	3rd November 1918.	730	64,276	1,06,000
3	Bamra . .	Raja Bhanuganga Tribhuban Deb, Raja of —, (*Rajput*).	25th February 1914.	1st January 1920.	1,988	151,259	5,73,000
4	Baramba .	Raja Narayan Chandra Birbar Mangraj Mahapatra, Raja of —, (*Kshatriya*).	10th January 1914.	20th August 1922.	134	46,689	1,01,000
5	Baud . .	Raja Narayan Prashad Deo, Raja of —, (*Kshatriya*).	14th March 1904.	10th March 1913.	1,264	135,248	3,09,000
6	Bonai . .	Raja Indra Deo, Raja of —, (*Kshatriya*).	6th January 1884.	19th February 1902.	1,296	80,144	2,42,000
7	Daspalla .	Raja Kishor Chandra Deo Bhanj, Raja of —, (*Kshatriya*).	16th April 1908.	11th December 1913.	568	42,650	1,60,000
8	Dhenkanal .	Raja Sankar Pratap Mohendra Bahadur, Raja of —, (*Kshatriya*).	15th November 1904.	16th October 1918.	1,463	284,328	6,03,000
9	Gangpur .	Raja Bir Mitra Pratap Sekhar Deo, Raja of —, (*Kshatriya*).	10th March 1920.	5th May 1930.	2,492	356,388	6,29,000
10	Hindol . .	Raja Bahadur Naba Kishor Chandra Mardraj Jagadeb, Raja of —, (*Kshatriya*).	14th June 1891.	10th February 1906.	312	48,897	1,17,000
11	Kalahandi (Karond).	Maharaja Brij Mohan Deo, O.B.E., Maharaja of —, (*Naybansi*) (*Kshatriya*).	14th May 1896.	20th October 1897.	3,745	513,675	6,61,000
12	Keonjhar .	Raja Balbhadra Narayan Bhanj Deo, Raja of —, (*Rajput*).	3rd February 1883.	27th October 1905.	3,096	460,647	9,38,000
13	Khandpara .	Raja Harihar Singh Mardraj Bhramarbar Ray, Raja of —, (*Rajput*).	26th August 1914.	26th December 1922.	44	77,930	1,74,000
14	Kharsawan .	Raja Sriram Chandra Singh Deo, Raja of —, (*Rajput*).	14th July 1892.	6th February 1902.	153	43,110	1,25,000
15	Mayurbhanj .	Maharaja Pratap Chandra Bhanj Deo, Maharaja of —, (*Kshatriya*).	February 1901	21st April 1928.	4,243	886,745	28,20,000
16	Narsingpur .	Raja Ananta Narayan Mansingh Harichandan Mahapatra, Raja of —, (*Rajput*).	9th September 1908.	5th July 1921.	199	40,882	1,21,000
17	Nayagarh .	Raja Krishna Chandra Singh Mandhata, Raja of —, (*Rajput*).	15th August 1911.	7th December 1918.	590	142,399	4,28,000
18	Nilgiri . .	Raja Kishore Chandra Mardraj Harichandan Raja of —, (*Kshatriya*).	2nd February 1904.	6th July 1913.	284	68,598	2,01,000
19	Pal Lahara .	Raja Muni Pal, Raja of —, (*Kshatriya*).	26th November 1903.	18th April 1913.	452	27,975	95,000
20	Patna . .	Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo, Maharaja of —, (*Chauhan Rajput*).	31st March 1912.	16th January 1924.	2,399	566,943	8,86,000

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Payments.		Military Forces.						Police Forces	Salute in Guns.		
			Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Indian States' Forces.					
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry	Infantry		Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
1,62,000	2,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	43	..		..
1,95,000	480	..	..	..	.	.	..	.	56	..	..	..
5,18,000	7,500	..	..	..	.	..	..	.	142	..	..	.
92,000	1,398	..	..	..	.	.	.	.	30	..	..	..
2,83,000	800	..	.	..	.	..	..	..	128	..	..	..
2,71,000	2,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	..	..	.
1,57,000	661	..	..	..	..	..		.	62	..	..	..
5,03,000	5,099	..	..	..	..	..		.	141	.	..	..
6,74,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..			209	.	.	..
1,19,000	551	..	..	..	..	..			43	.	..	..
6,97,000	16,000	..	.	.	..	.			357	9	.	..
9,91,000	1,710	..	..	.	11	118	.	.	208		.	..
1,24,000	4,212	..	..	.	..	.	.	..	53	.	..	..
1,20,000	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	21	..	.	..
25,23,000	1,068	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	378	9	..	..
1,08,000	1,456	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	..
3,72,000	5,525	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	99	..	..	..
1,84,000	3,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	52	..	..	..
85,000	..	287	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	.	..
8,67,000	13,000	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	138	9	..	..

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
21	Ranpur	Raja Birbar Krishna Chandra Singh Bajradhar Narendra Mahapatra, Raja of —, (*Kshatriya*).	About 1877	12th July 1899.	203	47,713	80,000
22	Rairakhol	Raja Bir Chandra Jadumani Deo, Raja of —, (*Kadambansi Rajput*).	1894	3rd July 1906.	833	35,713	94,000
23	Seraikela	Raja Aditya Pratap Singh Deo, †Raja of —, (*Rajput*).	30th July 1887.	9th December 1930.	449	138,671	3,94,000
24	Sonpur	Maharaja Sir Bir Mitrodaya Singh Deo, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of —, (*Chauhan Rajput*).	28th June 1874.	8th August 1902.	906	237,945	3,67,000
25	Talcher	Raja Kishor Chandra Birbar Harichandan, Raja of —, (*Rajput*).	9th June 1880.	18th December 1891.	399	69,631	2,66,000
26	Tigiria	Raja Banmali Kshatriya Birbar Chamupati Singh Mahapatra, Raja of —, (*Kshatriya*).	19th March 1857.	8th April 1886	46	24,830	36,000

† Hereditary title.

THE ORISSA FEUDATORY STATES.

1. There are now twenty-six States in direct relationship with the Governor in Council of Bihar and Orissa in his capacity as Agent to the Governor General in Council *viz.*, Athgarh, Athmallik, Baramba, Baud, Daspalla, Dhenkanal, Hindol, Keonjhar, Khandpara, Mayurbhanj, Narsinghpur, Nayagarh, Nilgiri, Pal Lahara, Ranpur, Talcher and Tigiria, formerly known as the Tributary Mahals of Orissa, Bonai, and Gangpur, which were included in the Chota Nagpur Group of States till the Partition of Bengal in 1905, Bamra, Kalahandi, Patna, Rairakhol and Sonpur which were transferred at the same time from the control of the Commissioner of the Chattisgarh division in the Central Provinces to that of the Commissioner of Orissa, and Seraikela and Kharsawan, Chota Nagpur States, which were absorbed in the Orissa Group in 1922.

2. Previous to 1906, all the States were directly under the control of the respective Commissioners, the Commissioner of Orissa having in respect of the seventeen Tributary Mahals, the special title of Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, an office created in 1814. In 1906, a Political Agent was appointed under the Commissioner of Orissa for the twenty-four States under his control, Seraikela and Kharsawan remaining as before directly under the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur. In 1916 these two States were also added to the charge of the Political Agent. Finally in 1922, with a view to bringing these States in closer touch with the Head of the local Government as 'Agent to the Central Government, the Commissioners of Orissa and Chota Nagpur were eliminated from the chain and the functions previously vested

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand)	Payments.		Military Forces.						Police Forces	Salute in Guns.		
			Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Indian States' Forces					
	To Government	To other States	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry		Permanent.	Personal	Local
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs											
81,000	1,401	..		..	.				27			.
89,000	2,000	..	.						42	.		..
3,89,000	.	.	.	.					71			.
3,80,000	12,000	.	.	..		.			177	9	-	
2,56,000	1,040	..		.		..	.		85			..
36,000	882	..		.					17			..

in them were transferred to the Political Agent, whose designation and status were enhanced to Political Agent and Commissioner, Orissa Feudatory States. An Assistant Political Agent was at the same time appointed to assist in the administration.

3. Each Ruling Chief holds a *sanad* defining his relations with the British Government. The Chiefs of Bamra, Kalahandi, Patna, Rairakhol and Sonpur have by the terms of their *sanads* full jurisdiction "in all matters *whether criminal, civil or revenue,*" *subject to the proviso that sentences of* death require the confirmation of the Governor of Bihar and Orissa in Council.

Also in these, as in all the other States, the usual criminal jurisdiction in respect of British subjects, Europeans and Americans and Government servants is reserved to the Political authorities. The restrictions imposed by the sanad have been abrogated in the case of Mayurbhanj and the Chief now exercises full powers of internal administration.

The criminal powers exercised by the remaining Chiefs are ordinarily limited to sentences of two years' imprisonment, fine up to Rs. 1,000 and whipping up to 30 stripes, though selected Chiefs have been invested with the powers of a Sessions Judge and of a District Magistrate under section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the enhanced powers being specifically [illegible] to the particular rulers.

ATHGARH.

1. Raja Srikaran Bishwanath Bebarta Pa[illegible] Bahadur, Chief [illegible] died on the 22nd June 1918, and was succeeded by his [illegible]

about eight and a half years of age, under the name and title of Raja Srikaran Radhanath Beberta Patnaik. The young Chief married the daughter of the present Ruling Chief of Hindol on the 4th December 1929.

2. The title of Raja is hereditary under the *sanad* of 1874. The title of "Raja Bahadur" was conferred on the late Chief as a personal distinction in 1908.

ATHMALLIK.

1. The Chief of this State was formerly styled as the Zamindar of Athmallik, and was addressed as Samant. In 1874, however, he was officially recognized as Raja, a title which was also made hereditary, and in 1890 the then Chief, Raja Mahendra Deo Samanta, received the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction on account of his able administration of the State, especially during the famine of 1889.

2. The tribute of the State was liable to revision after every 20 years, but was made permanent by the *sanad* of 1894.

3. The late Chief, Raja Bibhudendra Deo Samanta died on the 3rd November 1918 and was succeeded by his son, a minor, under the style and title of Raja Kishor Chandra Deo Samanta. The young Chief married the daughter of the late Chief of Keonjhar in 1923 and, after her death early in 1927 the daughter of the Bara Lal Saheb of Mayurbhanj. The State was released from the administration of Government on the Chief's attaining his majority on the 10th November 1925. He was formally installed on the *gadi* on the 24th December 1925.

BAMRA.

1. Raja Tribhuban Deo died on the 11th March 1916 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Tikait Dibyashankar Deo, under the name and title of Raja Sudhal Deo, who was granted a C. B. E. on the 1st January 1919 for services in connection with the War. Raja Sudhal Deo died on the 1st January 1920, leaving a minor son who succeeded him under the name and title of Raja Bhanuganga Tribhuban Deo.

2. The administration of the State is maintained on efficient lines, and much has been done towards opening out the State by the construction of good surface roads.

3. Mr. Hugh McPherson, a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is the present Superintendent of the State.

BARAMBA.

The family title was originally Raut. Some of the Chiefs assumed the title of "Mangraj", and a few generations ago the family assumed the style of "Birbar Mangraj Mahapatra". The late Raja Biswambhar Birbar Mangraj Mahapatra, the twenty-first in descent from the founder of the State, died on the 20th August 1922, and was succeeded by his minor son under the style and title of Raja Narayan Chandra Birbar Mangraj Mahapatra. The State is under Government management owing to the Chief's minority.

BAUD.

1. Till 1837, this State formed part of the then South-Western Frontier Agency and was liable after every 20 years to a re-adjustment of its tribute. The last re-adjustment was made in 1875, but the *sanad* of 1894 fixed the tribute permanently.

2. The title of Raja was made hereditary by the *sanad* of 1874.

The late Raja, Jogendra Deo, died on the 10th March 1913.

3. The present Chief, Raja Narayan Prashad Deo, who is forty-sixth in descent from the founder of the State, was born on the 14th March 1904. The State which was under Government management during the minority of the Chief, was released on the 14th March 1925. The Raja married the sister of the Chief of Athmallik on the 28th January 1923.

BONAI.

1. The present Chief's predecessor, Raja Chandra Deo, died in February 1902, and his eldest son, Tikait Dharani Dhar Deo, has been recognised by Government under the name and title of Raja Indra Deo. The State was released from Government management on the 1st October 1915, subject to certain conditions.

2. The State contains extensive forests, which have become valuable owing to the facilities afforded by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Most of these forests have been leased out to substantial timber merchants with the approval of Government.

3. It is the custom in this State for the Ruling Chief to take his grandfather's name at the time of succession.

DASPALLA.

Raja Narayan Deo Bhanja, Chief of Daspalla, who was the 16th in descent from the founder of the State, died on the 11th December 1913. Shortly before his death he adopted as his heir, a grandson, the second son of the present holder (a hereditary Raja) of the Parikud estate in the district of Puri, who was recognised by Government as his successor under the style and title of Raja Kishore Chandra Deo Bhanja. Babu Baishnab Charan Deo, a relative of the late Chief, claimed the succession, and, when his claim was rejected by the local Government, stirred up a serious disturbance among the Khond population of the State which resulted in the siege of the palace and the murder of some of the State officials, and would have had still more disastrous consequences but for the timely arrival of the Commissioner of Orissa with a force of armed police, who put the rebels to flight, while the subsequent appearance of a detachment of Indian soldiers checked any further attempts at a rising. The trials that followed resulted in three persons being sentenced to death, while 89 were sentenced to transportation or imprisonment for various periods, including Babu Baishnab Charan Deo who was transported for life. He has since been released on certain conditions.

2. The State was released from the administration of Government on the 3rd March 1930 and the Chief was formally installed on the *Gadi* on the same date.

3. The Raja was married to the sister of the Minor Chief of Bamra on the 6th February 1931.

DHENKANAL.

The State, which had been under Government management continuously since 1877, was released on the 13th February 1906, when Raja Sura Pratap Mahendra Bahadur attained the age of twenty-one years. A re-settlement of the State was made and approved by Government. Rules were also framed for the management of the State forests. The Chief died on the 16th October 1918, and was succeeded by his son under the style and title of Raja Sankar Pratap Mahendra Bahadur, who married the daughter of the Jubraj of Seraikela on the 23rd November 1924.

2. The State was released from the administration of Government on the Chief's attaining his majority on the 15th November 1925. He was formally installed on the *gadi* on the 18th December 1925. He has been vested with the powers of a Sessions Judge and has been allowed to delegate these powers to his Diwan. The powers are personal alike to the Chief and his Diwan.

GANGPUR.

1. Raja Bhawani Shankar Sekhar Deo, while a minor, succeeded his grand-father Maharaja Raghunath Sikhar Deo who died on the 10th June 1917 after ruling over the State for 52 years. The title of Maharaja was conferred on him as a personal distinction in 1915. The State was released from Government management on the 14th May 1919 when the minor Chief attained his majority. He was formally placed on the *gadi* on the 2nd February 1920. He died on the 5th May 1930 leaving a minor son, born on the 10th March 1920 who succeeded him under the style and title of Raja Bir Mitra Pratap Sekhar Deo and the State has been brought under Government management owing to the minority of the Chief.

2. A serious disturbance occurred in 1897 among certain Gaontias and Naiks. After smouldering for some years, the discontent took the shape of open revolt attended by a number of more or less serious dacoities and a general blackmailing of the villages in the disturbed tracts. It was at length found necessary for the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum with an armed body of British Police to assist the Chief in restoring order and in arresting the insurgent leaders.

3. Mr. H. D. Christian, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is the Superintendent of the State. There is also an Honorary Magistrate, Mr. Dobson, Manager of the Bengal Timber Trading Company, who holds his court at Raghunathpali, a station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Reforms in the Police and Excise administration have been introduced, and the local Government sanctioned the levy of a modified form of stamp duties in aid of the cost of administration. These have been levied from October 1903.

4. The State is rich in forests and minerals, and large timber and mining concessions have been or are now being made to some of the principal European firms in Calcutta, and other leading business-men in India and England. As might have been expected, a large influx of Bengali and Marwari traders has taken place into several stations along the Bengal-Nagpur Railway line.

5. The subordinate Zamindars all bear a feudal relation to the State.

HINDOL.

The family title for some generations was Deb Jenamoni or Deb Mahapatra, but is now Mardraj Jagadeb. The late Chief, Raja Jonardan Mardraj Jagadeb, who was the twenty-second in succession from the founder of the State, died on the 10th February 1906, and was succeeded by his eldest son Raja Naba Kishore Chandra Mardraj Jagadeb, while a minor. The State was released from Government management on the 20th February 1913, when the Chief attained his majority He was formally installed on the *gadi* on the 20th October 1913. After the death of his first wife, the Chief married the daughter of the Zamindar of Thuamul Rampur in the Kalahandi State. A son and heir was born to him on the 12th November 1917.

The Chief has been vested with the powers of a Sessions Judge and with the special powers of a District Magistrate under Section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and has been allowed to delegate the latter powers to his brother, Diwan Bahadur Kumar Suresh Chandra Singh, the delegation being personal to the Diwan Bahadur.

2. The title of Raja Bahadur was conferred upon the Chief on the 1st January 1921 as a personal distinction.

KALAHANDI OR KAROND.

1. Udit Pratap Deo, Chief of Kalahandi, died in 1881, and the succession of Raghu Keshar Deo, his adopted son was recognised by the Government of India. A dispute arose as to the succession, and the Khonds rose in open rebellion and committed many excesses attended with bloodshed. The disturbances were suppressed, and a British Officer was, in 1882, appointed as Political Agent with headquarters at Bhawani Patna to manage the State. In 1887 this officer was appointed Political Agent for the Chhattisgarh Feudatories. Raja Raghu Keshar Deo was murdered when he was about 22 years of age by one of his servants in consequence of private enmity and was succeeded by his son, the present Chief Maharaja Brij Mohan Deo, on the 20th October 1897.

2. The State was released from Government management on the Chief attaining his majority on the 14th May 1917. He was formally invested with ruling powers on the 10th January 1918.

. The police force has been fully reorganised under a Deputy Superintendent of Police from the British Police and the financial position of the State is sound.

3. For services rendered in connection with the war, the Chief was appointed to be an Officer of the Order of the British Empire on the 3rd June 1918. The title of Maharaja was conferred on him as a personal distinction in June 1926. He enjoys a permanent salute of nine guns.

4. A son and heir was born to the Chief on the 3rd October 1919.

KEONJHAR.

1. The Raja of Keonjhar had formerly full authority over Pal-Lahara. The tribute of the State was originally fixed at
nition of the services of the present Chief's
Mutiny of 1857, it was reduced by Rs. 1,000; ...

by Pal-Lahara. Besides the reduction of the tribute, the Chief was made a Maharaja, and his Diwan, the late Babu Chandra Shikhar Mahapatra, was made a Rai Bahadur, with a life pension of Rs. 200 a month.

2. The present Chief's grand-father, Maharaja Dhanurjai Narayan Bhunj Deo, who was the thirty-sixth in succession from the founder of the family, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1861. He was a capable man, but his rule was marked by more than one disturbance. He commenced his career in bloodshed because the widow of his predecessor would not accept his succession to the *gadi*. The Bhuiyans took the Dowager Rani's side and broke into what is known as the Bhuiyan rebellion of 1867-68. The last Bhuiyan rebellion broke out in 1891. A proposal for the re-settlement of the Juang Pirs in the State for a period of 15 years was approved by Government during his administration. He was created a Maharaja in 1877.

3. He died on the 27th October 1905 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Raja Gopi Nath Narayan Bhanj Deo to whom a son and heir was born two months later on the 26th December 1905. The Chief was given for some time a capable Diwan, Babu Sudam Charan Naik, a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector. In April 1907, however, the Raja resigned the Chiefship, and his resignation was accepted by Government and the State taken under Government management.

4. After the death of Raja Gopi Nath Bhanj Deo on the 12th August 1926, the succession of his eldest son under the style and title of Raja Balbhadra Narayan Bhanj Deo, was formally announced at a public durbar in the State by the Political Agent and Commissioner for the Orissa Feudatory States on the 29th November 1926.

The State was released from the administration of Government on 13th January 1929, and the Chief formally installed on the *gadi* by His Excellency the Governor of Bihar and Orissa. The Chief married the daughter of the present Ruling Chief of Kharsawan in June 1929.

The Ruling Chief has been vested with the powers of a Sessions Judge and allowed to delegate these powers to Mr. W. G. Kelley, *Ex*-Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector. He has also full civil and revenue powers.

KHANDPARA.

The family title is Bhramarbar Ray.

Raja Ramchandra Samanta, who was twelfth in descent from the founder of the State, died on the 26th December 1922, leaving an adopted son who has succeeded him under the style and title of Raja Harihar Singh Deo Mardraj Bhramarbar Ray. The late Chief had some knowledge of Oriya classical literature and composed several Oriya poems. The State is under Government management owing to the Chief's minority.

KHARSAWAN.

1. The present Chief, Sriram Chandra Singh Deo, succeeded his father in 1902 as a minor. During the minority the State was under Government management. The Chief was educated in the Raj Kumar College at Raipur, and was installed on the *gadi* on the 4th July 1913, when the title of Thakur was conferred on him as a personal distinction by His Excellency the Viceroy. The title of Raja was conferred on him as a hereditary distinction in 1917. A

son and heir, Sriman Purnendu Narayan Singh Deo, was born on the 27th December 1911.

2. The Chief exercises the powers of a Sessions Judge.

MAYURBHANJ.

1. The present Chief's grand-father, Maharaja Krishna Chandra Bhanja Deo, who was an able and enlightened ruler, was created a Maharaja in 1877 in recognition of his efficient administration of the State and of his public liberality.

2. After his death in 1882, the State came under Government management owing to the minority of his son, Sriram Chandra Bhanja Deo, who was placed in charge of the State in 1890. He received a liberal education, and in 1910 made a trip to England *viâ* Japan and America. His State was administered on British lines under his personal supervision, and in a manner which earned the commendation of successive Political Officers.

He was a guest of the Government at the Imperial Durbar held at Delhi on the 1st January 1903, when the title of Maharaja was conferred on him as a personal distinction. This title was made hereditary in June 1910. He also attended the Imperial Durbar in Delhi in 1911.

3. He died from a shooting accident on the 22nd February 1912 and was succeeded by his son, Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanja Deo, then a minor, who was formally installed on the *gadi* on the 13th November 1920. Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanja Deo died from tetanus at Bombay on the 21st April 1928, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Maharaja Pratap Chandra Bhanja Deo, whose su
held at Baripada by the Polit
1928. He was educated at the
Allahabad. The restrictions imposed on the powers of the Chief by the Sanad has been abrogated since March 1931. The Chief now exercised full powers of internal administration and is a member of the Chamber of Princes by his own right. The general clauses in his Sanad regarding good rule, etc., however remain in force. A son and heir was born to the Chief on the 10th December 1929.

4. A light railway has been constructed connecting Baripada, the headquarters of the State, with the Baripada Road Station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and is worked for the present by the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company.

5. In May 1917 a rising occurred among the Santal inhabitants of the State, the immediate cause of which wa
recruit for a Labour Corps for service in
of the minor officials who were helping
certain bazars and broke up the railway
by the despatch of the armed police reserves from Orissa and 100 infantry from Calcutta. In spite of assurances regarding the recruiting operations, the Santals continued to hold mass meetings in order to discuss sundry grievances with regard to certain features of the administration, and in June a fresh rising occurred in the Bamanghati sub-division, the bazar of Rairangpur being looted and burnt and a State constable murdered by the mob. Military and police were again called in and the disturbances were quelled by the end of the month. A large number of Santals were co[illegible]ted and

sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for their complicity in these disturbances.

6. For services in connection with the war, the late Chief was granted a permanent salute of 9 guns on the 1st January 1918. He was made an honorary Lieutenant on the 29th July 1921.

7. The present Chief married in 1925 the daughter of Raj Kumar Sardar Singhji of Shahapura in Rajputana. He visited England with his late brother in 1926.

NARSINGPUR.

Raja Ram Chandra Harichandan Mahapatra died on the 5th July 1921, while still a minor and his younger brother, Raja Ananta Narayan Mansingh Harichandan Mahapatra, who was born on the 9th September 1908, succeeded him on the *gadi*, the State continuing under Government management owing to the Chief's minority. The Chief married the daughter of the Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo of Kanika on the 12th March 1929. The State was released from the administration of Government on the 4th May 1931 and the Chief was formally installed on the *gadi* on the same date.

NAYAGARH.

1. Raja Balbhadra Singh Mandhata, the twenty-third in descent from the founder of the State, ruled for twelve months and was succeeded by Raja Raghunath Singh, a blood relation who died in 1897, having on his death-bed authorised his younger Rani to adopt an heir. Raja Narayan Singh Mandhata. The minor Chief's brother is being educated at the Rajkumar related by marriage.

2. Raja Narayan Singh Mandhata married in May 1903 the daughter of the Raja of Hindol, and died on the 7th December 1918, being succeeded by his son, a minor, under the style and title of Raja Krishna Chandra Singh Mandhata. The minor Chief's brother are being educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur.

The State is at present under Government management.

3. The Minor Chief was married to the daughter of the second son of the late Prime Minister of Nepal on the 29th January 1931.

NILGIRI.

The late Chief, Raja Shyam Chandra Mardraj Harichandan, who was a brother of the late Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanja Deo of Mayurbhanj, died on the 6th July 1913 and was succeeded by his son, who was then ten years of age, under the name and title of Raja Kishore Chandra Mardraj Harichandan. The State, which had been under Government management, was released on the 2nd February 1925. The Chief was formally installed on the *gadi* on the 20th April 1925.

A son and heir was born to the Chief on the 7th April 1930.

PAL LAHARA.

1. This state pays its tribute direct into the Government treasury, but it is paid as a part of the tribute payable by Keonjhar.

2. Chakradhar Pal, afterwards known as Muni Pal, the father of the late Chief, was made a Raja Bahadur in 1867-68 for services rendered by him

during the first Keonjhar rebellion. The family titles of "Ganeswar Pal" and "Muni Pal" are assumed alternately by the Rajas when succeeding to the *gadi*. By the *sanad* of 1874, the title of Raja was made hereditary.

3. The late Chief, Duti Krishna Pal, succeeded as a minor in 1888, and assumed, according to family custom, the designation of Ganeswar Pal. He died on the 30th July 1912 and the State came under Government management. Sarat Chandra Pal, son of the late Chief's cousin, has been recognised by Government as his successor under the name and title of Raja Muni Pal. A son and heir was born to him on the 24th March 1923.

4. The State was released from the administration of Government on the 26th November 1925, and the Chief was formally installed on the *gadi* on the 11th December 1925.

PATNA.

1. Maharaja Prithwiraj Singh Deo who succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, Maharaja Dalganjan Singh Deo, on the 4th February 1910, died on the 16th January 1924 and was succeeded by his adopted son under the name and title of Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo, whose succession to the *gadi* was announced at a Durbar in the State by the Political Agent and Commissioner on the 2nd April 1924.

Mr. A. E. C. McGavin, J.P., a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, has been appointed Superintendent of the State.

2. The State suffered severely in the famine of 1900, and want of control led to an outbreak of dacoity which extended to the neighbouring British district of Sambalpur. A force of Government police had to be deputed to Patna for the suppression of the outbreak.

3. For services in connection with the war the late Chief was granted a permanent salute of 9 guns on the 1st January 1918.

RANPUR.

The present Chief, Raja Birbar Krishna Chandra Singh Bajradhar Narendra Mahapatra, who is 98th in descent from the founder of the State, succeeded in July 1899. The family title is Bajradhar Narendra Mahapatra.

2. The heir is Jubraj Sri Biranchi Narayan Singh Deo who was born on the 9th March 1900 and married the sister of the present Ruling Chief of Nilgiri in March 1928.

RAIRAKHOL.

The late Chief, Raja Gaura Chandra Deo, was born in 1871 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 10th June 1900. He died on the 3rd July 1906, after having adopted as his heir a brother of the Chief of the Bonai State. The adoption and succession of the adopted son under the title of Bir Chandra Jadumoni Deo Jenamani has been recognised by the Government of India. The minor Chief was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. The State was released from Government management when the Chief was installed on the *gadi* on the 27th November 1916. The Chief married the sister of the Maharaja of Sonpur in May 1912, and a son and heir was born to him in August 1914.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Sawantwadi .	Captain His Highness Raje Bahadur, Shrimant Khem Sawant Bhonsle *alias* Bapu Saheb, Sar Desai of — (*Maratha*).	20th August 1897.	2nd June 1913	925	230,589	6,64,000

SAWANTWADI.

1. Sawantwadi, one of the ancient Maratha States in Western India, is situated between the British District of Ratnagiri and the Portuguese territory of Goa, about 200 miles to the south of Bombay. The ruling family traces its descent from one Mang Sawant, a feudatory under the Mahomedan dynasty at Bijapur. About the year 1784 the title of Raje-Bahadur was conferred on the Chief by the Mogul Emperor of Delhi, and this title was subsequently recognised by the British Government. In 1838 on account of the incapacity of Khem Sawant III to manage the State and the repeated rebellions of the Sardars of the State, the British Government assumed its administration with the consent of the Ruler and continued to administer it up to 29th October 1924. The Ruler is called the Sar Desai. Sar Desai Shriram Sawant Bhonsle, the late Ruler, having died on the 24th April 1913, the Government of India recognised his only son, Khem Sawant Bhonsle *alias* Bapu Saheb the present Ruler as his successor on 2nd June 1913.

2. His Highness completed his education at Malvern College in England and went through a military course in the Officers' Cadet Battalion Training School at Cambridge in 1916-17 and after finishing that course was gazetted 2nd-Lieutenant and attached to the 116th Mahrattas. He returned to India on the 22nd September 1917 and after paying a flying visit to the State, pro-

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand)	Payments		Military Forces						Police forces	Salute in guns.		
			Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops		Indian States' Forces.					
	To Government	To other States	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery		Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs. 6,75,000		.	.				..	.	343	9		11

ceeded on the 6th October 1917 to the front to join his Regiment in Mesopotamia. He returned to India from active service on the 4th March 1919, on the cessation of hostilities. His Majesty the King-Emperor conferred on the Sar Desai the permanent honorary rank of Captain on the 23rd July 1919. His Highness' marriage with Princess Shrimati Laxmidevi, grand-daughter of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda took place at Baroda on 30th April 1922. A daughter was born to Their Highnesses on 7th March 1923 and was named Tilottama Raje. His Highness was invested with ruling powers of the State on 29th October 1924. The heir-apparent was born to Their Highnesses on 13th August 1927 and was named Yuvaraj Shiwaram Sawant A second daughter was born to Their Highnesses on 6th August 1930 and was named Satyawati Raje.

3. The Sawantwadi Local Corps was amalgamated with the Police in April 1909.

4. A permanent local salute of 11 guns was granted to the State on the 1st January 1921 for services in connection with the Great War.

5. The Sar Desai is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

6. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are ordinarily acknowledged by the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Jath . .	Meherban Vijayasinh Ramrao *alias* Babasaheb Dafle, Chief of — (*Maratha*).	21st July 1909	14th August 1928.	980·8	91,102	3,12,000

JATH.

1. Jath is one of the Satara *jahagirs* and is of no great antiquity. The ruling family is descended from Satwajirao Chawan Patil of Daflapur, to whom a Deshmukhi Watan was granted by Ali Adil Shah, King of Bijapur, in 1680. The same ancestor acquired *jahagirs* of two Mahals, Jath and Karajgi, from the Emperor Aurangzeb in A. D. 1700.

2. The late Chief Ramrao Amritrao Dafle died on 14th August 1928 on which date the present Chief Vijayasinh Ramrao *alias* Babasaheb Dafle succeeded to the Jahagir and was installed on 12th January 1929. He was

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand)	Payments.		Military Forces.						Police forces	Salute in Guns		
			Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces					
	To Government.	To other States	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery		Permanent.	Personal	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs	Rs										
2,33,000	10,129	958	..			.	.		99	.		..

educated in the Jath High School from which he passed the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University in March 1928. His marriage with Shrimant Saubhagyvati Lilavati Raje of Akalkot took place in 1929

3. Since the 6th September 1901 the Collector of Bijapur has been *ex-officio* Political Agent for the State, which was formerly included in the Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country Agency.

4. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

5. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Popula-tion.	Average annual revenue (to neare thousan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Savanur .	Captain Meherban Nawab Abdul Majid Khan Diler Jang Bahadur, Nawab of — (*Afghan*).	8th October 1890.	30th January 1893.	70	16,830	2,01,00

SAVANUR.

1. Savanur is a small State consisting of 25 villages scattered through th subdivisions of Bankapur and Karajgi in the Dharwar District. The rulin family is said to belong to the Miyana tribe of Pathans. On the death of hi father in 1892, the present Chief, Nawab Abdul Majid Khan, a boy two year old, was placed under guardianship and the administration of the State wa entrusted to a Dewan under the direct superintendence of the Collector an Political Agent at Dharwar. On the 1st August 1900 the young Nawab wa sent to the Rajkumar College at Rajkot. The Nawab left Rajkot at the en of March 1908 and went for a short time to Bareilly and afterwards joine the Mayo College at Ajmir. He joined the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehr Dun in April 1909. On the completion of his training with the Cadet Corps the Nawab was installed on the *gadi* on the 12th November 1912. A son an heir was born to the Nawab on the 6th March 1919 and was named Abdu Hamid Khan, who, however, died on the 17th July 1926. He has thre daughters, the eldest born on 4th October 1914, the second on 14th Augus 1923 and the last on 3rd May 1929. A second son was born to the Nawab o 16th September 1931.

2. The State was under British management almost continuously fron 1868 to 1912, with the exception of two brief periods. The administratio was conducted on lines practically similar to those of the administration i the adjoining British territory.

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	Payments.		Military Forces.						Police forces	Salute in Guns.		
			Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces					
	To Government.	To other States	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery		Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs. 1,60,000	..	.	..	.	..	..	..	.	49	..	..	..

3. The Nawab was appointed an Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Land Forces on the 28th November 1912, and Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency Lord Sydenham on the 13th August 1912, and to His Excellency Lord Willingdon on the 8th May 1913. The Nawab went on Active Service with the Indian Expeditionary Force employed in the Persian Gulf in November 1914. He was Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir A. Barrett, General Officer Commanding the Expeditionary Force D He left on the 12th November 1914 to take up his appointment, and returned to India on the 20th April 1915. He was mentioned in despatches. In recognition of services rendered in connection with the war, he was promoted to the honorary rank of Captain in the Army on the 1st January 1918. He was appointed Adjutant to the Body Guard of His Excellency Lord Willingdon on the 24th July 1917, and he was Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay till 8th December 1923. When the Afghan War broke out in 1919, the Nawab placed his personal services at the disposal of the British Government, for the second time.

4. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

5. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Cambay .	His Highness Nawab Mirza Husain Yawar Khan Saheb Bahadur, Nawab of — (*Moghal*).	16th May 1911	21st January 1915.	350	87,761	9,51,000

CAMBAY.

1. Cambay is a first class State. The Collector of the Kaira District is *ex-officio* Political Agent for the State. The Nawab of Cambay is a Shiah Mogal of the Najumisani family of Persia. His hereditary title is Najm-ud-Daulah Mumtaz-ul-Mulk Momin Khan Bahadur Dilawar Jang.

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand)	Payments.		Military Forces.						Police forces.	Salute in guns.		
			Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces.					
	To Government.	To other States	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery		Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs											
3,40,000	21,924	.	.	.	10	146	.	..	214	11	.	..

2. The Nawab was invested with the full powers of the State on the 13th December 1930.

3. The Nawab is entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Janjira . .	His Highness Nawab Sidi Muhammad Khan Sidi Ahmad Khan, Nawab of— (*Mahomedan*).	7th March 1914.	2nd May 1922	377	110,366	8,23,000

JANJIRA.

1. There are various accounts of the origin of this Sidi State. It rose into power in the seventeenth century. The present Nawab of Janjira, His Highness Sidi Muhammad Khan Sidi Ahmad Khan succeeded to the *Gadi* on

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	Payments.		Military Forces						Police Forces	Salute in guns.		
			Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Indian States' Forces					
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery		Permanent.	Personal	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs. 8,10,000	.							.	156	11		13

the death of his father Sidi Sir Ahmad Khan, G.C.I.E., in 1922 His Highness who is a minor is studying in the Deccan College at Poona, and during his minority the State is administered by his mother Her Highness Kulsum Begam Saheba of Janjira, as Regent, with the aid of the Dewan.

2. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Jamkhandi .	Meherban Shankarrao Parashuramrao *alias* Appasaheb Patwardhan, Chief of — (*Konkanasth Brahman*).	5th November 1906.	25th February 1924.	524	114,282	9,92,000
2	Kolhapur .	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Shri Sir Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharaj, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of (*Kshatriya*).—	30th July 1897.	6th May 1922	3,217·1	957,137	1,27,10,000
3	Kurundwad (Senior Br.).	Meherban Chintamanrao Bhalchandrarao *alias* Balasaheb Patwardhan (Senior), Chief of — (*Konkanasth Brahman*).	13th February 1921.	10th September 1927.	182·5	44,251	3,10,000
4	Kurundwad (Junior Br.).	Meherban Ganpatrao Madhavrao *alias* Bapu Saheb Patwardhan (*Konkanasth Brahman*).	23rd March 1900.	24th January 1931.	116	39,563	2,53,000
		Meherban Vinayakrao Harihar *alias* Nana Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of — (*Konkanasth Brahman*).	27th March 1877.	15th January 1912.			
5	Miraj (Senior Br.).	Meherban Sir Gangadharrao Ganesh *alias* Balasaheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., Chief of — (*Konkanasth Brahman*).	9th February 1866.	6th June 1875	342	93,957	4,88,000
6	Miraj (Junior Br.).	Meherban Madhavrao Harihar *alias* Babasaheb Patwardhan, Chief of — (*Konkanasth Brahman*).	4th March 1889.	16th December 1899.	196½	40,686	3,63,000
7	Mudhol .	2nd-Lieutenant Meherban Sir Malojirao Venkatrao Raje Ghorpade, K.C.I.E., *alias* Nanasaheb, Raja of — (*Maratha*).	14th June 1884.	19th July 1900	368	62,860	5,69,000
8	Ramdurg .	Meherban Ramrao Venkatrao *alias* Rao Saheb Bhave of — (*Konkanasth Brahman*).	16th September 1895.	30th April 1907.	169	35,401	2,99,000
9	Sangli . .	Lieutenant His Highness Sir Chintamanrao Dhundirao *alias* Appasaheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., Chief of — (*Konkanasth Brahman*).	24th March 1889.	15th June 1903.	1,136	258,512	14,68,000

JAMKHANDI.

The present Chief Meherban Shankarrao Parashramrao *alias* Appasaheb Patwardhan is the only son of the late Sir Parashramrao Ramchandrarao *alias* Bhausaheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E. The Chief is a First Class Sardar. He married the daughter of the Jahagirdar of Bavda in March 1924 and has a

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	Payments.		Military Forces.						Police Forces	Salute in guns.		
			Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops		Indian States' Forces.					
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery		Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs.											
1,25,000	20,516		.		..				358			..
53,10,000	.	.	136	334	.	His Highness' old militia is about 600 and 55 guns of which *only 10* are mounted.			995	19		..
3,03,000	9,619	.			.				112	.	.	..
2,17,000	..	..			.				78		.	.
4,09,000	12,538	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	231	.	..	..
4,66,000	7,389	..	.	..	.	..	.	..	141		.	..
4,40,000	2,672	..	--	.	..	.	.	130	74	9	..	--
2,60,000	..	..		.	.		.	..	72		.	..
17,84,000	*1,35,000*	..	..	..	.	.	.	.	*495*	*9*	*11*	..

son named Parashramrao Bhausaheb born in 1925 and a daughter born in 1926. Having completed his education with a European Tutor and Guardian, he was invested with full powers of his State on the 28th May 1926. He was appointed Honorary Aide-de-Camp to *His Excellency* the *Governor* of Bombay on the 31st January 1927.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

3. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

KOLHAPUR.

1. Kolhapur claims the first rank among States in the Bombay Presidency, and the ruler, descended from the younger son of Shivaji the Great, the founder of the Mahratta Empire, bears the distinctive and honorific title of "Chhatrapati Maharaj." The founder of the Kolhapur dynasty was Barabai, the heroic wife of Rajaram I, son of Shivaji the Great. His Highness Shri Sir Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharaj, G.C.I.E., the present Maharaja, was born on the 30th July 1897 and succeeded to the *Gadi* as heir and successor on the 6th May 1922 on the death of his father, His Highness Colonel Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., LL.D., M.R.A.S. The formal ceremony of ascending the *Gadi* was performed on the 31st May 1922. The Maharaja was educated under Dr. and Mrs. Irwin, spent three years at the Hendon Preparatory School and studied agriculture at the Ewing College, Allahabad. His Highness travelled over a great part of India and parts of Great Britain, the United States of America, and Japan. The Maharaja married the eldest grand-daughter, Princess Indumatidevi (now Her Highness Tarabai Maharani Saheb Maharaj) of His Highness Sir Sayajirao Gaekwar, Maharaja of Baroda in 1918. The second marriage of His Highness with Shri Rajasbai (now Her Highness Vijayamala Ranisaheb Maharaj) the daughter of Meherban Atmaramrao Mohite belonging to a noble Kshatriya family at Tanjore, was celebrated at Kolhapur on the 1st of June 1925. The title of Maharaja was conferred upon the late Maharaja hereditarily. The title of G.C.I.E. was conferred on the Maharaja on the 3rd June 1924, and the insignia of the Order were presented to His Highness by His Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor General of India in November 1924. The Honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel was granted to His Highness on the 30th March 1927 and he is attached as an honorary officer to the 10th Battalion of the 5th Mahratta Light Infantry. The title of G. C. S. I. was conferred on the Maharaja in January 1931.

2. The Maharaja takes a keen interest in the administration and has considerable experience in administrative affairs, his father having during his lifetime entrusted him with the administration of different departments. His Highness exercises full sovereign powers.

3. During the regime of His late Highness the restraint in Article 7 of the Treaty of 1862 requiring reference to Government in cases involving sentences of death was removed and the residuary jurisdiction in criminal cases arising in the Feudatory Jahagirs in the Kolhapur State, which was exercised by the Resident (formerly Political Agent) under the same Treaty, was relinquished to the Kolhapur Darbar.

4. The Feudatory Jahagirdars of Kolhapur, who are nine in number, may be said to represent the members of the Ministerial Cabinet of the State in bygone days They hold Jahagirs wherein they are allowed to exercise partial jurisdiction. Grants of these Jahagirs consisting of lands and villages were made to them for the maintenance of troops and their position and dignity.

5. These Jahagirdars pay *nazarana* to the parent State on the occasion of a succession and the military services performed by them in bygone days have

been commuted into money payments. They are all in some degree under the supervision of the Resident at Kolhapur who acts as far as circumstances permit in co-operation with the Darbar and when minors are placed under the joint guardianship of the Darbar and the Resident. Any new law enacted or introduced by the parent State comes into force in these Jahagirs with the consent of the British Government. All the civil cases against the Jahagirdars themselves are disposed of by a combined Court consisting of the Resident and a representative of His Highness. All criminal cases within the Feudatory Estates involving death or imprisonment beyond seven years are submitted to the Kolhapur Darbar for disposal by the latter's Criminal Courts, but the powers of the present Jahagirdars of Vishalgad, Ichalkaranji and Kagal (Junior) have been enhanced The present Jahagirdar of Ichalkaranji has been invested with the powers of a Sessions Judge subject to confirmation by His Highness of sentences of death and transportation for life. The Jahagirdars are not allowed to alienate any portion of their estates beyond their lifetime without the sanction of His Highness Information about the names of the estates, their present holders, area, revenue, etc , will be found in the accompanying statement.

6. All the Feudatory Jahagirdars, except the Jahagirdar of Torgal, and the late Sar Lashkar Bahadur, were presented with Silver Coronation Durbar Medals in 1911.

7. The administration of the State has been maintained in a high state of efficiency.

8. There are 55 guns in all, of which 10 only, which are used for salutes, etc., are mounted.

9. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

PARTICULARS REGARDING THE FEUDATORY JAHAGIRDARS OF KOLHAPUR.

No.	Name of Feudatory Estate	Name of present holder	Title or designation	Caste.	Year of birth	Area in square miles.	Population	Gross revenue.
								Rs
1	Vishalgad	Abajirao Krishna *alias* Abasaheb	Pant Pratinidhi.	Deshastha Brahman	1868	236	30,125	3,22,000
2	Bavda	Parashramrao Madhavrao *alias* Bhausaheb	Pant Amtyaa	Do	1907	243	44,680	1,98,000
3	Kagal (Senior)	Jayasinhrao Abasaheb Ghatge.	Sarjerav Vajaratma -ab	Maratha	1917	115 1	45,324	6,79,000
4	Kapshi	Santajirao Jaysinhrao *alias* Baba Saheb Ghorpade.	Sanapati	Do	1902	33 1	11,747	1,10,000
5	Torgal	Narsojirao Murarrao *alias* Babasaheb Shinde.	Senakhaskhel.	Do.	1910	137 2	12,535	1,81,000
6	Ichalkaranji	Narayanrao Govind *alias* Babasaheb Ghorpade.	Pant Sachiv	Konkanastha Brahman	1872	241	60,336	9,87,000
7	Kagal (Junior)	Dattajirao Balasaheb Ghatge	Sarjerao	Maratha	1874	17 3	6,110	1,42,000
8	Himmat Bahadur.	Udajirao Ranojirao *alias* Abasaheb Chavan	Himmat Bahadur.	Do.	1877	49·1	17,986	1,07,000
9	Sar Lashkar	Babaraje Sultanrao Nimbalkar.	Sar Lashkar Bahadur.	Do	1915	21 6	6,496	1,23,000

KURUNDWAD (Senior).

1. The present Chief Meherban Chintamanrao Bhalchandrarao *alias* Balasaheb Patwardhan is a minor. He is the only son of the late Chief Meherban Bhalchandrarao Chintamanrao *alias* Annasaheb Patwardhan, who died on the 10th September 1927. He is a first Class Sardar. The administration of the State is conducted by the Dowager Rani as Regent with the assistance of the State Karbhari.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

3. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

KURUNDWAD (Junior).

1. At the beginning of the year 1931, the two chiefs were Madhavrao Ganpat *alias* Bhausaheb and Vinayakrao Harihar *alias* Nanasaheb. In January 1931, Bhausaheb abdicated and his son Ganpatrao Madhavrao *alias* Bapusaheb succeeded him. The civil and criminal jurisdiction is exercised by Vinayakrao Harihar *alias* Nanasaheb. Nanasaheb received Delhi Coronation Durbar Medal in 1911.

2. Nanasaheb has no issue. The second Chief Bapusaheb has two sons named Raghunathrao *alias* Dadasaheb and Dilipsinh *alias* Dilip Raje born in 1922 and 1927 respectively.

3. The Chiefs are entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

4. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

MIRAJ (Senior).

1. The present Chief is Sir Gangadharrao Balasaheb Patwardhan. He is the grandson of the late Balasaheb, who won the thanks of Government for his attachment to the British Government in the great Indian Mutiny of 1857. The Chief is a First Class Sardar. He has two sons named Narayanrao Tatyasaheb and Hariharrao Dadasaheb, who were born in 1898 and 1901, respectively. The K.C.I.E. was conferred upon him at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in 1903 and he was also presented with a Durbar gold medal. He has also received the Silver Coronation Delhi Durbar Medal, 1911.

2. The State maintains no local force.

3. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

4. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

MIRAJ (Junior).

1. The present Chief, Madhavrao Harihar *alias* Babasaheb Patwardhan, is the second son of Meherban Chintamanrao Raghunath *alias* Balasaheb, late Chief of Kurundwad, Senior. He was selected by the Bombay Government for the Chiefship of Miraj (Junior) State and was adopted in December 1899 by Parwatibaisaheb, the mother of the late Chief, Lakshmanrao Annasaheb, who died prematurely on the 7th February 1899. He was educated at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot and is a First Class Sardar He was invested with the full powers of the State on the 17th March 1909. He received the Silver Coronation Delhi Durbar Medal in 1911. He has three sons, named Chintamanrao Balasaheb, Harriharrao Dadasaheb and Krishnarao Appasaheb who were born in 1909, 1911 and 1916, respectively.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

3. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

MUDHOL.

1. The Raja of Mudhol belongs to the Ghorpade family, the most ancient and distinguished among the Mahrattas. The family is generally believed to be of Rajput origin and to be descended from the Ranas of Udaipur. The present Raja is Sir Malojirao Venkatrao *alias* Nanasaheb. He was invested with the full powers of the State in the month of January 1904. He is a First Class Sardar. He received the Delhi Durbar Coronation Gold Medal in 1911. He was made a K.C.I.E., on the 1st January 1920. His eldest son, Govindrao Abasaheb, aged 17, died on the 21st February 1920. His second son, Jayasinhrao born in 1909 died on 2nd January 1931. A third son was born on the 4th October 1929 and is named Bhairavsing. In connection with the war the Raja offered his personal services, and also an armoured motor car and a Halford lorry, which were accepted by Government. The Raja left India in April 1916, and was attached to the Egyptian Expeditionary Force with the rank of a Lieutenant. He returned from Mesopotamia in August of the same year. His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to confirm his temporary rank of Honorary 2nd-Lieutenant and to confer on him the honour of a permanent salute of 9 guns in recognition of services rendered in connection with the war. The title of Raja was conferred on him on the 3rd June 1922.

2. The State maintains two platoons of Indian State Forces named 'The Sujjan Sing Infantry' Strength 115 men.

3. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

4. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

RAMDURG.

Meherban Ramrao Venkatrao *alias* Raosaheb, the present Chief of the Ramdurg State, belongs to the Bhave family. The family has enjoyed pos-

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Ambliara .	Thakor Keshrisinhji Jalamsinhji, Thakor of — (*Khant Koli*).	5th November 1887.	17th March 1908.	80	7,544	93,000
2	Bhalusna .	Thakor Ratansinhji Mulsinhji, Thakor of — (*Chohan Koli*).	28th March 1871.	7th August 1917.	1	Included in the Gadhwada Thana.	4,000
3	Bolundra .	Thakor Hindusinhji Sardarsinhji, Thakor of — (*Rehwar Rajput*).	1888 . .	5th November 1913.	6	957	6,000
4	Dabha . .	Thakor Mohobatsinhji Gulabsinhji, Thakor of — (*Makwana Koli*).	25th July 1868.	8th August 1893.	12	1,567	13,000
5	Dadhalia .	Thakor Amarsinhji Jaswantsinhji, Thakor of — (*Sisodia Rajput*).	9th September 1884.	21st June 1915.	28	3,597	16,000
6	**DANTA** .	**Maharana Shri Bhawanisinhji Hamirsinhji, Maharana of —** (*Parmar Rajput*).	**12th September 1899.**	**20th November 1925.**	**347**	**23,023**	**1,76,000**
7	Dedhrota .	Thakor Pratapsinhji Dawlatsinhji, Thakor of — (*Makwana Koli*).	4th August 1916.	18th October 1921.	1	Included in the Sabar Kantha Thana.	10,000
8	Deloli . .	Shareholders (*Makwana Kolis.*)	..	..	2	Included in the Katosan Thana.	4,000
9	Deroi . .	Thakor Dipsinhji Ramsinhji, Thakor of — (*Makwana Koli*).	19th December 1884.	22nd April 1927.	10	Included in the Sabar Kantha Thana.	7,000
10	Gabat . .	Thakor Rupsinhji Motisinhji, Thakor of — (*Makwana Koli*).	16th August 1885.	5th December 1904.	10	1,061	10,000
11	Ghodasar .	Thakor Fatehsinhji Ratansinhji, Thakor of — (*Dabhi Koli*).	7th August 1909.	1st July 1930.	16	5,596	51,000
12	Hadol . .	Thakor Jawansinhji Vajesinhji, Thakor of — (*Thakarda*).	1st October 1882.	22nd March 1888.	27	Included in the Gadhwada Thana.	3,000
13	Hapa . .	Thakor Himatsinhji Vakhatsinhji, Thakor of — (*Makwana Koli*).	21st August 1914.	15th April 1931.	5	871	11,000
14	Idar . .	**His Highness Maharaja Shri Himatsinhji Dowlatsinhji, Maharaja of —** (*Rathod Rajput*).	**22nd October 1899.**	**26th June 1931.**	**1,669**	**226,351**	**14,17,000**
15	Ijpura . .	Shareholders (*Makwana Kolis*).	..	..	2	Included in the Katosan Thana.	5,000
16	Ilol . .	Thakor Shivsinhji Vajesinhji, Thakor of — (*Makwana Koli*).	31st December 1910.	18th October 1927.	19	3,931	46,000

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS. To Government.	PAYMENTS. To other States.	MILITARY FORCES. Regular Troops. Cavalry.	MILITARY FORCES. Regular Troops. Infantry and Artillery	MILITARY FORCES. Irregular Troops. Cavalry	MILITARY FORCES. Irregular Troops. Infantry and Artillery	MILITARY FORCES. Indian States' Forces. Cavalry.	MILITARY FORCES. Indian States' Forces. Infantry and Artillery	Police Forces	SALUTE IN GUNS. Permanent.	SALUTE IN GUNS. Personal.	SALUTE IN GUNS. Local
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.		Rs.										
90,000	.	317	..						19		.	.
4,000	.	*See* Satlasna	.						.			..
6,000	.	134	..		..		.	.	6			.
13,000	..	203	..	.	.				10			..
16,000	..	1,310	.	.	..		.		10		.	.
1,82,000	..	3,985	.			.			150	9		--
10,000	..	774	..	..	.				.		.	--
4,000	..	256	.		.		.		..			--
7,000	..	560	..		.	.	.					--
10,000	..	43	.			.			7		..	.
50,000	..	3,989	..	.	.	.	..	.	11	.		..
3,000	..	154	..	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11,000	..	1,244	..	.	.	..	..	.	.		..	..
12,06,000	..	1,01,340	..	..	..	..	.	150	450	15	..	..
5,000	..	209	.	.	--	..	..	.	..	.	.	..
40,000	..	2,307	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
17	Kadoli . .	Thakor Kubersinhji Bhawansinhji, Thakor of — (*Makwana Koli*).	26th July 1888.	4th June 1914	8	1,902	12,000
18	Kasalpura .	Shareholders (*Makwana Kolis*).	..	..	2	Included in the Katosan Thana.	3,000
19	Katosan .	Thakor Shri Kirtisinhji Takhatsinhji, Thakor of — (*Makwana Koli*).	18th June 1920.	20th January 1932.	10	5,311	51,000
20	Khadal .	Thakor Fatehsinhji Rajumia, Thakor of — (*Makwana Koli*).	1899 . .	7th February 1912.	8	2,256	37,000
21	Khedawada .	Thakor Becharsinhji Vakhatsinhji, Thakor of — (*Makwana Koli*).	29th June 1892.	12th June 1902.	27	1,197	14,000
22	Likhi . .	Thakor Himatsinhji Jalamsinhji, Thakor of — (*Chohan Koli*).	14th January 1862.	11th March 1899.	9	Included in the Sabar Kantha Thana.	8,000
23	Magodi .	Thakor Jaswantsinhji Takhatsinhji, Thakor of — (*Rathod Rajput*).	4th October 1905.	8th April 1913.	23	2,776	16,000
24	Maguna .	11 Shareholders (*Makwana Kolis*).	..	..	5	Included in the Katosan Thana.	18,000
25	Malpur .	Raolji Shri Gambhirsinhji Himatsinhji, Raolji of — (*Rathod Rajput*).	27th October 1914.	23rd June 1923.	97	11,767	59,000
26	Mansa . .	Raolji Shri Takhatsinhji Kesharisinhji, Raolji of — (*Chavda Rajput*).	11th September 1877.	18th May 1889	25	15,606	1,75,000
27	Mehmadpura.	7 Shareholders (*Makwana Kolis*).	..	..	1	Included in the Katosan Thana.	2,000
28	Mohanpur .	Thakor Shri Sartansinhji Takhatsinhji, Thakor of — (*Rehwar Rajput*).	6th February 1886.	18th November 1927.	89	12,565	64,000
29	Mota Kothasna.	Thakor Pratapsinhji Vajesinhji, Thakor of — (*Chohan Koli*).	1913 . .	26th September 1918.	3	Included in the Gadhwada Thana.	1,000
30	Palaj .	Thakor Daulatsinhji Pratapsinhji, Thakor of — (*Makwana Koli*).	2nd June 1876	4th November 1881.	2	Included in the Katosan Thana.	11,000
31	Pethapur .	Thakor Fatehsinhji Gambhirsinhji, Thakor of — (*Vaghela Rajput*).	3rd October 1895.	1896 .	11	5,233	36,000

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand)	Payments		Military Forces.						Police Forces	Salute in guns.		
			Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces.					
	To Government	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery		Permanent.	Personal	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs										
12,000	..	606	..	..	..			..	..		..	..
3,000	..	48	..	..			..	..				..
51,000		5,505	..	..	..				25		..	..
38,000	..	2,001		..					10			..
14,000	..	396	..	..	..							..
8,000	..	..	..	..	..			..				..
19,000	..	93	..	..				..	9	..	..	..
18,000	..	892	..	..								..
61,000	430	676	..	..	..			..	23	..	..	..
2,00,000	..	11,754	..	..	..	..	..	..	33		..	..
2,000	..	175	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
64,000	..	6,994	..	..	..	..		..	26		..	..
1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	—	..
11,000	..	339	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
36,000	..	35 per cent. of the gross revenue. That for decennium ending 1934-35 is fixed at Rs. 3,919 per annum.	..	..	..	..	..		12	..	..	..

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	…rempur	Thakor Harisinhji Gulabsinhji, Thakor of — (*Makwana Koli*).	31st March 1900.	5th January 1916.	25	Included in the Sabar Kantha Thana.	Rs. 12,000
32	P unadra	Thakor Shivsinhji Abhesinhji, Thakor of — (*Makwana Koli*).	25th August 1885.	4th January 1907.	11	2,217	27,000
33	Pamas	Thakor Mansinhji Udesinhji, Thakor of — (*Makwana Koli*).	14th August 1912.	22nd February 1920.	6	1,216	10,000
34	Rampura	16 Shareholders (*Makwana Kolis*).	..	..	1	Included in the Katosan Thana.	4,000
35	R anasan	Thakor Takhatsinhji Keshrisinhji, Thakor of — (*Rehwar Rajput*).	29th February 1883.	12th November 1917.	30	3,834	32,000
36	Ranipura	Shareholders (*Makwana Kolis*).	..	..	1	Included in the Katosan Thana.	3,000
37	R ipal	Thakor Hamirsinhji Mansinhji, Thakor of — (*Rehwar Rajput*).	7th June 1878	27th November 1896.	16	3,894	14,000
38	R thamba	Thakor Ratansinhji Vajesinhji, Thakor of — (*Baria Koli*).	11th May 1900	14th May 1919	18	3,549	48,000
39	S tlasna	Thakor Takhatsinhji Harisinhji, Thakor of — (*Chohan Koli*).	11th February 1873.	13th February 1903.	25	5,735	16,000
40	S adasna	Thakor Prithisinhji Takhatsinhji, Thakor of — (*Parmar Rajput*).	24th August 1884.	9th March 1900.	32	6,098	34,000
41	Si ajpuri	Thakor Vakhatsinhji Kalusinhji, Thakor of — (*Makwana Koli*).	24th September 1901.	4th December 1928.	7	Included in the Sabar Kantha Thana.	6,000
42	T ejpura	Shareholders (*Makwana Kolis*).	..	..	4	Included in the Katosan Thana.	3,000
43	T imba	Thakor Sardarsinhji Nathusinhji, Thakor of — (*Chohan Koli*).	1886	29th March 1919.	3	Included in the Gadhwada Thana.	5,000
44	T mri	Thakor Jaswatsinhji, Thakor of — (*Chohan Koli*).	1891	31st October 1916.	10	Included in the Gadhwada Thana.	1,000
45	U aktapur	Thakor Vajesinhji Adesinhji, Thakor of — (*Makwana Koli*).	7th December 1891.	12th August 1916.	4	Included in the Sabar Kantha Thana.	9,000
46	V alasna	Thakor Shivsinhji, Thakor of — (*Rathod Rajput*).	7th November 1910.	6th November 1926.	21	3,227	19,000
47	V…						

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES						Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS		INDIAN STATES' FORCES					
	To Government.	To other States	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery		Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
12,000	..	234		..							..	..
27,000	..	375	..						10		..	..
11,000	..	158	..						5			..
4,000	..	99	..	..				..				..
32,000	3	1,123			..				9		..	..
3,000	..	..	..									..
14,000	..	1,527			..				6			..
47,000	..	1,089							17		..	..
16,000	..	3,957	..	..	..							..
35,000	..	1,898	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..
6,000	..	885	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	..
3,000	..	308	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,000	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11,000	..	1,604	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21,000	..	280	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..		..

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
48	Varsoda .	Thakor Jorawarsinhji Surajmalji, Thakor of — (*Chawda Rajput*).	17th April 1914.	18th July 1919	11	3,812	36,000
49	Vijayanagar .	Rao Shri Hamirsinhji Hindusinhji, Rao of — (*Rathod Rajput*).	3rd January 1904.	27th June 1916.	135	5,858	58,000
50	Virsoda. .	2 Shareholders (*Makwana Kolis*).	..	..	3	Included in the Sabar Kantha Thana.	4,000
51	Wadagam .	Thakor Vakhatsinhji Gopalsinhji, Thakor of — (*Rehwar Rajput*).	17th November 1918.	14th January 1929.	28	3,080	26,000
52	Wasna . .	Thakor Bapusinhji Takhatsinhji, Thakor of — (*Rathod Rajput*).	19th September 1896.	26th April 1918.	10	3,106	25,000

AMBLIARA.

1. The family belongs to the clan of Kolis known as Khants but claims descent from Chauhan Rajputs of Sambhar or Ajmer.

2. The present Thakor Kesharisinhji who was educated at the Scott College, Sadra, was invested with the powers of the Taluka on 7th May 1908. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Sardarsinhji was born in September 1923.

3. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs enjoying similar status by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

DANTA.

1. The Danta State is situated to the north of Mahi Kantha Agency and adjoins the States of Palanpur and Sirohi. Though not next in rank to Idar, it is second in importance in the Agency. The family belongs to the clan of Parmar Rajputs and the ruler enjoys the title of Maharana and a dynastic salute of 9 guns which were conferred in 1886 and 1921, respectively. The Maharana of Danta enjoys special influence from having in his territory the famous shrine of Amba Bhawani, of which he is the hereditary custodian. Pilgrims of all ranks and creeds visit the shrine periodically in large numbers, and their offerings accrue to the Chief's private purse.

2. The Maharana who succeeded to the *Gadi* in 1925 was educated at the Mayo College and is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

3. The State enjoys plenary powers.

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	Payments		Military Forces.						Police Forces	Salute in guns.		
			Regular Troops		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces					
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery		Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.		Rs										
33,000	..	1,583	.		.	.	.		8	.	.	.
57,000	..	.							47		.	.
4,000	..	567	.				.					.
27,000	..	.	.						7			
28,000	.	3,109			.				6			.

4. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Prithirajsinhji was born on 22nd July 1928.

5. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

GADHWADA THANA.

1. This Thana is situated in the north-west corner of the province and contains 71 villages, the population of which is 11,034. It takes its name Gadhwada from topographical features of the country—Gadh meaning hills and Wada a fenced place. It consists of a valley surrounded by a wall of hills.

2. The Gadhwada Thana consists of the following non-jurisdictional petty Talukas:—

1. Satlasna.
2. Bhalusna.
3. Timba.
4. Umari.
5. Mota Kothasna.
6. Chandap.
7. Mohur.
8. Gajipur.
9. Hadol and other scattered villages.

3. The Thana is in charge of a Thandar who exercises the powers of second class Magistrate and limited civil powers. His headquarters are at Satlasna. Near Timba on Taranga Hill is a Jain temple, which is visited by Jain pilgrims from distant parts of the Country.

4. The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs enjoying similar status by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

5. Thakor Takhatsinhji of Satlasna has been granted personal powers of a 3rd Class Magistrate and to hear civil suits up to the value of Rs. 50.

GHODASAR.

1. The ruling family is said originally to have belonged to the Rajput clan who by inter-marrying with koli women have lost their status as Rajputs and become known as Dabhi Kolis. Thakor Fatehsinhji, the Ruling Thakor, was educated at the Scott College, Sadra, and was invested with powers in August 1930.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs enjoying similar status by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

IDAR.

1. The State comprises more than half the total area of Mahi Kantha. The ruling family belongs to the same illustrious Rathor family as Jodhpur. The State enjoys a dynastic salute of 15 Guns.

2. His Highness Himatsinhji, the present Maharaja, succeeded his deceased father Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Sir Dowlatsinhji and was installed on 11th July 1931. He accompanied His Highness the late Maharaja Dowlatsinhji to Europe when the latter went to attend the coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor in London and acted as page to His Imperial Majesty at the Coronation Darbar held at Delhi in 1911.

3. The heir-apparent Maharaja Kumar Daljitsinhji was born on 10th July 1917 and is being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmere.

4. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by both Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

5. The State enjoys plenary powers.

ILOL.

1. The family belongs to the Makwana clan of Kolis and claims descent from Makwana Rajputs.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other Chiefs enjoying similar status by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

3. The present Chief, Thakor Shivsinhji, has left the Scott College, and is in England receiving education.

KATOSAN.

1. The family belongs to the Makwana clan of Kolis of the Chandra race and claims descent from Shamtaji, the third son of Keshar the Makwana, who was the son of the Vehias of the Jhala tribe, which sprang from the Anhilwad dynasty. The present Thakor Kirtisinhji being minor, the Taluka is under Agency management.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs enjoying similar status by the Governor of Bombay.

3. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Kirtisinhji was born on 18th June 1920.

KATOSAN THANA.

1. This Thana circle which is situated to the west of the Mahi Kantha Agency and is adjacent to the Viramgam Taluka of the Ahmedabad District is comprised of 24 villages with a population of 13,063, divided into the following 10 petty non-jurisdictional Talukas the proprietors of which are Makwana Kolis of the Katosan family:—

1. Maguna.	6. Mehmadpura.
2. Tejpura.	7. Ijpura.
3. Virsoda.	8. Rampura.
4. Kasalpura.	9. Ranipura.
5. Deloli.	10. Palaj.

2. The Thana is in charge of a Thandar who exercises the powers of a second class Magistrate and limited civil powers. His headquarters are at Santhal.

3. The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs enjoying similar status by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

KHADAL.

1. The family which belongs to the Makwana clan of Kolis was converted to Islam by Mahmud Begda (1459-1513). The family claims descent from the Jhala Rajputs of Halvad in Kathiawar. The present Thakor Fatesinhji was educated at the Scott College, Sadra, and was invested with the powers of the Taluka in November 1922. The powers of the present Thakor were enhanced in 1929 to the hearing of suits of Rs. 10,000 in Civil matters and to the infliction of sentences up to 3 years rigorous imprisonment and fine up to Rs. 5,000 in Criminal matters as a mark of personal distinction

2. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of a similar status by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

3. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Dadbha was born on the 10th September 1924.

MALPUR.

1. The Taluka is situated to the south-east of Mahi Kantha and adjoins the Lunawada State.

2. The family belongs to the clan of Rathod Rajputs, an offshoot of the house of the former Raos of Idar. The Chief enjoys the title of Raolji. The present Chief Raolji Shri Gambhirsinhji being minor, the Taluka is under Agency management. The Chief is being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

3. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs enjoying a similar status by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

MANSA.

1. The Taluka is situated to the west of Mahi Kantha and is surrounded on all sides by Baroda territory.

2. The family belongs to the clan of Chavda Rajputs of Anhilwad Patan. The Chief enjoys the title of Raolji. The present Raolji Shri Takhatsinhji was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. His jurisdictional powers were enhanced as a mark of personal distinction in 1903. In Civil matters they were raised to the hearing and decision of suits of the value of Rs. 20,000 and in Criminal matters to inflict sentences up to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment and fine up to Rs. 10,000.

3. The Raolji visited Europe in June 1928.

4. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Sajjansinhji who was born on 3rd November 1908, was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. The Kumar is now learning administrative work.

5. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs enjoying similar status by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

MOHANPUR.

1. The Thakor is a Rehwar Rajput of the Indra race and claims descent from the Raos of Chandravati near Mount Abu.

2. The present Thakor Shri Sartansinhji who was educated in local Vernacular schools, succeeded to the *Gadi* in 1927. His heir-apparent Kumar Shri Vinaisinhji who was born on 6th December 1908 has now left the Mayo College, Ajmer.

3. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs enjoying similar status by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

PETHAPUR.

1. The family belongs to the clan of Vaghela Rajputs and claims descent from the Vaghela Chiefs of Anhilwad Patan. Pethapur is a flourishing town situated on the Sabarmati river a few miles north of Ahmedabad.

2. The present Thakor Shri Fatesinhji was educated at the Scott College, Sadra. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Mulsinhji *alias* Bhupendrasinhji was born on 7th October 1921.

3. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs enjoying similar status by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

PUNADRA.

1. The Taluka is situated to the south-east of Mahi Kantha and adjoins the Atarsumba Mahal of the Baroda State.

2. The family belongs to a clan of Mackwana Kolis and was converted to Islam by Mahomed Begda (1459-1513). It claims descent from the Jhala Rajputs of Halvad in Kathiawar.

3. The present Thakor Shivsinhji was educated at the Scott College, Sadra. His heir-apparent Kumar Shri Ajitsinhji who was born on 22nd June 1903 was also educated in the same College. The Kumar is now learning administrative work.

4. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs enjoying similar status by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

RANASAN.

1. The Thakor is a Rehwar Rajput of the Indra race and claims descent from the Raos of Chandravati near Mount Abu.

2. The present Thakor Takhatsinhji was educated in the local Vernacular school. He was invested with the powers of the Taluka in 1917 which were enhanced in 1929 increasing his jurisdiction in Civil matters to the hearing and decision of suits of the value of Rs. 10,000 and in Criminal matters empowering him to inflict sentences up to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and fine up to Rs. 5,000 as a mark of personal distinction The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Jaswatsinhji who was born on 3rd February 1916 is being educated at the Scott College, Sadra.

3. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs enjoying similar status by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

SABAR KANTHA THANA.

1. This Thana which is situated north-west of Himatnagar, is comprised of 47 villages with a population of 10,329. It takes its name from the river Sabarmati.

2. The Thana consists of the following petty non-jurisdictional Talukas:—

1. Hapa.	5. Derol.
2. Khedawada.	6. Prempur.
3. Kadoli.	7. Dedhrota.
4. Vaktapur.	8. Tajpuri.

9. Likhi.

3. The Thana is in charge of a Thandar who exercises the powers of a second class magistrate and limited Civil powers. His headquarters are at Vaktapur.

4. The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs enjoying similar status by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

5. The following Thakors have been invested with powers as shown against their names as a mark of personal distinction:—

Khedawada . . .	*Civil.*—To hear suits of the value of Rs. 1,000. *Criminal.*—To inflict 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and fine up to Rs. 250.

Kadoli, Prempur, Derol and Likhi	*Civil.*—To hear suits of the value of Rs. 500. *Criminal.*—To inflict 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and fine up to Rs. 200.
Vaktapur	*Civil.*—To hear suits of the value of Rs. 50. *Criminal.*—To inflict 1 month's rigorous imprisonment and fine up to Rs. 50.

SUDASNA.

1. The Taluka is situated in the north-west corner of Mahi Kantha.

2. The family belongs to the clan of Parmar Rajputs.

3. The present Thakor Prithisinhji received his education at the Scott College, Sadra. The Thakor is a leading figure amongst the Chiefs of Mahi Kantha and in recognition of his good rule the status of his Taluka was raised from 5th Class to 4th Class in 1919. The powers of the Thakor which were enhanced in 1903 as a mark of personal distinction in Civil matters were again enhanced in 1929 increasing the Thakor's jurisdiction in Civil matters to the hearing and decision of suits of the value of Rs. 10,000 and in Criminal matters empowering him to inflict sentences up to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and fine up to Rs. 5,000 as a mark of personal distinction. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji who was born on 11th August 1910 was educated locally. He is at present learning administrative work.

4. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs enjoying a similar status by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

VARSODA.

1. The Taluka is situated on the banks of the river Sabarmati, to th north of Sadra, the headquarters of the Agency.

2. The family belongs to a clan of Chavda Rajputs and is of the sa stock as the Raolji of Mansa. It claims its descent from the Chavda dynas of Anhilwad Patan.

3. The present Thakor Jorawarsinhji being a minor the Taluka is under Agency management. He is being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

4. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs enjoying a similar status by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

VIJAYANAGAR.

1. The Vijayanagar State (Mahi Kantha) which was formerly known as Polo State is situated on the north-east corner of Mahi Kantha and adjoins the State of Udepur. Though not next to Idar in importance it enjoys second

place in the table of precedence. The territory is throughout hilly and wild and the population consists mostly of Dungari Bhils.

2. The family belongs to Rathod clan of Rajputs which claims its descent from Jeychand, the last Rathod Rajput Chief of Kanouj (1193) The rulers enjoy the title of Rao, and were rulers of Idar uptil 1731.

3. The present Rao Shri Hamirsinhji, who was educated at the Scott College, Sadra, and the Mayo College, Ajmer, was installed on the *Gadi* on 26th October 1924.

4. The Rao is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

5. The State enjoys plenary powers.

6. The heir-apparent who has not been named was born on 24th September 1930.

7. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

Serial No.	Name of Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Surgana .	Yeshwantrao Prataprao Deshmukh of — (*Maratha*).	21st July 1902.	23rd January 1931.	360	15,258	65,000

SURGANA.

The Ruler of the State is styled "the Deshmukh" on the Chief of Surgana. The Chief Prataprao Shankararrao died on June 21st, 1930 and his eldest son Meherban Yeshvantrao Prataprao Deshmukh has been recognised and installed on the *Gadi* by Government. The Grant of full powers to him has however been provisionally deferred for a period of two years during which the Chief is to be under training the administration being placed under a Karbhari appointed by Government.

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	Payments.		Military Forces.						Police Forces	Salute in Guns.		
			Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops		Indian States' Forces					
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery		Permanent.	Persona.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs 56,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	20	..	..	..

The present Chief has one son and two daughters aged about 6, 8 and 3 respectively. Their names are Bauraosaheb, Shantabai and Kamlabai respectively. The son is being educated at Daly College, Indore, while the daughters are being educated in the State.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Governor of Bombay.

The late Chief has entered into an Abkari agreement with Government with a view to assimilating the Abkari administration of the State with the system in force in the adjoining Government districts.

Serial No.	Name of Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand)	Payments		Military Forces						Police Forces	Salute in guns		
			Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Indian States' Forces					
	To Government	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery		Permanent	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs. 56,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	.	..

The present Chief has one son and two daughters aged about 6, 8 and 3 respectively. Their names are Bauraosaheb, Shantabai and Kamlabai respectively. The son is being educated at Daly College, Indore, while the daughters are being educated in the State.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Governor of Bombay.

The late Chief has entered into an Abkari agreement with Government with a view to assimilating the Abkari administration of the State with the system in force in the adjoining Government districts.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Bhor . .	Shrimant Raghunathrao Shankarrao *alias* Babasaheb Pant Sachiv of — (*Brahmin*).	20th September 1878.	17th July 1922	925	141,590	5,63,000

BHOR.

1. In 1697 Rajaram, the son of Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha Empire, appointed Shankaraji Narayan, for services rendered to the office of "Pant Sachiv" or Minister, one of the eight hereditary Ministers of the State. The appointment was accompanied by a grant of land and the State of Bhor was thus founded. The State lies in the Western Ghats in wild and mountainous country. On the lapse of the Satara State in 1849 the Pant Sachiv became a tributary of the British Government. Since 1887 the Collector of Poona has been *ex-officio* Political Agent for the State which was formerly included in the Satara Agency.

2. The Original British grantee of 1820, Chimnaji Shankarrao, was succeeded as follows:—

Raghunath Chimnaji (adopted son) died 1839; Chimnaji Raghunath (adopted son) died 1871; Shankarrao Chimnaji, died on 17th July 1922. The Pant Sachiv has been granted full civil and criminal jurisdiction subject to

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand)	Payments		Military Forces						Police Forces	Salute in Guns		
			Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops		Indian States' Forces.					
	To Government	To other States	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery		Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs											
5,04,000	4,684	..	..	..	23	53	..	..	223	9	..	..

the proviso that he cannot try British subjects for capital offences without the permission of the Political Agent.

3. Raghunathrao *alias* Babasaheb who was born on 20th September 1878 is the present Ruler. He has three sons named Sadashivrao *alias* Bhausaheb, born 27th September 1904, Anandrao, born 29th June 1922 and Narayanrao, born 1st May 1924 and one daughter Padmavatibaisaheb, born 5th January 1927.

4. His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to confer in 1927 on the Pant Sachiv the honour of a permanent Salute of 9 guns.

5. The Pant Sachiv is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

6. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Agar . .	Thakor Yavarkhanji Gambhirkhanji, Thakor of — (*Molesalam*).	19th January 1899.	4th December 1931.	17	3,580	32,000
2	Alwa . .	Thakor Khushalbawa Sardarkhan, Thakor of — (*Molesalam*).	1855 . .	4th October 1900.	5	1,757	7,000
3	Amrapur .	Four Shareholders (*Barias*) .	..	..	2	407	1,000
4	Anghad .	Six Shareholders (*Gohil Rajputs*).	..	..	4·25	3,798	13,000
5	Balasinor .	Nawab Babi Jamiatkhan Manavarkhan, Nawab of — (*Pathan*).	10th November 1894.	11th September 1899.	189	52,525	2,64,000
6	Baria . .	Major His Highness Maharawal Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Mansinhji, K.C.S.I., Raja of — (*Chohan Rajput*).	10th July 1886	29th February 1908.	813	159,429	12,06,000
7	Bhadarwa .	Ranjitsinhji Amarsinhji, Thakor of — (*Rajput*).	2nd October 1875.	14th December 1917.	27	11,048	82,000
8	Bhilodia .	Two Shareholders (*Rajputs*).	..	..	9	2,558	20,000
9	Bihora .	Thakor Hetamkhan Sardarkhan, Thakor of — (*Molesalam*).	1882 . .	15th May 1891	1·75	266	3,000
10	Chhaliar .	Ramsinhji Indrasinhji, Thakor of — (*Rajput*).	24th December 1913.	18th November 1918.	11	2,946	21,000
11	Chhota Udepur.	Maharawal Shri Natwarsinhji Fatehsinhji, Raja of — (*Chohan Rajput*).	16th November 1906.	29th August 1923.	890·34	144,640	15,85,000
12	Chorangla .	Chhatrasinhji Ramsinhji, Thakor of — (*Rajput*).	9th June 1880	5th March 1881.	16	2,715	12,000
13	Chudesar .	Six Shareholders (*Molesalam*).	..	..	2·50	644	3,000
14	Dhamasia *alias* Vanmala.	Thakor Badharkhan Kalubawa, Thakor of — (*Molesalam*).	1866 . .	24th September 1896.	10·50	2,379	32,000
15	Dhari . .	Five Shareholders (*Rajput*).	..	..	3·75	1,454	7,000
16	Dodka . .	Three Matadars (*Patidar Hindus*) (now under permanent attachment).	..	..	3	1,046	5,000
17	Dudhpur .	Thakor Anopsinh Dadabawa, Thakor of — (*Molesalam*).	1879 . .	18th November 1888.	1·75	129	600
18	Gad-Bariad .	Thakor Omkarsinhji Chandrasinhji, Thakor of — (*Rajput*).	20th June 1903.	4th July 1925	1·28	11,263	52,000
19	Gotardi .	Four Shareholders (*Koli*) .	..	..	3	430	1,000
20	Gothda .	Four Shareholders (*Koli*) (now under permanent attachment).	..	..	4	1,459	6,000
	Itwad .	Four Shareholders (*Rajput*) .	..	..	6	1,569	2,000

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	Payments. To Government.	Payments. To other States.	Military Forces. Regular Troops. Cavalry.	Military Forces. Regular Troops. Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces. Irregular Troops. Cavalry	Military Forces. Irregular Troops. Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces. Indian States' Forces. Cavalry.	Military Forces. Indian States' Forces. Infantry and Artillery	Police Forces	Salute in guns. Permanent.	Salute in guns. Personal.	Salute in guns. Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
33,000	..	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,000	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	..	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,000	..	1,343	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,49,000	9,766	3,178	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	9	..	..
13,19,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	102	211	9	11	..
91,000	..	14,674	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..
18,000	..	1,866	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,000	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20,000	..	2,616	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13,20,000	..	7,806	..	..	30	75	..	..	179	9	..	..
12,000	..	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,000	..	239	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30,000	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,000	..	731	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,000	..	850	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
600	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38,000	..	365	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	..	327	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,000	..	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,000	..	462	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
22	Jambughoda	Ranjitsinhji Gambhirsinhji, Thakor of — (*Rajput*).	4th January 1892.	27th September 1917.	143	11,385	1,42,000
23	Jesar . .	Four Shareholders (*Pagi*) .	..	..	1·5	514	3,000
24	Jiral Kamsoli	Two Shareholders (*Molesalam*).	..	..	5·5	1,253	10,000
25	Jumkha .	Raisinh Chandrasinh, Thakor of — (*Baria*).	1830 . .	1st June 1904	1	372	1,000
26	Kadana .	Rana Shri Chhatrasalji, Thakor of — (*Purar Rajput*).	28th January 1879.	12th April 1889.	130	17,560	1,14,000
27	Kanoda .	Four Shareholders (*Baria*) .	..	..	3·75	1,387	6,000
28	Kasla Paginu Muwada.	Four Shareholders (*Pagi*) .	..	..	1	133	1,000
29	Lunawada .	Maharana Shri Virbhadrasinhji Ranjitsinhji, Raja of — (*Solanki Rajput*).	8th June 1910	27th April 1929.	388	95,162	5,36,000
30	Mandwa .	Rana Khushalsinhji Sajansinhji, Thakor of — (*Rajput*).	1911 . .	8th January 1915.	16·50	5,595	88,000
31	Mevli . .	Four Shareholders (*Pagi*) .	..	..	5	1,702	9,000
32	Moka Paginu Muwada.	Two Shareholders (*Pagi*) .	..	..	1	207	1,000
33	Nahara .	Two Shareholders (*Baria*) .	..	..	3	453	95
34	Nalia . .	Two Shareholders (*Molesalam*).	..	..	1	176	1,000
35	Nangam .	Four Shareholders (*Molesalam*).	..	..	8	625	4,000
36	Naswadi .	Thakor Kishorsinhji Mansinhji, Thakor of — (*Rajput*).	12th June 1913.	28th June 1929.	19·50	6,536	48,000
37	Palasani .	Thakor Chandrasinhji Jitsinhji, Thakor of — (*Rajput*).	1894 . .	16th November 1929.	12	2,758	26,000
38	Pandu . .	Five Shareholders (*Khanjada Muhammadan*).	..	..	9	2,341	7,000
39	Pan Talavdi .	Two Shareholders (*Molesalam*).	..	..	5	935	12,000
40	Polcha . .	Six Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	3·75	1,018	3,000
41	Ralka . .	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*).	..	..	3	554	8,000
42	Rajpipla .	Captain His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Vijaysinhji Chhatrasinhji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of — (*Gohel Rajput*).	30th January 1890.	26th September 1915.	1,517·50	206,114	24,11,000

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	Payments.		Military Forces.						Police Forces	Salute in guns.		
			Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces.					
	To Government.	To other States	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.		Permanent.	Personal	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs.	Rs.										
1,31,000	..	31-8-9	.	..	..	.	..	.	31	..	..	..
2,000	..	116	..	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..	..
10,000	..	256	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	..	39	.	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	..
1,40,000	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	.	42	..	.	..
4,000	..	1,232	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
1,000	..	50	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	.	..	..
5,29,000	9,231	5,001	..	..	22	63	.	..	131	9	.	..
77,000	..	1,704	..	..		..	..	.	..	.	..	..
9,000	..	1,155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..
1,000	..	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	..
75	..	19	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,000	..	995	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30,000	..	1,301	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27,000	..	1,639	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,000	..	3,462	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
12,000	..	171	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,000	..	1,155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,000	..	443	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36,06,000	..	50,401	..	..	..	..	25	165	280	13	..	..

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
43	Rajpur .	Thakor Fatehsinhji, Thakor of — (*Rajput*).	18th July 1903	24th February 1926.	1·50	195	2,000
44	Rampura .	Four Shareholders (*Rajput*).	..	..	4·50	1,982	13,000
45	Rengan .	Two Shareholders (*Molesalam*).	..	..	4	587	4,000
46	Sanjeli .	Thakor Pushpasinhji Pratapsinhji, Thakor of — (*Rajput*).	11th December 1892.	1902 .	34	8,083	70,000
47	Sant . .	Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhji Pratapsinhji, Raja of — (*Parmar Rajput*).	24th March 1881.	31st August 1896.	394	83,538	5,61,000
48	Shanor . .	Thakor Prabhatsinhji Narsinhji, Thakor of — (*Rajput*).	13th September 1909.	19th May 1927	11·25	1,840	41,000
49	Sihora . .	Thakor Mansinhji Karansinhji, Thakor of — (*Rajput*).	4th November 1907.	22nd August 1924.	15·50	4,532	36,000
50	Sindhiapura .	Muhamadkhan Amirkhan, Thakor of — (*Molesalam*).	30th April 1902.	4th June 1913	4	967	5,000
51	Uchad . .	Thakor Mahomadmia Jitabawa, Thakor of — (*Molesalam*).	15th June 1895.	24th June 1915.	8·50	3,362	36,000
52	Umetha .	Thakor Himatsinhji Ramsinhji, Thakor of — (*Padhiar Rajput*).	9th January 1917.	9th August 1929.	24	5,622	71,000
53	Vajiria . .	Thakor Kesarkhanji Kalubawa, Thakor of — (*Molesalam*).	17th October 1876.	3rd April 1881	21	5,968	62,000
54	Vakhtapur .	Three Shareholders (*Rajput*).	..	..	1·50	390	2,000
55	Varnolmal .	Two Shareholders (*Baria*).	..	..	3·5	684	1,000
56	Varnol Moti .	Ratansinh Bhagwansinh, Thakor of — (*Rajput*).	1888 . .	6th May 1899	2	342	800
57	Varnol Nani .	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*).	..	..	1	87	500
58	Vasan Sevada	Thakor Isabkhanji Jorawarkhanji, Thakor of — (*Molesalam*).	10th December 1901.	30th June 1903.	12·50	1,604	8,000
59	Vasan Virpur.	Three Shareholders (*Molesalam*).	..	..	12·50	4,571	46,000
60	Virampura .	Thakor Amadkhan Nathukhan, Thakor of — (*Molesalam*).	1880 . .	12th February 1918.	1	107	900
61	Vora . .	Thakor Badharkhan Motabawa, Thakor of — (*Molesalam*).	30th October 1901.	27th December 1911.	5	1,407	12,000

N.B.—The Estates comprised in the Thana Circles of Sankheda Mewas and Pandu Mewas have got no Police strength for Mewas is 88.

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	Payments: To Government.	Payments: To other States.	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Indian States' Forces: Cavalry.	Military Forces: Indian States' Forces: Infantry and Artillery	Police Forces	Salute in Guns: Permanent.	Salute in Guns: Personal.	Salute in Guns: Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs	Rs										
2,000	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
10,000	..	1,094	..	..	..	..	..		..		..	..
4,000	..	355	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78,000	..	..	..	..	..				81	..		..
5,33,000	5,385	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	266	9	..	..
50,000	..	1,214	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34,000	..	3,693	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,000	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36,000	..	679	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71,000	3,293	5,968	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..
54,000	..	3,852	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,000	..	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	..	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
700	..	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
400	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,000	..	885	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56,000	..	332	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
900	..	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19,000	..	655	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Powers. The Police of these Mewases are amalgamated with the District Police of the Panch Mahals. The

2. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

3. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

PANDU MEWAS.

1. The Pandu Mewas Estates border on the Mahi River. They are 24 in number and cover a frontage of 58 miles along the river's bank. The Pandu Mewas Estates form four groups, the Thakors of which are (1) Kolis, (2) Barias of mixed Koli and Rajput descent, (3) Rajputs and (4) one family of Muhammadans. The assessment of tribute on them payable to Baroda is heavy and this circumstance, coupled with family sub-division and the want of cultivating power, has reduced most of the Thakors and the estates to comparative poverty. The following is a list of the Pandu Mewas Estates arranged according to the castes of their Thakors:—

Caste.	State.
(7) *Kolis*	1. Mevli (*b*).
	2. Gotardi (*b*).
	3. Kasla Paginu Muvada (*b*).
	4. Moka Paginu Muvada (*b*).
	5. Gothda (*b*).
	6. Jesar (*b*).
	7. Anghad (*b*).
(6) *Barias*:—	
Parmar	1. Sihora (*a*).
Solanki	2. Amrapur (*b*).
Parmar	3. Kanoda (*b*).
Do.	4. Varnolmal (*b*).
Do.	5. Nahara (*b*).
Do.	6. Jumkha (*a*).
(9) *Rajputs*:—	
Solanki	1. Dhari (*b*).
Parmar & Maratha	2. Raika (*b*).
Solanki	3. Chhaliar (*a*).
Do.	4. Vakhtapura (*b*).
Do.	5. Rajpur (*b*).
Rathod	6. Itwad (*b*).
Do.	7. Varnol Moti (*a*).
Do.	8. Varnol Nani (*a*).
Waghela	9. Poicha (*b*).
(1) *Muhommadan*	1. Pandu (*b*).

Caste.	State.
(1) *Hindu*:—	
Patidar	1. Dodka (Matadars) status not recognised.

NOTE.—Those marked (a) have the custom of primogeniture while those marked (b) sub-divide.

2. The Thakors of Sihora and Chhaliar enjoy jurisdictional powers while the remaining are non-jurisdictional estates.

3. The Thakors are entitled to be received collectively with other Thakors by the Governor of Bombay.

RAJPIPLA.

1. The Rulers of the State are Gohel Rajputs, descended from the family ruling at Perim in the thirteenth century. On the death of His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Chhatrasinhji, K.C.I.E., on the 26th September 1915, his eldest son Kumar Shri Vijaysinhji succeeded to the *Gadi* and was invested with the full powers of the State on the 10th December 1915. His Highness Maharana Shri Vijaysinhji was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, of which His Highness holds the final diploma and medal. After completing the course at Rajkot His Highness joined the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun, where also his career was successful. The honorary rank of Captain was conferred on His Highness on the 14th October 1919. The permanent salute of the State was raised from 11 to 13 guns and the title of the Ruler from Raja to Maharaja on the 1st January 1921. The Maharaja was created a K.C.S.I., on the 1st January 1925.

2. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Rajendrasinhji was born on the 30th March 1912.

3. His Highness visited Europe several times since 1912.

4. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

SANJELI.

1. This State is ruled by a Chief belonging to the Songada Chohan clan of Rajputs. The State was taken under administration on the death, on the 11th December 1901, of the late Thakor Pratabsinhji. The Thakor's eldest son and heir, Kumar Ranjitsinhji (now deceased) having been declared ineligible, the succession of Kumar Pushpasinhji the second son was sanctioned. The State was handed over to Thakor Pushpasinhji in January 1914, on his attaining majority.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

SANKHEDA MEWAS.

1. This is a cluster of petty estates on the banks of the Narbada River owned by Chiefs of Rajput extraction; some have retained their Rajput customs and caste, while others have embraced Muhommadanism. These

retain many Hindu customs and are called Molesalams. The Thakors of Mandwa, Vajiria, Gad, Uchad, Agar, Naswadi, Sanor and Vanmala exercise jurisdictional powers while the remaining estates are non-jurisdictional.

The following is a list of estates arranged according to their Sections:—

Caste.	Estate.
Chohan (7)	1. Mandwa (*a*).
	2. Sanor (*a*).
	3. Agar (*a*).
	4. Sindhiapura (*a*).
	5. Vanmala (*a*).
	6. Alwa (*a*).
	7. Gad Boriad (*a*).
Rathod (7)	1. Vajiria (*a*).
	2. Chorangla (*a*).
	3. Nangam (*b*).
	4. Vasan Sevada (*a*).
	5. Bihora (*a*).
	6. Dudhpur (*a*).
	7. Vora (*a*).
Chavda (2)	1. Bhilodia (*b*).
	2. Rampura (*b*).
Gori (3)	1. Jiral Kamsoli (*b*).
	2. Chudesar (*b*).
	3. Nalia (*b*).
Daima (4)	1. Vasan Virpur (*b*).
	(*a*) under consideration.
	2. Rengan (*b*).
	3. Virampura (*a*).
	4. Uchad (*a*).
Solanki (1)	1. Naswadi (*a*).
Parmar (1)	1. Palasani (*a*).
Padhiar (1)	1. Pantalavdi (*b*).

NOTE.—Those marked (*a*) have the custom of primogeniture while those marked (*b*) sub-divide.

2. The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

SANT.

1. The ruling family of this State are Parmar Rajputs of the Mahipavat branch. The present Raja Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhji Pratapsinhji was invested with full powers on the 10th May 1902. He was educated at Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

2. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Pravinsinhji was born on the 1st December 1907. He went to England in 1929.

3. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

4. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

UMETHA.

This State is situated in the extreme west on the banks of the Mahi River. It consists of two clusters of villages, one of five in the Kaira District and the other of nine in the Rewa Kantha Agency. Its origin dates partly from the close of the 15th and partly from the close of the 17th century. The State was originally included in the Mahi Kantha Settlement and was transferred to Rewa Kantha in 1827.

2. The Chiefs of this State are Padhiar Rajputs. The present Chief is Himatsinhji Ramsinhji. He succeeded to the *Gadi* on the death of his father Ramsinhji on the 9th August 1929. He is studying at the Mayo College at Ajmer. The State is under Agency management owing to the minority of the Thakor. The State follows the rule of primogeniture.

3. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

Serial No.	Name of Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Aundh . .	Meherban Bhavanrao *alias* Bala Saheb Pant Pratinidhi, B.A. (*Brahmin*).	24th October 1868.	4th November 1909.	501	76,507	4,78,000
2	Phaltan . .	Captain Meherban Malojirao Mudhojirao Naik Nimbalkar (*Maratha*).	11th September 1896.	15th November 1917.	397	43,285	3,80,000

AUNDH.

1. Aundh is one of the Satara Jahagirs. The ruling family claims descent from Shrimant Parashram Trimbak, who was granted this Jahagir about A.D. 1700 by the Rani of Satara (Tarabai widow of Rajaram Bhonsle) and styled Pant Pratinidhi (Viceroy).

2. The late Chief Meherban Gopal Krishnarao *alias* Nana Saheb Pant, who succeeded in November 1905, was deposed by Government and his uncle Bhavanrao *alias* Bala Saheb, who was selected to succeed to the *Gadi*, was installed as Chief on the 4th November 1909. The heir-apparent is the Chief's grandson Bhagwantrao *alias* Bapusaheb who was born on the 29th August 1919. The Chief has four sons, Parashramrao *alias* Appasaheb, born on the 12th September 1912, Madhavrao *alias* Bhayasaheb born on the 3rd July 1917, a third son born on the 7th October 1926 and a fourth son born on the 26th November 1928.

3. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

4. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	Payments.		Military Forces.						Police Forces	Salute in Guns.		
			Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces.					
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery		Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.											
4,56,000	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	.	132	..	..	..
3,67,000	9,600	..	..	..	..		.	..	90	..	..	..

PHALTAN.

1. Phaltan is a Satara Jahagir, and the Chief of the State besides being a Jahagirdar and Desmukh ranks as a First Class Sardar of the Deccan. The Ruling family (Nimbalkar) claims descent from one Nimraj who came down to the Deccan from the North in the year 1270 A D. and contrived to found a semblance of Principality. It was his grandson of the same name (Nimraj II) who was granted the Jahagir and Inam with the title of Naik by Muhammad Taghalak, Emperor of Delhi, about the year A.D. 1327.

2. Meherban Mudhojirao Naik Nimbalkar, C.S.I , the late Chief of Phaltan, died on the 17th October 1916. His adoptive son Malojirao was installed with the full powers of the State on the 15th November 1917. The eldest son Kishorsinh died on the 23rd February 1924 There are three sons, Pratapsinh, the present heir-apparent, born on the 13th July 1923, the second son named Vijayasinh *alias* Shivajirao born on the 25th May 1925 and the third named Udayasinh born on the 7th December 1927. He has also a daughter named Sarojini Devi *alias* Akkasaheb who is the eldest among his children.

3. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

4. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

Serial No.	Name of Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Akalkot	Shrimant Meherban Vijaysinhrao Fatehsinhrao Raje Bhonsle Raje Saheb of — (*Maratha*).	13th December 1915.	4th April 1923	498	92,636	7,14,000

AKALKOT.

1. The Raja of Akalkot is a Maratha of the Bhonsle family and is a First Class Sardar of the Deccan. The ancestor of the family was Ranoji, a son of Sayaji Lokhande, Patel of Parad in the Shiviri Parganah of the Aurangabad District in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's dominions, who, without being formally adopted by the *Chhatrapati* Shahu Maharaj (grandson of the great Shivaji) of Satara, was taken by him into his family and had the family surname of Bhonsle of the Rajas of Satara conferred upon him.

2. The present Raje Saheb Meherban Shrimant Vijaysinhrao, born on the 15th December 1915, succeeded his father Captain Meherban Shrimant Fateh-

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	Payments.		Military Forces.						Police Forces	Salute in guns.		
			Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces					
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery		Permanent	Personal	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.											
5,62,000	14,593	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	92	.	..	

sinhrao Shahaji Raje Bhonsle, *alias* Bapusaheb, who died on the 3rd April 1923. The succession of the present Raje Saheb has been recognised and confirmed by Government, but, as he is a minor, the State is under Administration conducted by a Council of Regency. The Dowager Rani Saheb is Regent and is assisted by a Karbhari and a Sar Nyayadhish appointed by Government as Councillors.

3. The Raje Saheb of Akalkot is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

4. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Khairpur .	His Highness Mir Ali Nawaz Khan Talpur, Mir of — (*Muslim*).	9th August 1884.	8th February 1921.	6,050	227,166	17,52,000

KHAIRPUR.

1. As regards its early history, Khairpur State is synonymous with Northern Sind. When the connection of the British Government with Sind commenced, the country was in the hands of the Kalhoras, who had risen to power. They were overthrown in 1786 by a Baluch Tribe, the Talpurs, one of whom, Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur, founded the Khairpur State. His Highness Mir Sir Ali Murad Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E., attached himself to the British interests. During the Sind War he rendered valuable assistance to the British Government, and in 1845 he aided them materially both with arms and diplomacy to put an end to the Turki Campaign. In 1857, when in England, hearing of the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, he sent orders to his eldest son, Mir Shah Nawaz Khan, to render every assistance to the Paramount power. On learning that the Shikarpur jail and treasury were threatened by the rebels, Mir Shah Nawaz marched there with troops and

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand)	Payments		Military Forces						Police Forces.	Salute in guns.		
			Regular Troops		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces					
	To Government	To other States	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery		Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs	Rs										
21,11,000		.				.		209	311	15		17

assisted in saving them from falling into the hands of the enemy. On the death of Mir Sir Ali Murad Khan in 1894 his second and only surviving son, His Highness Mir Sir Faiz Muhammad Khan Talpur, G C I.E , succeeded to the *gadi.* He died on the 5th March 1909 and was succeeded by his son, His Highness Mir Sir Imam Bakhsh Khan Talpur, upon whom the title of G.C.I.E., was conferred on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar in December 1911. The honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel was conferred on him on the 1st January 1918 in recognition of services rendered in connection with the War. He died on the 8th February 1921 and was succeeded by His Highness Mir Ali Nawaz Khan, who was born in 1884. He visited Europe in 1911.

The Mir is entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Amala	Raja Gulabsingh Kamansinh Raja of —, (Bhil).	1873	14th August 1912.	119·77	6,235	4,000
2	Avchar	Naik Nilsah Yeshwant, Naik of —, (Bhil).	[illegible]	5th April 1910	7·88	626	203
3	Bansda	Maharawal Shri Indrasinhji Pratapsinhji, Raja of —, (Solanki Rajput).	16th February 1888.	21st September 1911.	215	48,807	7,81,000
4	Bilbari	Bhavji walad Mahadu Kokna Pawar. (Ani- caste).	1891	27th August 1903.	1·65	27	78
5	Chinchli Gadad.	Naik Navsudas Ankush, Naik of —, (Bhil).	1853	12th February 1917.	27·23	1,305	610
6	Derbhavti	Sahebrao Radhan, Raja of —, (Bhil).	1907	24th August 1914.	76·25	4,343	4,000
7	Dharampur	His Highness Maharana Shri Mohandevji, Vijayadevji, Raja of —, (Sisodia Rajput).	2nd December 1884.	26th March 1921.	704	1,12,051	11,70,000
8	Garvi	Raja Fatehsinh Umarsinh, Raja of —, (Bhil.)	25th January 1899.	30th March 1890.	170·82	7,707	6,000
9	Jharighar-khadi.	Naik Bendu, Chhatadia, Naik of —, (Bhil).	1901	28th July 1929.	8·17	501	153
10	Kirli	Naik Wadia Koya, Naik of —, (Bhil).	1902	23rd March 1925.	21	1,250	1,000
11	Palasvihir	Naik Gondu walad Laksha, Naik of —, (Bhil).	12th October 1890.	9th February 1896.	2·02	230	142
12	Pimpaldevi	Kanlarao walad Vithla Pradhan (Minor under guardianship of Sukar Mahasha). (Bhil).	1913	1st June 1926	3·44	125	161
13	Pimpri	Naik Bhagerao Keshavrao, Naik of — (Bhil).	1894	22nd December 1918.	72·04	2,223	3,393
14	Sachin	Nawab Sidi Muhammad Haider Muhammad Yakut Khan Mubarizud Daula Nusrat Jung Bahadur, Nawab of —, Sunni (Muslim).	11th September 1909.	20th November 1930.	49	22,125	4,00,000
15	Shivbara	Naik Jiwalla Ranga Naik of —, Bhil (Animist).	1914	17th November 1930.	4·90	499	487
16	Vadhyawan	Naik Gangaram Ankush, Naik of —, (Bhil).	1869	7th April 1903	4·90	147	123
17	Vasurna	Samatsinh Pandurao, Raja of —, (Minor under the guardianship of mother Bhikhli) (Bhil).	1913	1st May 1920	132·14	7,529	4,000

BANSDA.

1. Bansda ranks second among the States in the Surat Agency. The Bansda Rajas are Solanki Rajputs. The present Raja Maharawal Shri Indrasinhji, succeeded his father, Pratapsinhji, in 1911 at the age of 23. He

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand)	Payments.		Military Forces.						Police Forces	Salute in guns.		
			Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops		Indian States' Forces.					
	To Government	To other States.	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery		Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs.	Rs										
4,000	..	.	.		..	.	.			.	..	..
203	..	..	..	.			.	.	.			..
3,86,000	153-8	.	.	..	.	.		.	157	9	.	.
78	..	.	.	..	..				.			.
640	..	..	..	..		.		.	..	.	..	.
4,000	..	.	.	..	..	.				.	.	..
11,61,000	9,000	..	.	.	..	.		..	257	9	11	..
6,000	..	..	.	..		..			.	.		.
153	..	..	..	..	.	..	.			.		.
1,000	..	..	..	..	.	.	.		..			..
142	..	..	..	..	..	.	..		.			..
161	..	..	.	..	.	..	.	.	..			.
4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	.		..
3,97,000	..	..	.	.	.	.	27	80	30	9	..	..
487	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		.	..
123	..	..	.	..	..	..	.	.	..	.	.	..
4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	.	.	..

was educated at the Rajkumar College in Kathiawar. In 1856, in consideration of the British Government foregoing its share of transit duties, the late Raja agreed to pay a tribute of Rs. 154 on account of *chauth* and to limit his customs demands to certain rates approved by Government. Kumar Shri Dignirendrasinhji, the heir-apparent was born on the 1st October 1927.

2. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

3. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

DANGS.

The tract of country between the Sahyadris and the Surat District is parcelled out among 14 petty Chiefs. Of these 13 are Bhils and 1 a Kokani. Of the Chiefs 4 are Rajas, 8 are Naiks, 1 is a Pradhan, and 1 a Powar. Formerly the Chiefs, the most important of whom is the Gadvi Raja, harassed their subjects considerably, but in 1903 law and order were firmly established. The revenue of the Chiefs consists chiefly of (1) an annual subsidy of about Rs. 27,000 received from the Bombay Government for their Forest and Abkari rights, (2) land revenue at Rs. 6-8 per plough, (3) a fee of annas eight per head on all cattle that enter the Dangs and on cattle of non-Dangi residents and (4) various giras allowances from the surrounding States and British territory. Formerly the Chiefs were in debt, but now they are commencing to lend money, and one or two have commenced to send their children to village schools. The population, which according to the census of 1931, was 33,800 consists mostly of Kokanis.

DHARAMPUR.

1. Dharampur ranks first among the States in the Surat Agency. The ruling family are Sisodia Rajput of the Solanki (or Solar) race. The present Ruler, Maharana Shri Vijayadevji Mohandevji succeeded to the *gadi* with full powers on the 27th March 1921 on the death of his father, His Highness Maharana Shri Monhandevji Narandevji. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. The honour of a personal salute of 11 guns was conferred upon him on the 1st January 1932.

2. The Raja visited Europe in 1924 and again in 1929 for the benefit of his health. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Narhardevji, was born on 14th December 1906 and is now at King's College, Cambridge.

3. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

4. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

SACHIN.

1. Sachin ranks third among the States in the Surat Agency. The Ruling family is of African descent. The State was taken under administration by Government in 1873 owing to the death of Nawab Mahomed Yakut Khan and the minority of his son Nawab Abdul Kadir. The latter resigned his claims to the state in favour of his minor son, Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Mahomed Yakut Khan in 1886 and died in 1896. The state remained under administration until the May 4th 1907 when Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Mahomed

Yakut Khan was installed on the *gadi* at the age of 20 years. In recognition of his services in war he was granted a personal salute of 11 guns. He died on the 19th of November 1930 and was succeeded by the present Ruler, Nawab Sidi Muhammad Haider Muhammad Yakut Khan. His succession has been confirmed and recognised by Government. He has been educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

2. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

3. *Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.*

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Jawhar	Yeshwantrao *alias* Dada Saheb Vikramshah minor, Raja of —, (*Koli*).	11th December 1917.	10th December 1927.	310	57,288	5,63,000

JAWHAR.

No accurate account of the rise of the Jawhar family is available; but it is believed that up to the time of the Muhammadan invasion of the Deccan and even a little later the greater part of the Northern Konkan was held by Koli Chiefs or Palegars. Of these Jayaba Mukn was the most prominent, having his head-quarters at Jawhar. His son, Nemshah whose territory is estimated to have contained 22 forts and to have yielded a revenue of about nine lakhs of rupees, was recognised as Raja of Jawhar by the Emperor of Delhi in or about A.D. 1343, and the present Ruler is believed to be directly descended from him. The late Ruler, Vikramshah died on the 10th December

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand)	Payments.		Military Forces.						Police Forces	Salute in guns.		
			Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces.					
	To Government	To other States	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery		Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs.	Rs.										
4,86,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	9	..	..

1927 and the succession of his minor son Yeshwantrao to the *gadi* has been sanctioned by the Government of India. The minor Raja was installed on 9th December 1928 and has assumed the name of Patang Shah V. . The State was given a permanent salute of 9 guns on the 1st January 1921 for services in connection with the War

2. The Raja of Jawhar is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

3. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

Serial No. 1	Name of State or Estate. 2	Name, title and religion of Chief. 3	Date of birth. 4	Date of succession. 5	Area in square miles. 6	Population. 7	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand). 8
							Rs.
1	Bawlake .	Hkun Nge Myosa (*Spirit Worshipper*).	1894 . .	1916 . .	565	13,522	57,351
2	Kantarawadi (or Eastern Karenni).	Hkun Li Sawbwa (*Buddhist*)	1891 . .	1910 . .	3,015	30,618	1,26,808
3	Kyèbogyi .	Hkun Bye (*Spirit Worshipper*).	1893 . .	1927 . .	700	14,276	17,712

BAWLAKÈ

1. A Western Karenni State, with a village capital Bawlakè, in the centre of Karenni on the Nam Pawn river. This State has recently absorbed Nammekon State, and has temporary control over half the area formerly composing Naungpale State.

2. The independence of the Western Karenni States had been guaranteed by the British Government in the terms of a treaty made in 1875 with King Mindôn and they were therefore left to themselves on the British occupation of the Shan States in 1887. In 1892, the Chiefs were formally recognised as feudatories by the Government of India and presented with *sanads* at Bawlakè, appointing them *Myosa* with powers in all criminal cases over their own subjects only, except in sentences of capital punishment, which requires the nction of the Superintendent and Political Officer, Southern Shan States. n civil cases the Western Karenni Chiefs have unrestricted powers. Each State pays an annual *kadaw or nazzur*, in the case of Bawlakè, Rs. 225.

3. Detached from the main State is the Padaung province, lying north of Kyèbogyi, inhabited by the Padaungs. The women are remarkable for the curious brass collars which they wear.

4. Not being in British India, the forests of Bawlakè are in the entire possession of the Chief and little teak of any girth is now left. Tin and Wolfram deposits are worked by the Mawchi Mines Company under a mining lease, and the outturn of concentrates is now considerable.

KANTARAWADI OR EASTERN KARENNI.

1. Kantarawadi is the most important State in Karenni; it bestrides the Salween between the 19th and 20th parallels of north latitude and has a considerable area further south on the west bank of that river. Kantarawadi is an offshoot from Bawlakè, the latter State at one time comprising the whole of the Karenni country.

Average annual expenditure (to nearest *thousand*).	Payments		Military Forces.						Police Forces	Salute in guns.		
			Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Indian States' Forces.					
	To Government	To Federation of S. S	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry		Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs	Rs										
50,792	225	..	.	.					18	.	.	.
1,27,839	5,025	.	..	.	.		..	.	58		.	..
17,896	100	.				.		.	30		.	.

2. When the British Government took over the Shan States in 1887 an attempt was made to open friendly relations with Sawlapaw, the Chief of Kantarawadi. He took no notice of these overtures, and shortly after he invaded the Shan State of Mawkamai. His men were driven out by British troops, and a second raid was repulsed with loss Sawlapaw was still defiant, however, and negotiations having failed a column was despatched against him in December 1888. Little opposition was encountered after the first engagement. Sawlapaw fled to the jungles and refused to come in and at a meeting of the leading men of the State, Sawlawi, the heir-apparent, was elected Chief, and [illegible] confirmed in the appointment by the British Government [illegible] trans-Salween Karenni on the plea [illegible] failed to retire on the downfall of Sawlapaw and subsequently claimed the territory as Siamese soil. A boundary Commission was appointed to examine the facts, and finding that the territory belonged to Karenni [illegible] "imately withdrawn. Sawlawi was a man of m[illegible] loyalty. He was raised to the rank of *Saubwa* [illegible] died in 1907. His stepson Hkun Nan, succeeded [illegible] The present Chief Hkun Li is a son of Sawlawi. During his minority the State was administered by a Council. In July 1913 he was installed as Chief with full powers.

3. The teak forests are the source of the wealth of the State. They have been impoverished by reckless exploitation in the past but steps have been taken recently for the conservation and regeneration of teak-bearing areas.

KYEBOGYI.

1 A State in Western Karenni which marches with the Toungo district of Lower Burma. It was formerly part of the State of Bawlakè, from which it broke away about 1845, when Bawlake was fighting with the Burmese troops.

2. The Chief holds a *Sanad* conferring on him the same powers as are held by Bawlakè. The portion of the State on the Toungoo border is inhabited mostly by Brés, a tribe very low in the social scale and until late years addicted to raiding their neighbours both in Toungoo and in Karenni: of late the Brés have given very little trouble and many of them enlisted in the army during the War.

3. In the drainage of the Tu stream there existed at one time forests of great value, but they have suffered much from reckless exploitation.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Bastar . .	Rani Prafulla Kumari Devi, Rani of —, (*Kshatri Somvanshi Chandel*).	11th February 1910.	16th November 1921.	13,062	5,24,720	9,23,000
2	Changbhakar	Bhaiya Mahabir Singh Deo, of —, (*Kshatri Agnikula Chauhan*).	15th April 1879.	20th September 1916.	906	23,250	23,000
3	Chhuikhadan	Mahant Bidhar Kishore Das of —, (*Bairagi*).	April 1891 .	30th September 1903.	154	31,668	1,16,000
4	Jashpur .	Raja Bijoybhushan Singh Deo, Raja of —, (*Kshatri Suryavanshi Hara*).	11th January 1926.	20th February 1931.	1,963	1,93,698	3,74,000
5	Kanker .	Maharajadhiraj Bhanu Pratap Deo, Chief of —, (*Kshatri Chandravanshi*).	1922 . .	8th January 1925.	1,431	1,36,120	4,14,000
6	Kawardha .	Lal Dharamraj Singh, Chief of —, (*Raj-Gond*).	18th August 1910.	4th February 1920.	798	72,820	3,18,000
7	Khairagarh .	Raja Birendra Bahadur Singh, Raja of —, (*Kshatri Nagvanshi*).	9th November 1914.	22nd October 1918.	931	1,57,400	6,46,000
8	Korea . .	Raja Ramanuj Pratap Singh Deo, Raja of —, (*Kshatri Agnikula Chauhan*).	8th December 1900.	November 1909.	1,631	90,880	2,54,000
9	Makrai . .	Raja Todar Shah Hathiyarai†, Raja of —, (*Raj-Gond*).	20th March 1903.	17th April 1920.	155	15,519	1,52,000
10	Nandgaon .	Mahant Sarveshwar Das of —, (*Bairagi*).	30th March 1906.	24th June 1913.	871	1,82,186	6,12,000
11	Raigarh .	Raja Chakradhar Singh, Raja of —, (*Raj-Gond*).	19th August 1905.	15th February 1924.	1,486	2,77,569	6,44,000
12	Sakti . .	Raja Bahadur‡ Liladhar Singh, Raja of —, (*Raj-Gond*).	1892 . .	4th July 1914	138	45,406	1,22,000
13	Sarangarh .	Raja Bahadur‡ Jawahir Singh, Raja of —, (*Raj-Gond*).	3rd December 1888.	5th August 1890.	540	1,28,883	2,79,000
14	Surguja .	Maharaja Ramanuj Saran Singh Deo, C.B.E., Raja of —, (*Kshatri Chandravanshi Rakshel*).	4th November 1895.	31st December 1917.	6,055	5,02,058	5,59,000
15	Udaipur .	Raja Chandra Chur Prasad Singh Deo, Raja of —, (*Kshatri Chandravanshi Rakshel*).	5th June 1923	8th December 1926.	1,052	97,738	1,97,000

*The figures are real income and expenditure for 1930.
† The use of the title Hathiyarai was sanctioned on 15th June 1899.
‡ Personal title. The title of "Raja" is hereditary.

BASTAR.

1. This large State forms the southernmost portion of the Central Provinces, occupying a portion of the northern watershed of the Godavari. It is chiefly a plateau 2,000 feet above the sea-level with occasional ranges rising to 4,000 and some low-lying stretches below 1,000 feet. It is mostly covered with

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand)	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES						Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.					
	To Government	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry		Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
*Rs.	Rs	Rs.										
10,46,000	18,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	278	..	..	..
28,000	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..
1,46,000	12,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..
3,90,000	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	..	..	..
4,47,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	..		..
2,25,000	30,000	..	..	..	..	..		..	59	..	..	..
4,37,000	80,000	..	..	..		..	..	..	126		..	
3,01,000	750	..	..	..	..		..	..	64		..	..
1,48,000	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	40	..	..	..
9,22,039	80,000		..	..	..	..	..	..	156			..
6,68,000	5,500	..	..			..	..	..	133		..	..
1,17,000	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..		30	..	..	..
2,57,000	4,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	..	..
5,44,000	3,500	..	..	..		..	..	..	387	..	..	..
1,94 000	1,200	..	..	..	..		..	..	53	..	..	..

jungle, including Sal and Teak. The population is sparse and mostly aboriginal—Murias, Marias and Parjas.

2. The Ruling family are Somvanshi Rajputs who were driven by the Muhammadans from Warangal in the Deccan early in the fourteenth century A.D. and founded the kingdom of Bastar. Their patron goddess is Dantesh-

wari Mai to whose worship the large Dantewara estate is devoted. At the close of the eighteenth century the State was a dependency of the Bhonsla Rajas of Nagpur, with which it passed to the British Government in 1863. In 1883, Lal Kalindra Singh, a cousin of the Raja was appointed Dewan but the arrangement failed owing to his incompetence, and in 1886 an Extra Assistant Commissioner, selected by the Chief Commissioner, was appointed Dewan by the Raja. From 1896 to 1903 the State was administered by two European Officers, Colonel Fagan and Mr. G. W. Gayer. The latter was succeeded in 1903 by an Extra Assistant Commissioner, Rai Bahadur Panda Baijnath.

3. The late Chief, Raja Rudra Pratap Deo, died on the 16th November, 1921, leaving a widow who died in 1926, and a daughter by his first wife, named Profulla Kumari Devi. The latter was born on the 11th February, 1910, and has been selected by Government as successor to the *gadi*, as Rani. She was formally installed by the Political Agent on the 23rd November, 1922, and was married to Kumar Profulla Chandra Bhanja Deo, cousin of the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj, on the 21st January, 1927. A daughter was born to the Rani Sahiba on the 2nd February, 1928, and a son and heir on the 25th June, 1929. A second daughter was born to the Rani Sahiba on 29th October, 1930. The Rani Sahiba went to England in April 1931 for reason of health in company with her husband and Mr. W. P. S. Mitchell, Chief Medical Officer of the State.

4. Mr. D. R. Rutnam, I.C.S., is Administrator of the State. The chief Zamindaris of the State are Bhopalpatnam, Sukma, Kotapal, and Kutru.

CHANGBAKHAR.

1. This State lies between Korea and Rewa. It first came under the authority of the British Government in 1819, when it was a feudal dependency of the Korea State. In 1849 a separate settlement was made. The Ruling family is said to have been descended from a branch of the Korea family. They are Kshatris of the Chauhan class of Agniculas.

2. The present Chief, Bhaiya Mahabir Singh Deo, was born in 1879. He succeeded to the State while he was a minor on the death of his uncle, Bhaiya Balbhadra Singh in September 1896. During his minority Lal Bajrang Singh, a member of the family was in charge of the State. The present Chief took charge of the State in July 1900 soon after attaining his majority. In July 1925 he married, as his second wife, the daughter of Rai Ramphal Singh, Malguzar, Jaunpur district, United Provinces.

3. The present Chief's only son, Lal Jagdishwar Prasad Singh Deo, who was born on the 16th May, 1899 and married to the daughter of Colonel Tarakshay Bikram Jang Bahadur, Rana of Nepal gang, died of dysentery on the 15th May, 1923, leaving a widow and three daughters.

CHHUIKHADAN.

1. This State was conferred on Mahant Rup Das, the founder of the Ruling family, by Madhoji Bhonsla about the middle of the eighteenth century in satisfaction of a debt. His successor Tulsidass was recognized as Zemindar by the Bhonsla Raja about 1780 and the status of Feudatory Chief was conferred on Mahant Lachman Das in 1865. In 1897, after the death of Mahant

Sham Kishori Das, the administration of the State was placed in the hands of his eldest son Mahant Radha Ballabh Dass, assisted by an approved Tahsildar as Dewan under the supervision of the Political Agent.

2. The present Chief, Mahant Bhudhar Kishore Dass (born in April 1891), is the third son of Mahant Radha Ballabh Dass (the eldest son having died). He was educated at the
the daughter of a respe
he has three sons and th
3rd July, 1922. He was installed in February 1915. The Raj originally descended from Guru to Chela but the customs of marriage and descent by inheritance from father to son have now been definitely adopted.

3. The State lies at the western edge of the Chhattisgarh plain and is intersected by the Nandgaon and Khairagarh Feudatory States and the Gandai and Barbaspur Zamindaris of the Drug district. It consists of undulating open country and the ryots are chiefly Lodhis, Telis, Gonds and Chamars. The principal crops are Tur, Kodon, and late Kutki, with some rice and wheat. There are no subordinate Zamindars

JASHPUR.

1. This State lies between Raigarh, Udaipur and Surguja. It was ceded to the British Government by the provisional agreement concluded with Madhoji Bhonsla in 1818. It was originally treated as a feudal dependency of Surguja, but has been long dealt with as a separate State except for the fact that it still pays tribute through Surguja The Ruling family belong to the Hara class of the Suriavanshi division of Kshatris.

2. The late Chief Raja Bahadur Bishun Prasad Singh Deo was recognized by the Government of India in 1900 subject to his retaining for a period of 2 years a Diwan selected by Government In accordance with this condition, Mr. G. R. K. Mears, the late District Superintendent of Police, Ranchi, was appointed Diwan and in January 1903 the State was placed under the direct management of the Chief himself. In 1911 the Chief was granted the personal title of Raja Bahadur. Raja Bahadur Bishun Prasad Singh Deo died on the 3rd January 1924 and was succeeded by his son Deo Saran Singh Deo born on the 19th November 1893. A son and heir named Bijoybhushan Singh Deo by his junior Rani was born on the 11th January, 1926. Raja Deo Saran Singh Deo died on the 26th February, 1931, and was succeeded by his son and heir Bijoybhushan Singh Deo. Owing to his minority the State is under the direct management of Government. Khan Sahib Abdul Gaffar Khan of the Central Provinces Provincial Service is the Superintendent of the State.

3. The State is hilly and the population is largely aboriginal. The Korwas, a wild hill tribe, gave considerable trouble from time to time and attempts in recent years to settle them on the land have generally proved a success in checking their predatory habits and making them peaceful and law-abiding subjects. There are four subordinate Zamindaris, Khuria, Kheradih, Arra, and Pharsabahar.

KANKER.

1. This State was held from the Mahrattas on condition of furnishing 500 men for the service of the Government, free of expense, whenever required to

do so. In 1809 the Chief of Kanker was deprived of his estate, but it was restored to him in 1818 under the authority of the British Resident at Nagpur on payment of an annual tribute of Rs. 500. This was remitted in 1823, and the Chief now pays no tribute.

2. Maharajadhiraj Narhar Deo was born in 1850 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 18[illegible]. In 1884 his mind became unhinged and a Dewan was, in 1890, appointed to administer the State. In 1892 the State was taken under management, but in 1894, with the sanction of the Government of India, it was restored, subject to the condition that the Chief should consult the Political Agent as to his budget. The Chief died on the 9th May 1903, leaving no issue, and was succeeded by his nephew, Lal Komal Deo, with the hereditary title of Maharajadhiraj. Maharajadhiraj Komal Deo was granted a personal salute of 9 guns on the 12th of December 1911, and died on the 8th January, 1925, at the age of 52. He left one daughter born to him by the junior Maharani in July 1916. On the 4th January 1925, he adopted a son by name Bhanupratap Deo who was born in 1922, a son of his junior Maharani's sister and a grandson of the Maharaja of Chota-Nagpur. His succession to the *gadi* with the hereditary title of Maharajadhiraj was sanctioned and he was formally installed by the Political Agent at a Durbar held at Kanker on the 12th December 1927. He is studying at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, and owing to his minority the State is under the direct management of Government. Mr. Raghubir Prasad is the Superintendent of the State.

3. The State lies between the Raipur district and the Bastar State. With the exception of the eastern portion, which is open, it is chiefly forest. The population is sparse and more than half of it are Gonds. There are no zamindaris.

KAWARDHA.

1. Kawardha is held by a branch of the Pandaria Zamindari family, and was conferred for military services by Raghoji Bhonsla. In 1863 Bahadur Singh was recognized as Chief of Kawardha, but died shortly afterwards, when he was succeeded by his nephew Rajpal Singh, who was born in 1849.

2. Thakur Jadunath Singh, who was born in 1886 and succeeded his uncle and adoptive father Rajpal Singh in 1891, died on the 4th February, 1920, leaving two sons. The elder son Lal Dharamraj Singh, was born on the 18th August, 1910, and the second Lal Padamraj Singh in May 1915. The former passed his Diploma Examination in April 1931 and is receiving training in administration as Honorary Assistant Commissioner at Raipur which the latter is being educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. The State is under the management of Government owing to the minority of the Chief. Mr. Hazarilal, retired Tahsildar of the Central Provinces is the Superintendent of the State.

3. The tribute originally fixed at Rs. 2,000 was subsequently more than quadrupled by the Bhonsla family; it now stands at Rs. 30,000. The State lies in the north-west corner of the Chhattisgarh plain and the adjacent hills. About one-sixth of the area is forest and the rest fairly open country. The principal castes are Telis, Gonds, Lodhis and Chamars, and the chief crops are Kodon, rice and wheat. There are two zamindaris—Rengakhar and Bhonda of which the latter is under management on account of indebtedness. The Boria Zamindari has been resumed owing to failure of direct heirs.

KHAIRAGARH.

1. The family are Nagvanshi Kshatris who appear to have migrated originally from Chota-Nagpur. The territories of the State were acquired partly from the Gond Rajas of Mandla, partly in satisfaction of a debt from the Kawardha State and partly from the Bhonsla Rajas of Nagpur.

2. Kamal Narain Singh succeeded in 1892. The title of "Raja" was *conferred upon him as a personal distinction in 1896 and subsequently* was made hereditary in 1898 He was present at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in January 1903 and subsequently received the gold Delhi Durbar Medal. He died in 1908 and was succeeded by his son Raja Lal Bahadur Singh, who died of pneumonia on the 22nd October 1918 leaving two sons and two daughters. The eldest daughter died of injuries received due to her clothes accidentally catching fire. A posthumous daughter was born on the 22nd January, 1919 The eldest son, Raja Birendra Bahadur Singh born on 9th November, 1914, has been recognised as successor to the *gadi*, but owing to his minority the State is under Government management The second son Lal Bikram Bahadur Singh was born on the 20th December, 1915 Both the minor Chief and Lal Bikram Bahadur Singh are being educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. Rai Sahib Ramanuj Prasad, of the Central Provinces Provincial Service, is Superintendent of the State

3. The State lies at the western edge of the Chhattisgarh plain and is intersected by the States of Nandgaon and Chhuikhadan and by the zamindaris of Gandai and Silheti both in the Drug district About one-eighth of the State is hilly forest and the rest open country. The chief crops are Tur, Kodon, rice and wheat. The population consists chiefly of Lodhis, Telis, Gonds and Chamars There are no zamindaris.

KOREA.

1 This State lies between Changbhakar and Surguja. The ruling family trace back their descent to Dharnel Singh, a Chief of the Chauhan clan, who conquered Korea several centuries ago The State was ceded to the British Government under the provisional agreement concluded with Madhoji Bhonsla in 1818.

2. The late Chief, Raja Pran Singh and his two sons died of small-pox in July 1897, and the State was reported to have become an escheat to Government. Pending the decision of the question, the State was temporarily placed under the management of a leading zamindar for nearly two years. The question was finally decided in favour of one Sheo Mangal Singh Deo, whose claim to be a distant cousin of the late Chief was eventually admitted by Government. He was born in 1874. A Government officer was appointed Diwan in 1907. The Raja died in November 1909, and was succeeded by his eldest son Ramanuj Pratap Singh Deo who was born in 1899. Owing to his minority the State was taken under the direct management of Government. In April 1920 Raja Ramanuj Pratap Singh Deo married the second daughter of Maharaja Pratap Udainath Shah Deo of Chhota-Nagpur. The Chief has four sons; the eldest Kumar Bhupendra Narain Singh Deo who was born on 19th March, 1923, the second Kumar Nrupendra Narain Singh Deo on 29th June, 1927, the third Kumar Mahendra Bahadur Singh Deo on 6th July, 1928, and the fourth Kumar Ranchandra Pratap Singh Deo on 13th February, 1930. In April 1924 he took his B.A. degree at the Allahabad University

and on the 5th January, 1925, he was installed with full powers by His Excellency the Governor at a Divisional Durbar at Raipur. He has two brothers Lal Ram Sharan Singh Deo who passed the I.C.S. examination in England in 1929 and Lal Har Sharan Singh Deo. The Ruling Chief was selected by Government in 1931 as one of the representation of the lesser States at the Second Round Table Conference. There are two large Zamindaris, Khargawan and Patna, besides several other petty ones. The State is very hilly, inaccessible and backward, but has made rapid progress within the last decade. The construction of the Central India Coalfields Railway from Annupur to Dalgonganj, which has already been completed as far as Manendragarh within the Korea border, will do much to assist in the development of the State. The population consists of Gonds, Kanwas and Rajwars.

MAKRAI.

1. This petty State struggled with varied fortune against the Peshwa, Scindia and the Pindaris, and was eventually taken under British protection. In 1858 the Chief was placed under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad (in which district the State lies) as Political Agent. The State is now within the charge of the Political Agent, Central Provinces States.

2. Raja Hathiya Rai Chhatrasal Shah, who succeeded to the *gadi* on the 16th October, 1911, on the death of his father Raja Hathiya Rai Lachu Shah, died childless on the 30th October, 1918. Before his death he adopted Kuar Drigpal Shah, his cousin, a minor and the latter was accordingly installed on the *gadi*. He was born on the 24th September, 1904, and was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur.

3. During his minority the State was managed by Rani Bhup Kunwar as Regent with a Council of nine members. Raja Drigpal Shah Hathiya Rai was invested with full powers as Ruling Chief by His Excellency the Governor at a Durbar held at Pachmarhi on the 20th October, 1925. The Chief died of pneumonia on the 17th April, 1929, without leaving any issue. Lal Todar Shah, a relative of the Chief, has been recognised by Government as successor to the *gadi*. A son was born to the Minor Chief on 4th August, 1931, by name Devi Shah. The State is under the management of Government. Mr. Khan Muhammad Khan is Superintendent of the State.

4. The State is partly hilly and partly open. There are no zamindaris.

NANDGAON.

1. The country comprised in the Nandgaon Chiefship was first conferred by Raghoji Bhonsla on a religious devotee named Ram Das, who was the family priest of the ruler. Celibacy being one of the observances of the sect to which Ram Das belonged, the succession was at first to the *chela* or spiritual disciple. The late Chief, Ghasi Das, however married and following the Hindu custom had his son married at an early age. On a representation made by him in 1879, the Government of India assured him that marriage would not be allowed to invalidate the succession.

2. Ghasi Das died in November, 1883 and was succeeded by his son, Balram Das, who was born in 1866. The administration of the State, until Balram Das attained the age of 21, was entrusted to his mother aided by a Diwan. In 1887 the Chief received the title of Raja and in 1893 the title of Raja

Bahadur as a personal distinction. Raja Bahadur Balram Das died in 1897. Before his death he adopted a son named Rajendra Das.

3. The minor Chief Mahant Rajendra Das, a most promising boy, died on the 25th May, 1912, without leaving any issue and Mahant Sarveshwar Das, who was born on the 30th March, 1906, was selected by Government as his successor. The Chief was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, and was invested with powers of a Ruling Chief by His Excellency the Governor at a Durbar held at Rajnandgaon on the 10th February, 1927. Mr. Naziruddin, an Extra Assistant Commissioner, of the Central Provinces Provincial Service, is Diwan of the State.

4. The State is open and fertile and there is a large cotton mill at the capital which is located on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway line. There are no Zamindaris.

RAIGARH.

1. This State lies on both sides of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway between Sarangarh and Udaipur. The family claim descent from the old Gond Rajas of Chanda. They originally hailed from Sambalpur but on the annexation of the latter by the Mahrattas, concluded a treaty with the East India Company about the year 1800.

2. The Zamindari of Bargarh was in 1833 conferred on the Chief of Raigarh, Deonath Singh. He rendered good service in 1857, died in 1862, and was succeeded by his son Ghansham Singh. Ghansham Singh died on the 31st January, 1890 and was succeeded by his son Raja Bhup Deo Singh who was born in 1869. The Chief was granted the personal title of Raja Bahadur on the 12th December, 1911

3. Raja Bahadur Bhup Deo Singh died on the 22nd March, 1917, leaving three sons, Lal Natwar Singh, Lal Chakradhar Singh and Lal Balbhadra Singh. Lal Natwar Singh who was born on the 13th March, 1891, was recognised as the Ruling Chief. He died on the 15th February, 1924 and was succeeded by his younger brother Lal Chakradhar Singh who was born on the 19th August, 1905. He married in 1923 a sister of the zamindar of Bindra-Nawagarh in the Raipur district by whom he had a son and heir by name Kumar Lalita Singh on the 16th September, 1924 and two daughters. He married a second time the only daughter of the Ruling Chief of Sarangarh in 1929. He was invested with the powers of a Ruling Chief by His Excellency the Governor at a Durbar held at Raigarh on the 3rd February, 1927. Lal Balbhadra Singh was born in 1907 and was adopted by the Zamindarin of Tispali. Pandit Baldeo Prasad Mishra is Diwan of the State

4. The northern portion of the State is hilly and the southern open. There are many aboriginal tribes in the population, the most numerous being Kawars. The chief crop is rice. There are 9 zamindaris, chief among these being Tispali and Tarapur. The rest are small and consist of only a few villages each.

SAKTI

1. This State lies on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway between the Raigarh State and the Champa and Chandrapur zamindaris. It was formerly held as

a tributary of the Maharaja of Sambalpur. A former Chief, Raja Ranjit Singh, was born in 1836. He was deprived of power in 1875 and the management of the State was assumed by the British Government. In February 1892 the Government sanctioned the installation as Chief of Rup Narayan Singh, his elder son, born in 1885, and the appointment of a Tahsildar as Dewan of the State, by whose advice the Chief was to be guided. Later this restriction was withdrawn but, owing to the famine of 1900 and to mismanagement the affairs of the State fell once more into disorder, and in 1902, as an alternative to Government management, a Diwan selected by the Chief Commissioner was again appointed and was entrusted with a large share of the administration.

2. Raja Rup Narayan Singh died in July 1914 and was succeeded by Raja Liladhar Singh who was formally installed in 1915. He was married in 1914 to a sister of the Zamindar of Bindranawagarh who has since died. A son and heir Lal Jiwendra Nath Bahadur Singh was born on the 12th August, 1916. The Chief married a second time in 1929 and has by this marriage a daughter born on the 28th December, 1930. He was given the title of Raja Bahadur in 1929 as a personal distinction. Pandit Gangadin Shukul, retired Tahsildar, is Diwan of the State. The State is well administered and its finances are on a sound basis.

3. The State is mostly open country and the chief crop is rice. The population consists chiefly of Gonds and Kanwars. There are no zamindaris.

SARANGARH.

1. This State lies south of the Mahanadi. At the time of its cession by the Mahrattas to the British Government, it formed one of the Sambalpur group of Garhjat States.

2. In 1878 mismanagement was found to exist in the State, and the young Chief, Raja Bhawani Pratap Singh, had been allowed to grow up without education. Temporary management of the State during his minority was accordingly assumed by the British Government. Raja Bhawani Pratap Singh died in September 1889 and was succeeded by Lal Raghubar Singh, his cousin, and father of the present Chief.

3. The present Chief, Raja Bahadur Jawahir Singh, was born in 1888 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father Lal Raghubir Singh, on the 5th August, 1890. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, which he left in 1906 and of which he is now Chairman of the Managing Committee. On the 4th March, 1907, he married a daughter of the Zamindar of Khargawan in the Korea State. He married a second time on the 8th January, 1908, and a son named Kumar Naresh Chandra Singh was born to him by the second Rani on the 21st November, 1908. The Chief was installed on the 3rd November, 1909. He has been appointed Provincial Commissioner of Boy Scouts for the Central Provinces and Berar. The State suffered severely from the effects of famine in 1897 and 1900, but it has now recovered and is in a prosperous condition. On the 3rd June, 1918, the title of Raja Bahadur was conferred on the Chief as a personal distinction. Mr. Ramdas Naik is Diwan of the State. The State is mostly open rice-growing country and the ryots are excellent cultivators, belonging to various castes. There are two zamindaris, Dangarpali and Karanpali.

SURGUJA.

1. This is the largest of the five transferred Chhota-Nagpur States and lies in the middle of them. The ruling family is descended from the Raksel Rajas of Palamau. In 1818 the State was ceded to the British Government under the provisional agreement concluded with Madhoji Bhonsla, and Captain H. Sinnock was appointed Superintendent of the affairs of Surguja. When order was restored, Lal Amar Singh was declared Raja, and in March 1826 was invested with the title of Maharaja.

Maharaja Bahadur Raghunath Saran Singh Deo, the father of the present Chief, succeeded to the *gadi* while still a minor on the death of his father Maharaja Indrajit Singh Deo The latter's younger brother Raja Bindeshwari Prasad Singh Deo, C S.I., grandfather of the late Raja of Udaipur, was appointed Sarbarahkar or Manager of the State by Government This arrangement was continued up to March 1876 when the late Chief was still a minor. The title of Maharaja Bahadur was granted to the latter as a personal distinction in 1895-96. The title of Maharaja was made hereditary in the Surguja family in 1918 on the understanding that it is not to be regarded as a territorial title.

2. The State is backward and inaccessible and needs improved means of communication though of late considerable improvement has been made in this respect by the maintenance of fair-weather roads. Much of it is difficult hill and jungle country and a large proportion of the area is in the hands of estate-holders of whom the chief are the Udaipur family (who hold the tappas of Partabpur, Paharbulla, Chalgali and Binjpur), Jhilmili and Lakhanpur They used formerly to control their own exise and police, which have, however now been taken over by the State. The name of the capital of the State has been changed from Bisrampur to Ambikapur.

3. The present Chief, Maharaja Ramanuj Saran Singh Deo, C B.E., who was born on the 4th November 1895, succeeded to the *gadi* on the 31st December, 1917. The Chief has two sons, Kumar Ambikeshwar Saran Singh Deo, born on the 14th December 1910, and Kumar Chandikeshwar Saran Singh Deo born on the 2nd January, 1914, and a daughter from his first Maharani who died on the 20th November, 1921. A son and daughter were born on the 5th June, 1923 and the 19th February, 1925, respectively by his second Maharani whom he married in April 1922. His eldest son was married to the sister of the Zamindar of Bansi in the United Provinces in 1925 She died leaving a daughter. He was married a second time to the daughter of His Highness the Raja of Sitamau in Central India by whom he had a son by name Kumar Madueshwar Saras Singh Deo born on 1st June, 1930. The Chief's youngest son Kumar Tribhuneshwar Saran Singh Deo born on the 5th June, 1923, from his second wife was adopted by the Ruling Chief of Udaipur on the 17th November, 1925, under the name of Chandra Chur Prasad Singh Deo. Mr D. D. Dadimaster, retired Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Central Provinces Provincial Service, is the Chief Minister.

4. In this State the wild Korwa tribe is a standing cause of trouble An armed expedition had to be sent against them in 1883, and a band of them committed several murders and robberies in 1910. Towards the end of April 1918 the Kisans and Uraons in the State adjoining the Palamau district and the Jashpur State rebelled and several murders and robberies were committed. The rebellion was promptly suppressed and the chief offenders punished. Measures have been taken for reclaiming and settling them.

5. The State is largely hilly, but contains much good land. The principal crop is rice. The population is mainly aboriginal, consisting chiefly of Gonds, Gaolas, Pans, Kanwars and Oraons.

UDAIPUR.

1. This State lies to the south of Surguja and was formerly held by a distant younger branch of the Surguja family. It was ceded to the British Government by Madhoji Bhonsla in 1818. In 1860, the State was conferred on Lal Bindeshwari Prasad Singh Deo who for his good services obtained the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction and was made a Companion of the Order of the Star of India. His grandson, Raja Chandrashekhar Prasad Singh Deo, O.B.E., was born in 1889 and educated at the Rajkumar College. He was installed on the 13th December, 1912. The Raja was married in 1908 to the daughter of the Raja of Chainpur in the Palamau district of Chhota-Nagpur. In April 1914 he married a second wife, the niece of Rana Giri Nursingh of Benares and subsequently married three more wives. On the 17th November, 1925, the Chief adopted Kumar Tribhuneshwar Saran Singh Deo, third son of the Ruling Chief of Surguja, as his son and heir under the name of Chandra Chur Prasad Singh Deo. The Chief died on the 8th December, 1926 and was succeeded by his son Chandra Chur Prasad Singh Deo, who was born on the 5th June, 1923. Raja Chandra Chur Prasad Singh Deo was formally installed by the Political Agent at a Durbar held at Dharamjaugarh on the 27th January, 1928. He is being educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. Owing to his minority the State continues under direct management. Mr. Muhammad Amir Khan, Tahsildar of the Central Provinces, is the Superintendent of the State.

2. The Udaipur territory is chiefly undulating ground, covered with sal forest. The main crop is rice. The principal caste is that of the Kanwars. A land revenue settlement was successfully completed in 1912. There are two zamindaris, Chal and Bagbahar.

"A".

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Dujana .	Jalal-ud-Daula, Nawab Mohammad Iqtidar Ali, Khan Bahadur, Mustaquil-i-Jang Nawab of—, (*Afghan*).	20th November 1912.	21st July 1925.	100	28,216	1,65,000
2	Kalsia .	Raja Ravisher Singh, Raja of —, (*Sikh*).	30th October 1902.	25th July 1908.	192 (including forests).	59,848	4,81,000
3	Pataudi .	Nawab Mohammad Iftikhar Ali, Khan Bahadur, Nawab of —, (*Afghan*).	17th March 1910.	30th November 1917.	53	18,873	1,35,000

DUJANA.

1. The founder of the Dujana State was Abdus Samad Khan, a small Jagirdar under the Delhi Emperor. He received a high command in the Mahratta Army which assisted Lord Lake against Scindia, and he eventually took service under the General. As a reward for his services he received a large tract of territory, and the title of Nawab Bahadur was conferred upon him. The territory made over to Abdus Samad Khan proved more than he could manage and he was eventually obliged to resign it, receiving in lieu thereof the smaller tracts of Mohrana and Dujana. The Chiefs hold the State on the conditions that they will be faithful to the British Government and will render military service to the extent of 200 horse when required. Dujana ranks nineteenth in order of precedence amongst Indian States in the Punjab. Nawab Muhammad Mumtaz Ali Khan, Bahadur, succeeded to the Chiefship in 1879 and died in 1908. Nawab Mohammad Khurshaid Ali Khan succeeded to the Chiefship in 1908 and died on the 27th June, 1925. He attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911, and the Viceroy's State Entry into Delhi, in December 1912. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 he placed all the resources of his state at the disposal of Government and also offered his personal services. He received the C.B.E. in June 1919 and the C.I.E. on the 1st January, 1921, in recognition of his war services.

2. The present minor Nawab Mohammad Iqtidar Ali Khan, who was born on 20th November, 1912, succeeded to the *Gadi* on the death of his father and was formally installed by the Commissioner, Ambala Division on 22nd January, 1926. He was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, from April 1927 to June 1930, and is at present continuing his studies privately with a European Tutor, Captain Ambler. During the minority of the Nawab the State is being administered by a Council consisting of a President and two members.

3. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. The late Nawab Muhammad Mumtaz Ali Khan was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Tribute.		Military Forces.						Police Forces.	Salute in Guns		
			Regular Troops		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces.					
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery		Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.												
1,24,000	..	.	.	.	8	59	..		19	.		.
4,66,000	..	..			17	86			62			.
1,32,000	..	..	..	.	5	40	.	.	34	.	..	.

KALSIA

1. The founder of the Kalsia family was Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh, a prominent member of the Karora Singhia confederacy and a companion of the celebrated Sardar Bhagel Singh of Chalaundi His son, Jodh Singh, succeeded Bhagel Singh as head of the confederacy and by his great abilities and personal daring he managed to secure the lands adjacent to the Ambala District which form the present State of Kalsia, besides many other tracts which were afterwards lost. Jodh Singh considered himself the equal of the Phulkian Princes and Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala was glad to give his daughter in marriage to his second son and thus secure the alliance of a most troublesome neighbour. Kalsia gave ready assistance to the British Government in both the Sikh Wars, and did good service in the Mutiny. It was one of the nine Cis-Sutlej States which were allowed to retain their independence when the others were reduced after the 1st Sikh War to the status of jagirs, Sardar Lahna Singh was granted a sanad in 1862, securing to him, and his successors, the privilege of adoption in the event of failure of natural heirs. The Kalsia ruler has full administrative powers, with the exception that capital punishments must be referred for sanction to the Commissioner of the Ambala Division. Sardar Ranjit Singh succeeded his elder brother in 1886 and died in July 1908. Kalsia ranks sixteenth among Indian States in the Punjab.

2. The present Chief, Raja Ravisher Singh, succeeded on the death of his father in 1908. During the Raja's minority the State was managed by a Council consisting of a Sikh President and two members, one a Hindu and the other a Muhammadan. The Council was subject to the supervision of the Commissioner, Ambala Division. The Raja attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar in December 1911, and the Viceroy's State Entry into Delhi in December 1912. He was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and paid a visit to Europe in 1921. He returned from England in December 1921 and was installed as a Ruler with full powers on the 6th April 1922 by His

Excellency the Governor of the Punjab. Since then he has been administering the State himself with the help of his Diwan. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the Durbar placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of Government. They also contributed handsomely to war funds and for the purchase of ambulance cars. The settlement of the State was completed during the year 1915. The Raja visited Europe in 1925-26 and again in 1931-32 for medical treatment. During his absence the administration of the State was carried on by his Diwan. He is a representative member of the Chamber of Princes.

3. The hereditary title of Raja was conferred on the Chief on the 1st January, 1916. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. The late Chief, Sardar Ranjit Singh, was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905.

PATAUDI.

1. Pataudi is a small State within the political charge of the Commissioner of the Ambala Division. The original ancestor of the Pataudi Nawab was an Afghan named Shaikh Pir Mat, who came to India in the time of the Emperor Akbar. A descendant of his, Faiz Talab, took service with the Mahrattas, but afterwards transferred his allegiance to Shah Alam, Emperor of Delhi, and was employed by Lord Lake against Holkar. He distinguished himself as a brave and loyal soldier, and was granted the Pataudi *Ilaka* in perpetual jagir by Lord Lake in 1806. The title of Nawab is said to have been conferred on him in the same year. His son, Nawab Muhammad Akbar Ali, behaved loyally during the Mutiny. Pataudi ranks seventeeth in order of precedence amongst Indian States in the Punjab.

2. Nawab Muzaffar Ali Khan, Bahadur, succeeded in 1898 when Nawab Mumtaz Hussain Khan died without issue. During Mumtaz Hussain's life time it was found necessary to deprive him of control over the income and expenditure of the State. The State remained under Government control until the finances had been put upon a proper footing. Certain powers were in 1903 conferred on Nawab Muzaffar Ali Khan whose conduct, which had hitherto proved unsatisfactory, then showed signs of improvement. It was, however, found necessary to withdraw these powers in 1906, as he had proved himself incompetent to exercise them, and the State was placed under management. In 1911 the Nawab was permitted to exercise full powers subject to certain restrictions. He died on the 31st May 1913 and was succeeded by Nawabzada Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan who was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. The installation of the Nawab was performed by the Commissioner of Ambala Division at Pataudi on the 16th October 1913. Full powers of administration, with certain exceptions, were granted to the Nawab in 1916. Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, died of pneumonia at Delhi on the night of the 29th November 1917. He was succeeded by his eldest son Nawab Mohammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, the present Chief, who was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and Balliol College, Oxford, where he earned distinction by winning "Blues" for both Cricket and Hockey. He returned to India in October 1931, and was installed with powers as a ruler by His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab on the 10th of December 1931. During his minority the administration of the State was carried on first by a Council of two members and later on by a Diwan and a Manager under the supervision

of the Commissioner, Ambala Division. Settlement operations have been completed and the final assessment was announced in 1909. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the late Nawab offered his own personal services and the resources of the State. He contributed liberally to the War Funds.

3. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. The late Nawab Muzaffar Ali Khan was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905, and was present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911, and at the Viceroy's State Entry into Delhi in December 1912.

"B".

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Baghal	Raja Surendra Singh, Raja of —, (*Puar Rajput*).	14th March 1909	4th October 1922
2	Baghat	Raja Durga Singh, Raja of —, (*Rajput*).	15th September 1901.	30th December 1911
3	Balsan	Rana Atar Singh, Rana of —, (*Rajput*).	1868	1st March 1920
4	Bashahr	Raja Padam Singh, C. S. I., Raja of —, (*Rajput*)	1873	5th August 1914
5	Bhajji	Rana Birpal, Rana of —, (*Rajput*)	19th April 1906	9th May 1913
6	Bija	Thakur Puran Chand of —, (*Rajput*)	27th December 1896	20th June 1905
7	Darkoti	Rana Raghunath Singh, Rana of —, (*Rajput*).	1888	24th September 1918
8	Dhami	Rana Dalip Singh, Rana of —, (*Rajput*).	6th November 1908	4th January 1920
9	Jubbal	Rana Bhagat Chand, C.S.I., Raja of —, (*Rajput*).	1888	29th April 1910
10	Keonthal	Raja Hamendar Sen, Raja of — (*Rajput*).	21st January 1905	2nd February 1916
11	Kumharsain	Rana Vidyadhar Singh, Rana of —, (*Rajput*).	1895	24th August 1914
12	Kunihar	Thakur Hardeo Singh, Thakur of —, (*Rajput*).	26th August 1898	7th October 1905
13	Kuthar	Rana Krishan Chand, Rana of —, (*Rajput*)	23rd August 1905	4th October 1923
14	Mailog	Thakur Durga Chand, Thakur of —, (*Rajput*).	5th April 1898	17th September 1902
15	Mangal	Rana Sheo Singh, Rana of —, (*Rajput*).	1888	15th February 1920
16	Nalagarh (Hindur)	Raja Jogindra Singh, Raja of —, (*Rajput*).	1870	18th September 1911
17	Sangri	Rai Ragbhir Singh, of —, (*Rajput*)	27th November 1908	10th May 1927
18	Taroch	Rana Surat Singh, Rana of —, (*Rajput*).	4th July 1887	14th July 1902

BAGHAL.

1. Baghal lies to the north-west of Simla. Its capital is Arki. The ruling family are Puar Rajputs. After the expulsion of the Gurkhas the Chief was confirmed in possession of his territory by a sanad granted in September 1815 under condition of rendering service in time of war. Raja Kishen Singh, grand-uncle of the present Raja, evinced great loyalty on the outbreak of the Mutiny. For the services rendered by him on this occasion he was granted the title of Raja. Baghal ranks fourth among the Simla Hill States in order of precedence.

2. The late Chief, Raja Dhian Singh, who was born on the 27th January 1842, and succeeded his first cousin, Moti Singh, in 1877, was regarded as the most capable among the minor Chiefs. He died on the 10th of April 1904,

Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand)	Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand)	Tribute		Police Forces.	Salute in guns.		
				To Government	*To other States.*		Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs					
124	26,332	1,04,000	83,000	3,600		15			.
36	9,725	1,25,000	1,25,000			36	.	.	
51	6,864	87,000	73,000	1,050				.	
3,820	1,04,389	3,34,000	3,25,000	3,045		75		9	
96	15 413	72,000	75,000	2,440				..	.
4	994	11,000	11,000	124		4	..	.	.
8	531	1,400	1,100	.		.		..	
26	5,232	46,000	41,000	720				.	.
288	27,174	6,75,000	6,50,000	2,520	.	45	.	.	
116	48,093	1,60,000	1,50,000	.		12		..	.
97	12,787	1,10,000	77,000	2,000		.		.	.
7	2,061	18,000	12,000	180	.	.		..	..
20	3,760	33,000	25,000	1,000	.	12		.	
43	8,155	51,000	52,000	1,440	.	10	..	..	
12	1,248	1,000	1,100	72	..	.	.	.	..
256	50,015	2,16,000	2,10,000	5,000	.	58	..	.	..
16	3,497	8,000	9,000	..	.	.	..	..	..
75	4,563	1,30,000	40,000	283	.	6	.	..	.

and was succeeded by his eldest son, Tika Bikram Singh, who attended the Aitchison College at Lahore from 1905 to 1908. The administration of the State pending the investiture of the Raja with full powers was carried on by a manager appointed by Government up till 1921. In that year the post of Manager was replaced by a Wazir and the Raja was granted enlarged powers of administration, on certain conditions. He died of cholera on the 3rd October 1922 while on a pilgrimage to Hardwar and was succeeded by Tika Surendar Singh, the present Chief, in 1922. The State has again come under management. Lala Khan Chand was appointed Manager in September 1927, in succession to P. Warat Chand. Arbitration Panchayats have been successfully established and experiments are being made in fruit farming and mule-breeding. The settlement which commenced in 1906 was completed in 1908. A land revenue assessment of Rs. 69,500 has been approved by Government. Raja Surendar Singh was born on the 14th March 1909. He was

married to the daughter of the Rai of Sangri on the 25th of July, 1925, and has three sons. The eldest (heir apparent) was born on the 28th of July 1928. Sanction has been accorded to the investiture of the Raja with ruling powers and the ceremony.

BAGHAT.

1. Baghat lies a few miles south-west of Simla, and extends from Solon to Sabathu and Kasali. The house of Baghat, a Rajput family, came originally from Dara Nagri in the Deccan, and acquired the State by conquest. The family name, once Pal, is now Singh. The ruling house has experienced many vicissitudes of fortune. Being an ally of the Bilaspur Raja, Rana Mohindar Singh remained in possession of his territory under the Gurkha rule. He remained loyal to his friends during the Gurkha war, and lost five parganas in consequence, which were made over to Patiala. The remaining three lapsed to the British on the death in 1839 of Mohindar Singh without issue. In 1842 Lord Ellenburgh restored the State to Bije Singh, brother of Mohindar Singh, but in 1849 he died heirless, and the State was again escheated. Umed Singh, the Rana's cousin, set up a claim, sent a Vakil to England and employed Mr. Isaac Butt to plead before the Court of Directors. In 1860 Lord Canning recommended the admission of Umed Singh's claim and it was recognised in the following year. But Umed Singh, after 13 years of waiting, only survived the good news a few hours. His son, Dalip Singh, was installed as Rana at the age of two. Baghat ranks sixth among Simla Hill States.

2. The late Rana Dalip Singh, was made a C.I.E., in 1895-96. He attended the Imperial Coronation Darbar at Delhi in December 1911, and died shortly after his return to the State. His son Durga Singh, the present Chief was formally installed on the 23rd May 1913 and during his minority the administration of the State was conducted by his uncle, the late Rai Sahib Kanwar Amar Singh. In September 1919, the young Chief, who completed his education at the Aitchison College, was granted the powers of a Manager of the State with a trained Accountant to assist him. He was invested with full ruling powers, by the Superintendent, Hill States, Simla, on the 16th September 1922. The title of Raja was conferred upon the Chief on the 4th June 1928 as a hereditary distinction.

3. The Rana offered the services of the State on the outbreak of the war in 1914. In 1927 he was re-elected as the representative member of the Chamber of Princes for the Simla Hill States.

BALSAN.

1. Balsan lies about 30 miles east of Simla, across the Giri, a tributary of the Jumna. The country is fertile and beautifully wooded with fine forests of deodar. The Rana is a Rajput and traces his descent from the Raja of Sirmur. The State of Balsan was acquired by conquest and previous to the Gurkha invasion of 1805, was a feudatory of Sirmur. On the expulsion of the Gurkhas the Thakurai of Balsan was granted to Thakur Jograj Singh by a sanad, dated the 21st September 1815. Jograj Singh lived to the ripe old age of 87. He behaved with conspicuous loyalty in the Mutiny, and gave shelter and hospitality to several Englishmen who left Simla when the station was threatened by the Gurkha regiment at Jutogh. The Thakur was created a Rana for his services and was rewarded in open Durbar with a valuable

Khillat. He was succeeded by Bhup Singh, who died in 1884, aged 64. From 1884 to March 1920 Bir Singh, the great-grandson of Jograj Singh. was chief. The Chief exercises full power of administration, limited only by the usual control over death sentences exercised by the Superintendent, Hill States. *Balsan* ranks tenth in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States.

2. The present [illegible] ng had managed the State affairs, succeeded o[illegible] late *Rana Bir Singh* on the 1st March, 1920. L[illegible] Superintendent, Hill States, Simla, on the 14th June 1921.

3. Tika Ran Bahadur Singh, heir-apparent of Rana Atar Singh, was married to the daughter of the Rana of Kot Khai on the 1st July 1925.

BASHAHR.

1. The Rulers of this State are Rajputs and claim descent from Srikishn, a mythical hero of Benares. The present Ruler traces his ancestry back for one hundred and twenty generations From 1803 to 1815 Bashahr was in the power of the Gurkhas, but in 1815 they were expelled by the British Government, who granted a sanad to Rajah Mohindar Singh, grand-father by adoption of the present Ruler, confirming him in all his possessions *except Rawin*, which was transferred to Keonthal, to whom it originally belonged, and *Kotguru* or Kotgarh, which was retained as a British possession. The country, though the largest in extent of all the Simla Hill States, is sparsely populated and the people are poor Kaneti and *Delath are tributaries of this* State. Bashahr ranks first in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States, and ninth among Indian States *in the Punjab*

2. The late Chief, Raja Shamsher Singh, was born in 1838 He succeeded to the *gadi* in 1850. His conduct during the Mutiny was not exemplary, and it was proposed to depose him; but Lord Lawrence did not deem this measure advisable. The regime of the Raja being unsatisfactory, *in 1886 his son* Ragunath Singh, born in 1868, was placed in administrative charge of the *State. He ably administered* its affairs until his death in February 1898 and under his supervision a settlement of the State was effected. After his death *the old* Raja made an attempt to regain the administration but Government interfered and an official, Lala Mangat Ram, was made Chief Wazir and subsequently Manager of the State. In 1911 an officer of the Punjab Commission was appointed Manager

3. Raja Shamsher [illegible] Shah, brother of the [illegible] which was recognised [illegible] Shah was expelled from the State in consequence of his complicity in an attempt to murder the Forest Officer, Mr. Gibson. Shortly before his death, which occurred on the 4th August 1914, Raja Shamsher Singh was permitted to adopt Mian Padam Singh, His succession to the State of Bashahr was confirmed and he was duly installed as Raja by the Superintendent, Hill States, at Rampur on November 13th, 1914. This settlement of the Rohru Tahsil was taken in hand during the year 1912 and was completed by the Manager, Mr. Emerson, I.C.S. The new assessment has been well received. Mr. Mitchell, I.C.S., succeeded Mr. Emerson and acted as *Manager from 1914* to the 30th November 1917, from which latter date the Raja *assumed full powers subject to certain minor reservations. For services* in connection with

the War a personal salute of nine guns was granted to Raja Padam Singh on the 4th October 1918. He was made a C. S. I. in June 1931.

4. A wire rope suspension bridge has been made over the Sutlej at Rampur by the Public Works Department at the expense of the State, and another by Government on the Nogari Nullah on the Hindustan-Tibet Road, four miles from Rampur. The State forests are on lease to and managed, by Government.

BHAJJI.

1. Bhajji lies on the left bank of the Sutlej due north of Simla. Opium celebrated for its purity is an export. The capital, Suni, is famous for its sulphur springs which have a medicinal virtue. The founder of the house came from Kangra and acquired possession of the State by conquest. When the Gurkhas overran the country between 1803 and 1818 and were expelled by the British Government, the Rana of Bhajji, Rudar Pal, was confirmed in possession of the State by a sanad under the usual conditions of rendering service in time of war. The family name is Singh. Bhajji ranks eighth in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States.

2. Rana Durga Singh succeeded his father, Rana Ran Bahadur Singh, in 1875 and died on the 8th May 1913. Tika Birpal, born on the 19th April 1906, has been recognised as Rana in place of his late father. He was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and Bishop Cotton School, Simla. The administration of the State was originally in the hands of a Council of 4 members, which has now been replaced by a Manager appointed by Government.

A revenue settlement was satisfactorily concluded in 1924. The finances of the State are sound and the State is well managed by the administration of the State was originally in the hands of a Council of four members, but the Council was later replaced by a Manager appointed by Government. The Rana now exercises the powers of a First Class Magistrate, and is assisted by a Wazir and a Household Aide-de-Camp. Lala Mathra Das Khosla, Ex-Member of the Council of Administration, Bilaspur State, has been appointed Wazir. A revenue settlement was satisfactorily concluded in 1924, and the finances of the State are sound.

The Rana was formally installed on the 22nd February 1918. He was married to the daughter of the Raja of Raj Kanika, District Cuttack, on the 25th November 1925. A son (heir-apparent) was born to the Rana on the 27th January 1928.

3. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the Rana offered the resources of his State.

DHAMI.

1. The house is Rajput. The Rana's ancestor fled from Rajpura, near Patiala, and settled at Dhami when Shahab-ud-din Ghori invaded India in the 12th century. The State was originally a feudatory of Bilaspur, but was made independent by the British by a sanad dated the 4th September 1815. This sanad was granted to Rana Gobardhan Singh, a boy of 12 who at that age fought under General Ochterlony against the Gurkhas. His loyal services during the Mutiny were acknowledged by a remission of half of the State tribute of Rs. 720 for his lifetime. His son, Fateh Singh, succeeded in 1867,

and in 1880 he also received a remission of half his annual tributes. Fateh Singh died in 1894 and was succeeded by Hira Singh who was made a Companion of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1913 and received the remission of half his tribute for his general good administration. On the outbreak of the War in 1914 he offered his personal services and the resources of his State. He died in January 1920.

2. Rana Dalip Singh, the present Chief, born in 1908, succeeded on the death of his father, and the installation ceremony was performed by the Superintendent, Simla Hill States, on the 16th April 1920. He was educated at the Aitchison College and Bishop Cotton School, Simla. He was given revenue training in Kangra District which he completed at the end of March 1927. He then received forest training in Jubbal on the completion of which in August 1927 he was trained at Simla in Judicial and Treasury work. He was appointed President of the Dhami Council in December 1927 and was invested with ruling powers by the Superintendent, Simla Hill States, on the 7th of January 1930. Rana Dalip Singh was married to the daughter of the Thakur of Tharoch State in January 1925. Dhami ranks eleventh in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States.

JUBBAL.

1. Jubbal lies east of Simla between Sirmur and Rampur. The country is very beautiful and is well covered with magnificent forest trees The family of Jubbal is Rajput, and claims descent from the ruling family of Sirmur which preceded the present dynasty Originally tributary to Sirmur, Jubbal became independent after the Gurkha War, and the Rana, Puran Singh, received a sanad from Lord Moira on the 18th November 1815 Jubbal ranks fifth in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States. Rawin and Dhadi are tributaries of this State.

2. The late Chief, Rana Gyan Chand, was born on the 16th October 1887. He was recognised as Chief when his father, Rana Padam Chand, died in November 1898, and was formally installed in October 1899 The State which, for a short time after this, was disturbed by the intrigues of Kanwar Gambhir Chand, the Rana's uncle, and by quarrels between the Rana's mother and the late Wazir, who died in 1902, is now prosperous. The administration during the Chief's minority was, after the death of the Wazir, conducted by a Manager appointed by Government. In order to remove them from the faction element in the State, the Rana and his half-brother Bhagat Chand were sent to the Aitchison College, Lahore, in the winter of 1901. The Rana was invested with powers in 1908 and died in 1910.

3. The present Chief, Raja Bhagat Chand, succeeded the late Rana Gyan Chand. The title of Raja, as an hereditary distinction, was conferred upon the Chief on the 1st January 1918, and it was decided that, in accordance with past precedent, this higher title entitled the State to take precedence, in future, above Hill Ranas. The Raja was present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. The present Raja Bhagat Chand was made a C. S. I. on the 4th June 1928. Tikka Digbijaya Chand, born on the 5th of April 1913, is the heir-apparent. He was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and is now assisting in the administration of the State. Two other sons are now at the Aitchison College, and a fourth son has been admitted to the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun.

4. A revision of the revenue settlement, which was originally carried out in 1893, was completed in 1907. The management of the Forests was made over to the Rana in 1915.

5. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the Rana offered his own and his brother's personal services; he also contributed liberally to the War Funds.

6. The Raja was elected representative member of the Simla Hill States to the Chamber of Princes and occupied such office from 1921 to 1924.

KEONTHAL.

1. The Keonthal State ranks third amongst the Simla Hill States and twelfth among Indian States in the Punjab. The family is Rajput and the family suffix is Sen. Koti, Theog, Madhan, Ghuond, and Ratesh are tributaries of this State, though in many respects practically independent. The Keonthal Chief refused to pay a contribution towards the expenses of the Gurkha War, and as he had given no assistance to General Ochterlony a portion of his territories was confiscated and made over to Patiala. In 1830 the present station of Simla was formed by the acquisition of portions of Keonthal and Patiala, other land being given in exchange. The Chief of Keonthal was once only a Rana, but in the Mutiny, Rana Sansar Sen behaved loyally, giving shelter and hospitality to many Europeans who fled from Simla when it was feared that the Gurkha regiment stationed there had become disloyal. The title of Raja was conferred upon him in July 1858 for these services.

2. Raja Balbir Sen, who died in 1901, was succeeded by his son Raja Bije Sen. The management of the State was entrusted to him on June 1902 on certain conditions, and owing to the indebtedness of the State it was found necessary to appoint a financial adviser. On the death of Raja Bije Sen in February 1916 his son, Tika Hamendar Singh, the present Chief, succeeded him. He was educated at the Aitchison College, and, after the usual period of training, was invested with ruling powers in 1926. He was married to the daughter of the Raja of Alipur in November 1924. A son (heir-apparent) was born to the Raja on the 13th September 1925. A second son was born on July 8th, 1928. Two daughters of the late Raja Bije Sen were married in February 1916 to His Highness the Raja of Tehri-Garhwal and the youngest daughter to the Tikwa of Vizianagram. The settlement of the State undertaken in 1912 was completed during 1915.

3. The late Raja Bije Sen was present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. On the outbreak of the war he offered his personal services and the resources of his State.

KUMHARSAIN.

1. The founder of this State, Kirat Singh, came from Gaya about 1,000 A. D. and acquired the State by conquest. This State was formerly a tributary of Bashahr, but after the Gurkha War a sanad of independence was granted to Rana Kahar Singh with the condition attached of rendering feudal service to the paramount power. On his death in 1839, leaving no direct heirs, his estates lapsed to the British, but were restored to a collateral, Pritam Singh. This Chief behaved loyally in the First Sikh War, crossing the Sutlej at the head of 300 men, and laying successful siege to the Kulu Fort of Srigarh. Pritam Singh died in 1874, and was succeeded by Rana Bharani Singh who ruled for 17 years and was in his turn succeeded by Rana Hira Singh on the

12th November 1874. The Thakurais of Balsan, Barauli, and Madhan were at one time feudatory to Kumharsain, but were made independent by General Ochterlony in 1815. Kumharsain ranks seventh among the Simla Hill States.

2. Owing to Rana Hira Singh's mental incapacity the State was at first managed by a Council and afterwards by a Manager appointed by Government until the Rana's death which occurred on the 23rd August 1914. He was succeeded by his son Tikka Vidyadhar Singh.

3. The present Chief Rana Vidyadhar Singh was installed on the 12th November 1915 and he was then invested with the powers of Manager of the State, and in 1920 full powers were conferred upon him. A revenue settlement of the State was satisfactorily concluded in 1927. A son (heir-apparent) was born to the Rana on the 7th of January 1930.

MAILOG.

1. The ruling house is Rajput. The founder of the family came from Ajudhya and settled at Bhowana. After vicissitudes of fortune, the Thakur settled at Pata, which has been the capital of the State for 21 generations. The State was held by the Gurkhas from 1803 to 1815 and, on their expulsion by the British, a sanad, dated the 4th September 1815, confirmed the Thakur in the possession of his territory on the usual conditions of rendering service required in time of war. Sansar Chand, to whom the sanad was granted, died in 1849, and was succeeded by Dalip Chand, who died in 1880. He was succeeded by Thakur Rughnath Chand, who died in September 1902.

2. Until 1898 the Chief was styled Thakur; but in that year the title of Rana was conferred on Rughnath Chand as a personal distinction He was a good administrator, and had the interest of his people at heart. He suffered much bereavement by the loss of many sons in infancy, but two are still alive, the elder of whom, Durga Chand, was recognized as the successor to the *gadi* with the title of Thakur. The administration of the State was carried on by a Council until 1907 when, owing to dissensions among the members, the Council was abolished and a Manager was appointed. During his minority the Chief was educated at the Aitchison College, on leaving which in 1918 he was trained in the administration and invested with full powers early in 1921. Thakur Durga Chand was married to the sister of Raja Bir Sher Jodhi Singh of Barpali, Sambhalpur district, in the same year. Mailog ranks ninth among the Simla Hill States

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NALAGARH (HINDUR).

1. The Chiefs of Hindur and Kahlur trace their origin to a common ancestor, a Chandel Rajput from Garh Chanderi. Nalagarh was conquered by the Raja of Kahlur (Bilaspur) who bestowed it on his brother, Gajeh Singh, from whom the present family is descended. Raja Ram Saran Singh greatly extended his possessions by conquest, but his power was broken and his country taken by the Gurkhas in 1803. When the Gurkhas were driven out by the British in 1815 Raja Ram Saran Singh, who had behaved with consistent loyalty to the British throughout the war, was granted a sanad which confirmed him in his possessions, but he refused to take over the districts which he himself had conquered and annexed before the Gurkha invasion. The administration of the Chief is unfettered except that death sentences

require the confirmation of the Superintendent, Simla Hill States. Nalagarh ranks second in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States, and eleventh amongst Indian States in the Punjab.

2. The late Chief, Raja Isri Singh, succeeded his father, Raja Agar Singh, in 1876. Mian Jogindar Singh, who was born in 1870, was recognized as Chief on the death of his brother, Raja Isri Singh, in September 1911. The Council of Regency was abolished in December 1914 when Chaudhri Ramji Lal, Naib-Tahsildar, was appointed Wazir and the Raja was permitted to exercise the powers of a Ruling Chief subject, till the extinction of the State debt, to the control of the Superintendent, Hill States. A rebellion took place in the State in August 1918, and, as the enquiries therewith showed the need for securing a reasonable standard of administration from the Raja, certain conditions were imposed upon him. After the death of Chaudhri Ramji Lal in November 1920, Rai Sahib Lala Ragubir Singh was appointed Wazir. During the latter's administration the State debt amounting to over a lakh of rupees has been cleared off and the finances placed on a firm footing. Most of the conditions imposed upon the Raja in 1919 have now been removed. Rai Sahib Pandit Laiq Ram is the present Wazir.

Co-operative Banks and Societies have been opened.

A revenue settlement of the Pahar *Ilaqa* was completed in 1923-24 and approved by Government. The settlement of the Des *Ilaqa* was completed in 1926-27 by Lala Salig Ram, Settlement Officer. A son (heir-apparent) was born on the 13th January 1922 and is being educated at the Queen Mary College, Lahore.

3. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the Raja offered his personal services and the resources of his State.

BIJA.

1. On the expulsion of the Gurkhas the State was restored to Thakar Man Chand who died in 1817 and was succeeded by his son Partap Chand who died in 1841. Partap Chand was succeeded by his son Udai Chand, who died in 1905. The present Chief is Thakur Puran Chand, who succeeded in 1905 as a minor. He was formally installed by the Superintendent, Hill States, Simla, on the 22nd January 1918, and was invested with powers in 1921. He has a son born on the 21st March 1916.

2. Bija has an area of four square miles, a population, according to the census of 1931, of 994, and a revenue of Rs. 11,000.

DARKOTI.

1. On the expulsion of the Gurkhas Rana Surtes Ram was confirmed in the Chiefship. He died in 1854 and subsequent succession to the *gadi* has been by the eldest son in each case. The present Chief is Rana Raghunath Singh, who succeeded in 1918. His heir is Tika Shiv Singh.

The State forests are managed by Government, the net profits being paid to the Rana.

2. Darkoti has an area of eight square miles, a population, according to the census of 1931, of 531, and an annual revenue of Rs. 2,000.

KUTHAR.

1. In early times Kuthar seems to have been tributary in turn to Nalagarh and Bilaspur. At the time of the Gurkha invasion it was, however, tributary to Keonthal. During the Gurkha occupation of the hills Rana Gopal Singh took refuge at Manimajra in Ambala District. He died on his way back to Kuthar at the end of the war and the State was accordingly conferred on his son Bhup Singh.

2. Rana Bhup Singh died in 1858 and was succeeded by his minor son, Jai Chand, to whom a Khillat of Rs. 600 was granted in consideration of the services rendered by the State in the mutiny. Jai Chand died in 1896 and was succeeded by Jagjit Chand, who abdicated in favour of his son and died shortly afterwards on the *19th of November 1930* Rana Krishan Chand, the present Chief, was born on the 23rd of August 1905, and was educated at the Aitchison College. He was installed as Rana on the 4th of October 1930.

3. Kuthar has an area of 20 square miles, a population, according to the census of 1931, of 3,760, and a revenue of Rs 37,500

KUNIHAR.

1. On the expulsion of the Gurkhas, Thakur Mungree Deo was confirmed in the Chiefship. Mungree Deo died in 1816 and was succeeded by his son, Kishen Singh, who died in 1866 Kishen Singh was succeeded by his son, Tegh Singh, who died in 1905 Tegh Singh was succeeded by his son, Hardeo Singh, the present Chief, who was born in 1898 Thakur Hardeo Singh succeeded as a minor and received ruling powers in 1917 A son (heir-apparent) was born to the Thakur on the 29th of January 1931.

2. Kunihar has an area of 7 square miles, a population, according to the census of 1931, of 2,061 and a revenue of Rs. 18,000.

MANGAL.

1. Mangal was originally a tributary of Bilaspur. On the expulsion of the Gurkhas, however, Rana Bahadur Singh was granted an independent sanad.

Rana Bahadur Singh was succeeded on his death by his son, Rana Prithi Singh, who died in 1844. Prithi Singh was succeeded by his son, Jodha Singh, who however died in October 1844 within a few months of his succession. The Chiefship then passed to Jit Singh, a brother of Jodha Singh. Jit Singh died in 1892 and was succeeded by his son, Rana Tilok Singh, who on his death in 1920 was succeeded by his son, Sheo Singh, the present Chief. Sheo Singh was installed on the 31st January 1923

2. Mangal has an area of 12 square miles, a population, according to the census of 1931, of 1,248, and an annual revenue of Rs. 1,200.

SANGRI.

1. Sangri was originally a tributary of Bashahr, but was taken from that State by Raja Man Singh of Kulu, some time during the first half of the 18th century. In 1803 it was seized by the Gurkhas, but in 1815 it was restored to its Chief, Bikram Singh (Bikarmanjit). Bikram Singh died in 1816 and was succeeded by his son, Ajit Singh, who died childless in 1841. Jagat Singh,

an uncle of Ajit Singh and brother of Bikram Singh, should then have succeeded, but as he was an imbecile, the Chiefship passed to his son, Ranbir Singh. On the latter's death in 1844, Jagat Singh, the imbecile, was recognized as Chief but the State was taken under management and so remained until Jagat Singh's death in 1876. Jagat Singh was succeeded by his son Hira Singh on whom the hereditary title of Rai was conferred in 1887. Rai Hira Singh died in 1927 and was succeeded by his son, Raghbir Singh. Rai Raghbir Singh is the present Chief and is a minor. He is exercising the powers of a Wazir in the State during his minority.

2. Sangri has an area of 16 square miles, a population, according to the census of 1931, of 3,497, and an annual revenue of Rs. 7,500.

TAROCH.

1. Taroch was formerly a portion of the Sirmur State. At the time of the expulsion of the Gurkhas its Chief was Karam Singh. He, however, was old and infirm and the administration of the State was in the hands of his brother, Jhobu. On Karam Singh's death in 1819, the State was granted to Jhobu. Jhobu was guilty of mis-government and was required to abdicate about the year 1838 in favour of his son, Syam Singh. Syam Singh was in turn required to abdicate in 1841 and the State was then incorporated in Jubbal. It was restored, however, in 1843 to Ranjit Singh, a son of Karam Singh, on his agreeing to abstain from the barbarities practised by Jhobu and Syam Singh.

Ranjit died in 1871 and was succeeded by his grandson, Thakur Kidar Singh, a child of five, who received his powers in 1884. Kidar Singh, a child of five, who received his powers in 1884. Kidar Singh died in 1902 and was succeeded by his son, Surat Singh, the present Chief. Thakur Surat Singh succeeded as a minor but was invested with powers in 1908. He has a son and heir, Tika Mohindar Singh, born on the 29th September 1905. A second son was born on the 29th November 1928.

2. Taroch has an area of 75 square miles, a population, according to the census of 1931, of 4,568, and an annual revenue of Rs. 1,30,000.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Benares	His Highness Maharaja Aditya Narain Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of—, (*Bhuinhar Brahmin*).	17th November 1874.	4th August 1931.	875	391,165	20,09,000
2	Rampur	Lieutenant His Highness Alijah, Farzand-i-Dilpizir-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia, Mukhlis-ud-Daulah, Nasr-ul-Mulk, Amir-ul-Umara, Nawab Syed Mohammad Raza Ali Khan Bahadur, Mustaid-i-Jang, Nawab of —, (*Shia—Mohammadan*).	17th November 1906.	20th June 1930.	892·54	464,919	43,00,000
3	Tehri-Garhwal	Major His Highness Sir Raja Sir Narendra Shah, K.C.S.I., Raja of —, (*Kshatriya Panwar*).	3rd August 1898.	25th April 1913.	4,500	318,482	18,80,000

BENARES.

1. The State of Benares was formed on the 1st April 1911. It consists of the Districts of Bhadohi and Chakia (formerly known as parganas Bhadohi and Kera Mangraur respectively of the Family Domains in the Mirzapur District) and Ramnagar (comprising the Ramnagar town and a few adjoining villages). The present ruler is Maharaja Aditya Narayan Singh Bahadur, who was born on the 17th November 1874, and succeeded his father Lieutenant-Colonel Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., LL.D., in August 1931. His Highness retains the supreme executive authority in his own hands. While His Highness was Maharaj Kumar he was appointed a member of the United Provinces Legislative Council and held office from 1913 to 1920. His Highness is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy. During the tour made in 1905-1906 by His Majesty the King-Emperor when Prince of Wales, the then Maharaja (Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur) visited His Royal Highness and received the honour of an informal return visit. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales paid a visit to Benares on the 13th December 1921 as the guest of His Highness Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur. On the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with War His Highness Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur was granted a personal salute of 15 guns and the title of Maharaja was conferred upon him as a hereditary distinction.

RAMPUR.

1. The State of Rampur is the sole surviving representative of what was once termed the Rohilla Power. The present Ruler His Highness Nawab Sayed Mohammad Raza Ali Khan Bahadur was born on the 17th November

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand)	Tribute.		Military Forces.						Police Forces.	Salute in Guns.		
			Regular Troops		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces					
	To Government.	To other States	Cavalry.	Infantry	Cavalry	Infantry.	Cavalry	Infantry		Permanent.	Personal	Local
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.											
19,67,000	2,19,000	.	.	61*	..	222	71	112	254	13	..	15
54,00,000	..	.	.	..	100	5801†	331	1,476	847	15	.	.
17,35,000	..	.		..	.	..		3301†	1065§	11		.

1906, and succeeded his father H. H. Nawab Sir Sayed Mohammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur on the 20th June 1930. The reigning family of Rampur are Sayeds and come from the famous Sadat of Barcha in the Muzaffarnagar district, U. P. His Highness has one son, *viz.*, Sahebzada Sayed Murtaza Ali Khan Bahadur, Heir-Apparent born on the 22nd November 1923

2. The State Forces have been reorganised and their present strength is shown in the Statement given above. During the Great War the 1st Rampur Infantry rendered meritorious services in East Africa and a detachment of the Rampur Lancers trained Government Remounts at the Remount Training Depôt, Aurangabad These troops also did garrison duty in British India during the Afghan War of 1919. His Highness is taking keenest interest in his Army.

3. His Highness is entitled to be received and visited by H. E the Viceroy.

4. The State maintains a well-known residential Arabic College (Madrasa-i-Alia), which attracts scholars from all parts of the country. The instruction is mainly religious. The total number on the rolls of this College on the 1st January 1932 was 470. There is also an oriental Library which attracts scholars from far and wide. It contains many manuscripts, the duplicates of which are available nowhere else.

remodelled the entire administrative
trustworthy Ministers have been appoint-
ised—a High Court has been established
and the posts of Judges and Magistrates have been filled by persons of inte-

grity possessing high legal qualifications. Other necessary reforms have also been carried out in the Finance, Education, Medical, and Public Health Departments. The Municipality is also receiving much attention.

6. Masonry weirs for irrigation purposes have been constructed on the Kosi, Bahella, Pilakhar, Kailayya, and Bhakra rivers and Public Works Department is preparing schemes for improving communications and connecting the headquarters of Tehsils with telephones. The City of Rampur has had the benefit of electric light long before any city in the United Provinces enjoyed that convenience.

TEHRI-GARHWAL.

1. The State is situated in the Himalayas, and the Commissioner of Kumaun is Political Agent for the State. His Excellency the Governor, of the United Provinces, being Agent to the Governor General for the State.

2. The ruling family are Panwar Kshatriya of Agnikula (fire-race). The first ruler of the line was Raja Kanak Pal, who came from Gujrat in Sambat 745 (688 A. D.). The ruler Major His Highness Raja Narendra Shah, C.S.I., is the 59th direct male lineal descendant from Raja Kanak Pal. He was born on the 3rd August 1898, and succeeded his father the late Raja Sir Keerti Shah Bahadur, K.C.S.I., on the 25th April 1913. He was educated at the Mayo College at Ajmere. In 1916, he was appointed as Honorary Lieutenant, on 4th October 1919 was promoted to Captaincy and with effect from 17th January 1930, to the rank of Major in the Army and has been attached as an Honorary Officer to the 18th (late 39th) Royal Garhwal Rifles. During his minority the administration of the State was for a time conducted by a Council of Regency consisting of four members under the Presidentship of the Rani, the minor's mother. Owing to the illness of the Rani, the Tehri Darbar asked for the loan of the services of a civilian to officiate as President, and Government lent the services of Mr. F. C. Chamier, I.C.S., on whose death Mr. J. M. Clay took over as a temporary measure till the services of Mr. G. B. F. Muir, I.C.S., were lent. The Raja left the Mayo College, Ajmere, in May 1918, and started learning the details of the State control with Mr. Muir, I.C.S., President, Council of Regency of the State. On the 4th October 1919, Major His Highness Raja Sir Narendra Shah, K.C.S.I., was invested with full ruling powers when the Council of Regency ceased to exist and Mr. Muir reverted to Government.

3. The Raja enjoys a hereditary salute of eleven guns. His Highness the Tika Sahib (heir-apparent) was born on the 26th May 1921. The Raja's mother the Dowager Maharani Nepalia who was awarded a 1st Class Kaisar-i-Hind medal in 1918, died on the 19th October 1923. The Raja himself was created a C. S. I. on the 2nd January 1922. His Highness was promoted to the rank of Honorary Major in the Indian Army on the 18th January 1930 and was created a K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1932.

MGIPC—L—VI-46—13-2-33—300.